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1







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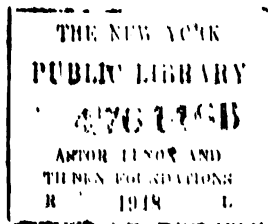
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L O N D O N :  
Printed by *William Pearson*, for *Thomas Ward*, in the  
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7 (11)

V.1







To His Excellency

The Right Reverend Father in GOD

**J O H N,**

Lord Bishop of LONDON,

OXFORD

*One of Her Majesty's Most Honour-  
able PRIVY COUNCIL, and  
First Plenipotentiary at the Congress  
at UTRECHT.*

*May it Please Your Excellency,*

**I** HUMBLY beg leave to  
lay the following Memoirs  
at Your Lordship's Feet ;  
which contain an Abstract of that  
Blessed and Glorious P E A C E,  
\* \* \*  
You

## The Dedication.

You have with such Unparallel'd Skill and Industry Procur'd for Us, as well as what was most Remarkable and Memorable in the W A R : The most Tedious, Bloody, and Expensive, perhaps, that ever was.

W H E N the Best and Greatest of Queens (encourag'd by Your Lordship's Matchless and Happy Address in so many other Negotiations ) put the Management of this Heavenly Work into Your Hands : Joyning Her Commission to that of the Almighty, which, Your Lordship had the Honour to Bear : What Joy, what Exultations were to be seen in the Faces of all true Sons of the Church of *England* ! being well Assur'd, that as Heaven

## The Dedication.

ven it self, would Inspire and Assist its own Messenger, so would it help forward and perfect so Divine a Work : For tho' we find the Lord of HOSTS, and God of VENGEANCE so often Us'd in the Old Testament ; Yet the God of MERCY, and the Prince of PEACE, are the more Darling Attributes of the Almighty, throughout the Brighter Revelations of the New.

MAY the same Spirit, My LORD, which accompanied You thro'out the whole Course of this Great Work, Unite our Divisions, and Inspire Us with a true Sense of the Blessings of PEACE. May this Unhappy Nation at last see its Errors, and  
Grate-

# **The Dedication.**

Gratefully Acknowledge what  
the Greatest of Queens, the Best  
of Councils, and what Your  
Lordship (the most Pious and  
Accomplish'd Prelate of this Age)  
has done for Us. This, My  
L O R D, is most sincerely Wish'd,  
and heartily Pray'd for, by,

My L O R D,

Your EXCELLENCY,

Most Dutiful and  
Most Obedient Servant,

T. B R O D R I C K.

The

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T H E  
P R E F A C E.

**A***FTER the Great and Unexpected Encouragement I have met with in this Undertaking, from most of the Nobility and Gentry of these Kingdoms ; I should certainly be inexcusable if I did not make a Publick Acknowledgment for those extraordinary Favours and Civilities which have enabled Me to Publish the following Work, Containing a Collection of the most Material Transactions of the Late WAR, extracted from the best Accounts publish'd, both Foreign and Domestick ; together with some Remarks of my Own, which I have had particular Opportunities to Make, having had the Honour to converse with most of those Eminent Persons, to whom our Country is so infinitely Indebted for their wonderful Service in Military Affairs, and for bringing this Tedious and Expensive WAR to a Happy Conclusion.*

*WHEN I first enter'd upon this Design, it was the Opinion of most People, that the WAR would have ended with the Treaty of Geertruydenberg*

\* \* \*

## The P R E F A C E.

denberg (with which I propos'd to have compleated my Work :) But the Conferences there being unhappily broke off, I thought my self obliged to continue my History to that Memorable Time, in which, at last, we are blest'd with the Greatest of Blessings, an Honourable, Firm, and Glorious P E A C E.

'TIS hop'd those Persons who were the early Encouragers of this Performance, will excuse the long Delay that has been Made; I having incerted several Additions in the Historical Part, more than what I at first Propos'd, besides some curious Plans Engrav'd by the best Artists I could Procure; with an Abstract of the Transactions at Utrecht, (or elsewhere,) that either Preceded or Contributed to the Perfecting the desirable Work of P E A C E.

MY Principal Design was to have confin'd my self particularly to the most Material Transactions of the WAR in the Netherlands: But, finding that some Campaigns afforded little or nothing Remarkable there, I hope I shall be Pardon'd, if I have made Excursions into Germany, Italy, or Spain, to Entertain my Reader with the Glorious Exploits of the Heroes of our own Country, or those of other Nations, as well as to make the Historical Account of each Campaign near the same Length throughout my Book.

I HAVE

## THE PREFACE.

*I HAVE taken all imaginable Care to procure the exactest Draughts of those Fortified Places, that were either besieg'd during the WAR, or that I have had otherwise Occasion to treat of ; and must acknowledge my self oblig'd to our English Gazetteer for his Description of most of the Towns mention'd in this Work.*

*I OWN the Running-Title over each Page throughout the Book ought to have been the same with the General Title : But, great Part of the Sheets having been Printed off before the Conclusion of the WAR, I found it impracticable to Remedy it, and beg my Reader's Pardon for that, or any other Error he may meet with : Since it is impossible that a Design of this Nature, compos'd of such Variety of Matter, and such Diversity of Representations, can pretend to absolute Perfection. However, I declare, I have endeavour'd throughout the whole Course of this Work, to divest my self of all Partiality, and Represent both Persons and Actions in as just a Light as possible, without Embellishment of Words: Hoping the Impartial Part of Mankind will agree with Me in this, That my History affords so many great Actions, perform'd by our own Officers and Soldiers, which need no Illustration, but will appear brightest in their own Native Splendour.*

*H A-*



## THE PREFACE

*HAVING* been Honour'd with the Coats of Arms of most of our Nobility, and many of our Gentry, I have plac'd them round the Mapp of Flanders, the Plan of the Battles of Hochster and Ramillies; heartily wishing there had been more Room to have Adorn'd my Work both with the Coronets and Titles of those Illustrious Families, that have so generously contributed towards the Ornamental Part of my Book: And, if I find that I have omitted any Arms that should have been inserted, I will, with all possible Expedition, contrive to have them Engrav'd on purpose, and added to the rest: Desiring those Persons whose Arms are wanting, to send a Draught of them to the Bookseller.

*AND*, as I have the Honour of a Catalogue of Subscribers to this Undertaking, perhaps the most Glorious, as well as Numerous, that have hitherto appear'd in Print; So, I hope, I shall find them so well Satisfied, as to Encourage a greater Design I have in View.

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The NAMES of the  
SUBSCRIBERS  
TO  
Mr. BRODRICK'S  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Late War.

---

Note: Those Mark'd with this \* are Large Paper : Those  
Mark'd with † are for the Coats of Arms.

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† Duke of Athol [2 B.]  
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 \* Lord Bishop of Clogher  
 Mr. Nicholas Cotchett  
 \* Mr. John Carr  
 \* Mr. Ralph Collier  
 \* Mr. Joseph Calverley  
 \* Mr. Isaac Chitry  
 \* Mr. William Creswell  
 \* Mr. Thomas Cooke  
 \* Thomas Cole, *Esq.*  
 \* Mr. Thomas Constable  
 \* Mr. John Cadwell  
 \* Mr. Edward Cosyn of *Westerham*  
 \* Mr. Edward Cosyn of *Bromley*  
 \* Mr. Richard Cannyng  
 \* Mr. Thomas Cooke  
 \* Mr. John Collins  
 \* Mr. Bernard Cottetel  
 \* Sir Charles Cox, *Knight*  
 \* Lord Digby  
 † Earl of Derby  
 † Lord De la War  
 \* Lord Viscount Dunsarville  
 Sir Samuel Daniel, *Bar.*  
 Seig. Nicolani Dorigni  
 Charles Dartigueave, *Esq.*  
 \* Thomas Daeth, *Esq.*  
 — Dowdeswell, *Esq.*  
 \* Capt. John Dorvil  
 \* Mr. Richard Dunning  
 \* Mr. Edward Dooe  
 \* Col. Conyers Darcy  
 Oley Douglas, *Esq.*  
 Ambrose Dickens, *Esq.*  
 Mr. James Douglas  
 John Dibble, *Esq.*  
 Mr. William Dale  
 Mr. William Drake  
 \* Mr. James Dolliffe  
 Mr. John Devinch  
 \* Mr. John James David  
 Mr. Frederick Derrien  
 Mr. Richard Docwra  
 Mr. Philip Dacres  
 Mr. Francis Dubois  
 \* Mr. Denis Dutrij  
 \* Daniel Dolins, *Esq.*  
 Mr. Anthony Da Costa  
 Mr. Joseph Da Costa  
 Mr. Thomas Dugdale  
 J. De La Coste, M. D.  
 Mr. Denys De la Place  
 Mr. Edmund Dunch  
 Sir Anthony Dean, *Knight*  
 Mr. Henry Dethick  
 Humphrey Ditton, F. R. S.  
 G. Draper, *Esq.*  
 William Dyole, *Esq.*  
 William Denison, A. M.  
 John Davys, M. A.  
 William Dobson, D. D.  
 \* Captain William Dampier  
 \* Mr. Phillip Doyne  
 \* Mr. John Duffield  
 † Col. Richard D'Avenant  
 \* Col. Henry Desnoy  
 \* Col. De la Bastide  
 \* John Diserore, *Esq.*  
 \* Col. Robert Dalloway  
 \* Mr. John Dobson  
 \* Thomas

## D.

- † EARL of Darwentwater  
 † Lord Bishop of Derry  
 † Lord Marquits of Dorchester  
 † Earl of Dorset  
 \* Lord Bishop of St. David

\* Thomas Duncomb, *Esq;*  
 \* Mr. Samuel Diggle  
 Thomas Dent, D. D.  
 Mr. Thomas Dasy  
 William Dunch, *Esq;*  
 Capt. Andrew Douglas  
 Mr. Abraham Devilher  
 Philip Dwighe, D. D.  
 Mr. Samuel Dwight  
 George Dashwood, *Esq;*  
 Capt. Duperron  
 Colonel Dormer  
 \* Mr. Robert De Nenville  
 John Dormer, *Esq;*  
 \* Mr. Michael Dahl  
 Samuel Dodd, *Esq;*  
 William Dawes, M. D.  
 Mr. Charles D'Agar  
 Mr. Francis Duncomb  
 \* Sir George Downing, *Bar.*  
 \* Mr. Thomas Dixon  
 \* John Digby, *Esq;*  
 \* J. Done, *Esq;*  
 \* Mr. Thomas Denton  
 \* Charles Dent, *Esq;*  
 \* Mr. Daniel Dandy  
 \* Mr. James Dayrolle  
 \* Edward Des Fontaines, *Esq;*  
 \* Mr. Henry Dighton  
 \* Mr. William Drake  
 \* Mr. John Dovey  
 \* Sir Simon Dewes, *Bar.*  
 \* Sir Robert Davers, *Bar.*  
 \* Mr. George Denham  
 \* Mr. Hugh Doyly  
 Mr. Garland Drury  
 \* Mr. Samuel Dunce, *Jun.*  
 \* Mr. Richard Durnford, *Jun.*  
 \* Mr. Andrew Daulinge  
 \* Mr. Henry Dobson  
 \* Mr. Jos. Dawson  
 Mr. Claudius Dupuys

## E.

\* **E**ARL of Essex  
 Major James Eyton  
 Mr. Richard Elford  
 † Capt. Talbot Edwards  
 † Lieut. Gen. Thomas Earl

Sir John Evelyn, *Knight*  
 \* Mr. John Evans  
 Charles Edwin, *Esq;*  
 John Eyre, *Esq;*  
 \* Charles Eversfield, *Esq;*  
 \* William Ettrick, *Esq;*  
 Rev. Mr. William Elstob  
 Rev. Mr. John Evans  
 Captain John Edwards  
 Mr. Joseph Emes  
 Mr. Henry Emmet  
 Mr. Maurice Emmet  
 Mr. Thomas Edlyn  
 Mr. Everard Exton  
 \* William East, *Esq;*  
 \* Sir Robert Eyre, *Knight*  
 Abel Evans, B. D.  
 Richard Elfworth  
 S. Eyre, A. M.  
 \* Mr. Richard Eftcourt  
 \* Capt. William Edgworth  
 \* Samuel Edwards, *Esq;* [2 Books]  
 Hon. William Egerton, *Esq;*  
 Sir Charles Eyre, *Bar.*  
 Mr. John Emmerton  
 Rev. Mr. James Ellis  
 Henry Ewers, *Esq;*  
 Mr. Jasper English  
 † Sir Redman Everard, *Bar.*  
 \* Colonel William Egerton  
 John Ellis, *Esq;*  
 \* Lieut. Gen. Robert Echlin  
 \* Richard Edgcumb, *Esq;*  
 \* Captain Charles Eason  
 \* John Elwes, *Esq;*  
 \* Captain William Elwes  
 Thomas Edwards, *Esq;*  
 John Emilie, *Esq;*  
 Mr. Edward Ettrick  
 \* Colonel Edward Evelyn  
 \* George Evelyn, *Esq;*  
 Captain Richard Eyans  
 \* Thomas Edwards, *Esq;* *Sen.*  
 \* Thomas Edwards, *Esq;* *Jun.*  
 \* Ambrose Eyre, *Esq;*  
 \* William Evelyn, *Esq;*  
 \* Mr. Robert Earle  
 Mr. Jos. Evans  
 \* Mr. Thomas Engeir  
 Captain Walter Eustace

## LORD



## F.

† **L O R D** Viscount Fitzharding  
 † Earl Ferrers  
 Lord Foley  
 \* Mr. John Fawter  
 Mr. Abraham Moses France  
 Mr. Anthony Forty  
 Mr. Robert Ford  
 † Sir William Forester, *Bar.*  
 \* Mr. William French  
 Mr. James Felton  
 Mr. Ralph Feltham  
 Mr. John Falconer  
 Mr. John Francis Fauquier  
 \* Robert Furnese, *Esq.*  
 William Fellowes, *Esq.*  
 George Fothergill, *Esq.*  
 \* Thomas Frewen, *Esq.*  
 Paul Foley, *Esq.*  
 Daniel Furzer, *Esq.*  
 \* Daniel Fogg, D. D.  
 \* William Franckland, *Esq.*  
 Mr. Nathaniel Foster  
 Mr. Anthony Fisher  
 \* Thomas Frankland, *Esq.*  
 Alexander Findlaterre, A. M.  
 \* Peter Foster, *Esq.*  
 \* W. Fielding, *Esq.*  
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 \* Mr. Robert Finlay  
 Mr. Charles Feltham  
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 Mr. Richard Frome  
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 Captain Joseph Ferrars  
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Mr. Philips Farewell  
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 \* Sir Andrew Fountain, *Bar.*  
 Ralph Freeman, *Esq.*  
 Charles Fane, *Esq.*  
 \* Mr. James Fuller  
 Mr. Gilbert Fleming  
 \* Mr. Edward Fowles  
 Mr. Thomas Fell  
 Mr. Amos Ferne  
 \* Richard Foley, *Esq.*  
 \* P. Forester, *Esq.*  
 \* Mr. Henry Field  
 † Captain Thomas Fazakerley  
 \* John Frank, M. D.

## G.

† **E A R L** of Gainsborough  
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 † Earl of Grantham  
 Lord Bishop of Gloucester  
 † Lord Chevr. Giraldi  
 \* William Gore, *Esq.*  
 William Gylby, *Esq.*  
 William Grimston, *Esq.*  
 Henry Griffith, *Esq.*  
 Mr. Richard Godfrey  
 \* Mr. David Godin  
 Mr. Richard Gotly  
 \* Mr. Henry Gee  
 \* John Gore, *Esq.*  
 \* Mr. James Grové  
 \* Captain John Guy  
 Mr. John Grubb  
 Mr. Wentworth Garneys  
 \* Mr. William Gardiner  
 \* Sir John Guise, *Bar.*  
 † William Gardiner, M. D.  
 Mr. John Goultier  
 Edward Gee, *Esq.*  
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 Mr. James Gravey  
 \* Mr. Richard

\* Mr. Richard Goffelin  
 Mr. John Goddard  
 John Gaskarth, D. D.  
 Mr. Robert Gay  
 Rev. Mr. John Gilman  
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 Peter Gelfthorpe, M. D.  
 \* Mr. Gabriel Glover  
 \* Mr. Joshua Gearing  
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 Mr. David Ganiel  
 Mr. John Gibbs  
 Mr. John Grant  
 \* Mr. Zechariah Gee  
 Jos. Gascoigne, D. D.  
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 † Sir Edward Gould, *Knight*  
 Mr. Edward Greenly  
 Jeffery Gilbert, *Esq*;  
 Samuel Garrard, *Esq*;  
 John Gibson, A. M.  
 George Gerard, A. M.  
 \* William Goodall, A. M.  
 \* Mr. Nicholas Gouge  
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 \* Francis Gwyn, *Esq*;  
 \* Colonel Francis Godfrey  
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 Edmund Gibson, D. D.  
 William Gratwick, *Esq*;  
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 Moses Goodyer, *Esq*;  
 Reverend Mr. Gower  
 John Gumley, *Esq*;  
 Mr. William Genew  
 Major Patrick Gordon  
 \* Henry Guy, *Esq*;  
 Mr. Philip Gasteen  
 Colonel Samuel Gledhill  
 William Glanvil, *Esq*;  
 George Greenfield, *Esq*;  
 Henry Godolphin, D. D.  
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\* Mr. Thomas Green  
 \* Mr. Christopher Geatley  
 Mr. Wandesford Gyll  
 \* Mr. Joshua Galliard  
 \* Mr. Egbert Guede  
 Francisco Goodfens  
 Mr. Thomas Gibson  
 Mr. Joseph Gronous  
 Lieut. Col. Jeffery Gibbons  
 \* Mr. Josias Green  
 \* Mr. Barth. Gibbs  
 \* Mr. John Gregory  
 \* Mr. Henry Gander  
 Mr. John Gerrard  
 \* Mr. Isaac Garnier  
 \* Mr. Richard Gilham  
 \* Mr. Simon Gribelin

## H.

† LORD Haversham  
 † Lord Howard of Effingham  
 † Lord Hunfdon  
 † Earl of Home  
 \* Lord William Hay  
 Lord Viscount Hatton  
 † Lord Hervey  
 † Earl of Hartford  
 † Lord Viscount Howe  
 Lord George Howard  
 Lord Howard of Efcrick  
 † Lord Herbert  
 \* Philip Herbert, *Esq*;  
 \* Captain Charles Hardy  
 \* Sir Ralph Hare, *Bar.*  
 \* John Hawkins, *Esq*;  
 Mark Hill, *Esq*;  
 † Sir Thomas Hopson *Knight*  
 Mr. Richard Harris  
 Mr. William Hewet  
 Mr. Clement Hobson  
 † Mr. John Hefsted  
 Mr. Robert Hemington  
 \* Mr. William Hawkins  
 \* Mr. Humphry Hill  
 \* Captain Thomas Harlowe  
 † Sir James Howe, *Bar.*  
 \* Colonel Richard Handasyd  
 \* Mr. Thomas Hall  
 Sir William Honywood, *Bar.*  
 \* Mr. A. Godfrey Hanckwith [2 B.]  
 b Francis

Sir Charles Ingleby, *Knight*  
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 Jesus College Library, *Oxon.*  
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 \* Mr. S. Jeffery  
 \* Robert Jenkin, D. D.  
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 \* Archibald Johnston, *Esq.*  
 \* Mr. Paul Jarvis  
 Robert Jennings, *Esq.*  
 Mr. Thomas Jennings  
 Mr. Stephen Jermyn  
 Sir Jeffery Jeffreys, *Knight*  
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 Hon. James Johnston, *Esq.*  
 Mr. Benjamin Jackson  
 Mr. John Ireland  
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 \* Sir William Ingoldsby, *Bar.*  
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 \* Thomas Jones, *Esq.*  
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 Mr. Giles Jacob  
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 \* Mr. John Kell  
 \* Mr. Edmund Kealing  
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 Mr. Thomas Kemp  
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 Colonel Thomas Kennady  
 Sir Richard Kennady, *Bar.*  
 Sir Thomas Knatchbull, *Bar.*  
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 \* Mr. Thomas Kynaston  
 \* Mr. Thomas Kingsman  
 \* Mr. Henry Kingley  
 \* Mr. J. Knight  
 \* Mr. John Kelson  
 \* Mr. Thomas Kent  
 Mr. William Kenyon  
 \* Mr. William Knight  
 \* Mr. Anthony Kingley

## K.

† F A R L of Kilmoul  
 \* Lord Bishop of Kilmore  
 and Ardagh  
 † Lord Keith  
 \* Lord Viscount Kilsyth  
 † Duke of Kent  
 † Lord Bishop of Raphoe  
 \* Sir Arthur Kaye, *Bar.*  
 \* Martin Killigrew, *Esq.*  
 \* Mr. Stephen King  
 \* William King, *Esq.*  
 Mr. Hammet Kifkes  
 \* Mr. Thomas Kemp  
 Hon. James King, *Esq.*  
 White Kennet, D. D.  
 \* Mr. Ja. Kersteman  
 Mr. William King  
 John King, D. D.

## L.

† F A R L of Leicester  
 † Lord Bishop of Landaff  
 \* Earl of Lincoln  
 † Lord Viscount Longueville  
 † Lord Viscount Londale  
 Lord Bishop of Lincoln  
 † Lord Bishop of Litch. and Cov.  
 † Earl of Limerick  
 Lord Lexington  
 \* Lord Viscount De Lornne  
 † Sir John Leake, *Knight*  
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 Mr. Adam Langley  
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 \* Mr. Richard Lawrence  
 Mr. Charles Leane  
 \* Mr. Charles Lodwick  
 \* Robert Lloyd, A. M.  
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 Mr. Richard Lytton  
 Henry Lankes, D. D.  
 Mr. Baltzar Lyell  
 \* Mr. Joshua Locke  
 \* Rev. Mr. Paul Lorrain  
 \* Mr. James Lever  
 \* Sir John Lethieullier, *Knight*  
 Sir Francis Leigh, *Bar.*  
 Mr. Hans Loader  
 † Rowland Le Fever, *K/91*  
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 \* Sir Beckley Lucy, *Bar.*  
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 Mr. Godfrey Lee  
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 Richard Loughton, A. M.  
 † Brigadier H. Lepell  
 George Lucy, *K/91*  
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 Henry Lever, M. D.  
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 William Lloyd, D. D.  
 Colonel Nicholas Lawes  
 Colonel Charles Long

Mr. Benjamin Lawrence  
 Mr. William Lyme  
 Edward Lloyd, *K/91*  
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 Colonel Robert Lundle  
 \* Captain John Lant  
 William Lewis Le Grand, *K/91*  
 Thomas Lutwyche, *K/91*  
 † Robert Lumley Lloyd, D. D.  
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 Richard Lloyd, *K/91*  
 Ralph Lane, *K/91*  
 † William Lowndes, *K/91*  
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 \* Mr. George Lewis  
 \* William Lancaster, *K/91*  
 \* Mr. William Ludbey  
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 \* Mr. Ralph Locke  
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 \* William Lany, *K/91*  
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 \* Mr. William Lake  
 \* Narcissus Luttrell, *K/91*  
 William Lightfoot, *K/91*  
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 \* Mr. Henry Lamba  
 Mr. Arthur Lloyd  
 Mr. William Lloyd  
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## M.

† D U & R of Montague  
 † Lord Malham  
 Lord Middleton  
 † Earl Marshall  
 † Lord Viscount Mountjoy  
 Mr. John Moore  
 † Edward Minshul, *K/91*  
 \* Charles Murley, M. D.  
 George Meredith, *K/91*  
 \* Lewis Menman, *K/91*  
 \* Major General Muncel  
 Mr. Abraham Meure  
 † Christopher

- † Christopher Montague, *E/q*  
 † Adrian Moore, *E/q*  
 Sir William Moore, *Bar.*  
 Mr. John Mackley  
 † Sir Thomas Mainwaring, *Bar.*  
 Mr. James Maubert  
 \* Mr. Richard Maundrel  
 \* Mr. Sprig Manesty  
 \* Harcourt Master, *E/q*  
 \* Mr. George Marshal  
 \* Mr. David Mercator  
 Rev. Mr. J. Menard  
 \* J. Montgomerie, *E/q*  
 Mr. Isaac Milner  
 Mr. Jonathan Micklethwaite  
 Thomas Morgan, *E/q*  
 Thomas Marshal, *E/q*  
 Thomas Mainwaring, *E/q*  
 Edmund Miller, *E/q*  
 Roger Meredith, *E/q*  
 John Moody, *E/q*  
 Sir Streynsham Master, *Knight*  
 Mr. Patrick Macky  
 Mr. Stephen Mercer  
 Mr. Martin Markland  
 Mr. John Moulding  
 Mr. Christopher Mason  
 Mr. William Miller  
 \* Mr. Humphry Morrice  
 \* Richard Mead, M. D.  
 Mr. John Marten  
 \* Mr. Stephen Mahieu  
 Mr. Anthony Merry  
 Richard Meriweather, *E/q*  
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 Mr. M. Martaire  
 \* Mr. John Bapt. Mayere  
 \* D'Oyly Mitchel, *E/q*  
 \* Mr. Alexander Merreal  
 Mr. Peter Joseph Miglioreuci  
 \* Mr. Nicholas Morris  
 \* Charles Milbourne, *E/q*  
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 Sir Winwood Mowat, *Bar.*  
 † Clayton Milborne, *E/q*  
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 Robert Maypletoft, L. L. D.  
 Nathaniel Meade, *E/q*  
 John Montague, *E/q*  
 \* William Melmoth, *E/q*  
 † Sir James Montague, *Knight*  
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 \* Mr. Francis Moulte  
 Mr. George Modd  
 † Brigadier Richard Munden  
 Mr. Robert Meggot  
 \* Henry Meriton, *E/q*  
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 \* Mr. Walter Mills  
 Mr. Benjamin Muchall  
 \* Mr. John Murdoeke  
 \* Captain D'Membray  
 Sir William Milman, *Knight*  
 \* Richard Wynshul, *E/q*  
 \* Captain John Man  
 \* Colonel Humphry Miller  
 \* Colonel William Montgomery  
 John Mitchel, *E/q*  
 Mr. James Marriot  
 \* Arthur Moore, *E/q*  
 Mr. Thomas Morris  
 Mr. Henry Masterman  
 Sir Phillip Meadows, *Knight*  
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 Captain Edward Montague  
 \* Colonel Mathew Ducie Morton  
 \* Honourable Paul Methune, *E/q*  
 Colonel John Moyle  
 \* Captain Henry Mordaune  
 \* Sir Nicholas Morrice, *Bar.*  
 \* Thomas Middleton, *E/q*  
 William Monson, *E/q*  
 † Sir Robert Marsham, *Bar.*  
 \* Sir Emanuel More, *Bar.*  
 Mr. Robert Mitchiner  
 Thomas Mulso, *E/q*  
 Thomas Medlycott, *E/q*  
 \* Mr. George Moody  
 \* Mr. John Morris  
 \* Mr. Thomas Millington  
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 † George Lockhart, *Esq;*  
 \* Charles Longueville, *Esq;*  
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 Major William Lyndall  
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 \* Mr. Richard Lechmere  
 \* Mr. Thomas Luxton  
 Rev. Mr. Robert Lafinby  
 \* Mr. Richard Lawrence  
 Mr. Charles Leane  
 \* Mr. Charles Lodwick  
 \* Robert Lloyd, A. M.  
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 Mr. Baltzar Lyell  
 \* Mr. Joshua Locke  
 \* Rev. Mr. Paul Lorrain  
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 \* Sir John Lethieullier, *Knight*  
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 Mr. Isaac Loader  
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 Mr. Peter La Touch  
 \* Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bar.*  
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 Peter Leneve, *Esq;*  
 \* Sir Robert Legard, *Knight*  
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 Samuel Lindsey, A. M.  
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 † Brigadier H. Lepell  
 \* George Lucy, *Esq;*  
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 Henry Lever, M. D.  
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 John Lawrence, *Esq;*  
 Mr. William Lowfield  
 Sir Richard Levet, *Knight*  
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 Colonel Nicholas Lawes  
 Colonel Charles Long

Mr. Benjamin Lawrence  
 Mr. William Lyne  
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 Colonel John Lovett  
 Colonel Robert Lundie  
 \* Captain John Lant  
 William Lewis Le Grand, *Esq;*  
 Thomas Lutwyche, *Esq;*  
 † Robert Lumley Lloyd, D. D.  
 \* Colonel Henry Luttrell  
 Richard Lloyd, *Esq;*  
 Ralph Lane, *Esq;*  
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 \* Mr. Charles Layng  
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 \* Mr. William Ludbey  
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 \* William Lany, *Esq;*  
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 \* Mr. William Ludington  
 \* Mr. William Lake  
 \* Narcissus Luttrell, *Esq;*  
 William Lightfoot, *Esq;*  
 \* Mr. Jeremiah Lister  
 \* Mr. Henry Lambe  
 Mr. Arthur Lloyd  
 Mr. William Lloyd  
 \* Mr. Nathaniel Lane

## M.

† D UKE of Montague  
 † Lord Mafham  
 Lord Middleton  
 † Earl Marefchall  
 \* Lord Viscount Mountjoy  
 Mr. John Moore  
 † Edward Minshul, *Esq;*  
 \* Charles Morley, M. D.  
 George Meredith, *Esq;*  
 \* Lewis Monoux, *Esq;*  
 \* Major General Moncal  
 Mr. Abraham Meure  
 † Christopher

- † Christopher Montague, *Esq*;  
 † Adrian Moore, *Esq*;  
 Sir William Moore, *Bar*.  
 Mr. John Mackley  
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 \* Mr. Richard Maundrel  
 \* Mr. Sprig Mancsty  
 \* Harcourt Master, *Esq*;  
 \* Mr. George Marthal  
 \* Mr. David Mercator  
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 \* J. Montgomerie, *Esq*;  
 Mr. Isaac Milner  
 Mr. Jonathan Micklethwaite  
 Thomas Morgan, *Esq*;  
 Thomas Marthal, *Esq*;  
 Thomas Mainwaring, *Esq*;  
 Edmund Miller, *Esq*;  
 Roger Meredith, *Esq*;  
 John Moody, *Esq*;  
 Sir Streynham Master, *Knight*  
 Mr. Patrick Macky  
 Mr. Stephen Mercer  
 Mr. Martin Markland  
 Mr. John Moulding  
 Mr. Christopher Mason  
 Mr. William Miller  
 \* Mr. Humphry Morrice  
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 Mr. John Marten  
 \* Mr. Stephen Mahieu  
 Mr. Anthony Merry  
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 Mr. J. Muscutt  
 \* Mr. A. Mitchel  
 Jos. Moreland, M. D.  
 \* Samuel Morland, A. M.  
 Mr. M. Mattaire  
 \* Mr. John Bapt. Mayers  
 \* D'Oyly Mitchel, *Esq*;  
 \* Mr. Alexander Merreal  
 Mr. Peter Joseph Miglioreuci  
 \* Mr. Nicholas Morie  
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 Mr. Richard Mortershed  
 Benjamin Morland, A. M.  
 Mr. Thomas Maynard  
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 † Brigadier Richard Munden  
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 \* Adrian Metcalf, *Esq*;  
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 Mr. Benjamin Muchall  
 \* Mr. John Murdoeke  
 \* Captain D'Membray  
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 \* Captain John Man  
 \* Colonel Humphry Miller  
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\* Lord Bishop of Rochester

Lord Viscount Roß

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† Gabriel Roberts, *E/q*

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 \* Hon. Rob. Sheffield, *E/q*  
 William Simpson, *E/q*  
 Robert Streeter, *E/q*

Charles Scarborough, *E/q*  
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 \* Earl of Sutherland  
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 William Simpson, *E/q*;  
 Robert Streater, *E/q*;  
 Charles Scarborough, *E/q*;  
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 Will. Williams, A. M.  
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( 23 )

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 \* Toger Wegerloff  
 \* Christian Wegerloff  
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 William Waterman, *A/q*  
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 Capt. John Young  
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## Z

REV. Mr. H. Zouch.







ANNO *nick Majesty* (September 25th) and by the King of France  
1698. (October 3d. N. S.

*Solicitation  
concerning  
the Succession  
to the  
Crown of  
Spain.*

*It resented  
by the French  
King.*

SOON after the Treaty of *RESWICK*, there was a new Project form'd at Court, which was, coming to an Agreement, concerning the Succession to the Crown of *Spain*. The King of *England*, having a serious Regard to the present State of *Europe*, believ'd that we should never enjoy a solid Peace, unless the King of *Spain*, *Charles II.* should name an Heir in his Life-time, to the Exclusion of the Infants of *France*. To effect this, His *Britanick* Majesty used all possible means at the Court of *Madrid*, to Engage the King of *Spain* to Nominate the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* (who was Grandson to his Sister that Married the Emperor) to be his Heir and Successor: The King of *Spain* then made his *WILL*, and declar'd therein that young Prince to be his Successor. Altho' this *WILL* was made with abundance of Secrecy, the King of *France* (or his Ministers) found means to get a Copy of it, the very Day that the King of *Spain* sign'd it. Hereupon, the most Christian King gave clear Marks of his Resentment, and Order'd the Marquess de *Harcourt* (his Ambassador at the Court of *Madrid*) to present a Memorial to His Catholick Majesty; importing, That the King his Master threatned to Revenge himself for their attempting to Exclude for ever, the Lawful Right of his Children to the Succession of *Spain*. This made an Uneasiness for some time; but Count *Tallard* (the French Ambassador at the *British* Court) declar'd, That there might be an Accommodation found out, in Relation to the *Spanish* Succession, without the Effusion of Blood. He contriv'd the memorable Treaty of *Partition*, and communicated the Plan of it to the Marquis *De Torcy*, and Monsieur *De Pomponne*; and these Ministers propos'd it to the French King. His Majesty approv'd of the Project, and the whole Court esteem'd Count *Tallard* as a Person of an extraordinary Genius. Hereupon, the King gave a private Audience to the Earl of *Jersey* (who succeeded the Earl of *Portland* in his Embassy to *France*) and told him, That as the Peace of *Reswick*, had reconcil'd him to the King of *England* his Master, he wish'd for nothing more then such means as would contribute to render that Peace Firm and Lasting. not doubting, but His *Britanick* Majesty was of the same Sentiments: That notwithstanding, if the King of *Spain* should

## THE INTRODUCTION.

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VIII. COMMISSIONERS shall be appointed **ANNO 1697.** to Adjust and Determine the Pretensions of both Nations to the Places in *Hudson's Bay*. But the Places taken by the *French* during the former Peace, and retaken by the *English* during this War, shall be left to the *French* according to the Preceding Article: The Capitulation of 1696. to be Observed: The Commissioners to meet in three Months, and determine in six Months all Differences in this Matter.

IX. ALL Letters of Marque and Reprisal shall be void, and none hereafter be Granted.

X. THAT all Captures at Sea are forbid in the different Parts of the World.

XI. THE Peace shall not be broken between the two Kings, by any Act of the Subjects of either thro' Inadvertency, contrary to this Treaty.

XII. THAT in case of Future War between the two Kings, the Subjects of either shall peaceably enjoy their own, and have six Months time to withdraw their Effects.

XIII. THAT the Principality of *Orange* be restor'd to King *William*; and the *French* King to be accountable for all the Profits during the time he has been kept out of it.

XIV. THE Peace concluded at *St. Germain's* between the *French* King, and the Elector of *Brandenburg* in 1679. is Restor'd.

XV. THE Treaty between the *French* and the Duke of *Savoy* be Confirm'd.

XVI. THOSE nam'd by either Kings in six Months, shall be included in this Treaty, and both Kings express their Thanks to the King of *Sweden* for His Mediation, and Comprehend him in the best Manner in this Peace.

XVII. THE Ratification of this Alliance to be deliver'd by both Parties at *RESWICK* within three Weeks; and it was Ratified accordingly by His *Britannick*

**ANNO** 1700. would be faithful in the Execution of this Treaty. And indeed, it was universally thought, by those who were Really in His Majesty's Interest, and that of all Europe; that the Security was not strong enough. And it even so happen'd: For, whilst *France* was courting King *William* into the said Treaty, the Marquis *De Harcourt* (the French Ambassador in *Spain*) was indefatigably industrious with the *Grandeess*, in his Insinuations against the House of *Austria*. But, the Queen of *Spain* who was nearly related to, and entirely in the Interest of that HOUSE, foreseeing the Designs of *France*, early concerted Measures with the Count *De Harrach* (the Imperial Minister) to disappoint them. So that after having prevailed with the King her Husband to remove privately from *Madrid* to *Toledo*, (under an Umbrage of preserving his Health) she there labour'd hard with him to support the Interest of the House of *Austria*, and to get a Ratification of the Will of *Philip IV*, his Father; whereby the Succession, in default of Issue by his Son, was settled upon the *German Branch* of the *Austrian Family*.

Second  
Treaty of  
Partition.

**BUT**, as Death respects Princes no more than other Men, it took the young Successor to the Monarchy of *Spain* out of the World; who departed this Life, *February VI*, 1699, N. S. So that while the Parliament was sitting, there was a second Treaty of Partition concluded between *England*, *France* and *Holland*. Whereby, instead of the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, the Arch-Duke *Charles* of *Austria*, was to have all the Dominions both within and without *Europe*, (except what by the former Treaty had been assign'd to the *Dauphin* and to *France*) and that the Duke of *Lorrain*, instead of his own Countrey (which was likewise to be given to *France*) should have the Dutchy of *Milan*; and the Prince of *Vaudemont* the Countrey of *Bilche* conferr'd on Him. His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for this Treaty, were the Earls of *Portland* and *Jersey*: But this, like the former, was but a present Amusement, and serv'd the French King only for a more violent Breach of his Faith, and for a Pretence of casting more Odium upon His *Britanick Majesty* and His Ministers.

The French  
Court push  
on the Inter-  
est of the  
Duke of An-  
jou.

**FOR**, notwithstanding the former Treaty, the French King made use of all manner of Opportunities to push on the Interest of *Philip*, Duke of *Anjou*, second

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cond Son of the *Dauphin of France*, which was left to the Management of the Cardinal *Portocarrero* the Prime Minister, upon a Result of the Intrigues of the *Marquis De Harcourt*; he having, during his Embassy, gain'd the King of *Spain's* principal Ministers to his Party. So that His Majesty being taken with a violent Distemper, which daily increas'd, and the whole Court perceiving him to be near his End; Cardinal *Portocarrero*, and the other Ministers, presented him a Will, which was some time before forg'd by the Court of *France*. Don *Antboin D'Ubelles* (Secretary of the General dispatches) having read it aloud, the Half-dead King sign'd it, (October II.) and order'd it to be seal'd in his Presence. Whereby he declar'd, that the very Moment that it should please G O D to take him out of this Life, the Duke of *Anjou* should be *Ipso Facto* King of all his Dominions, notwithstanding any kind of Renunciation; and order'd all his Subjects and Vassals of what Condition soever, to acknowledge him as such. Soon after (November 1. N. S.) His (a) Majesty departed this Life, and the said Will was open'd in the Presence of the *Spanish* Court, and a Copy of it forthwith dispatch'd to the *French* King, who soon after declar'd his Acceptance of it, without consulting those Allies with whom he had so lately concluded a Treaty of Partition. So that on November 16, N. S. the Duke of *Anjou*, was in his Grandfather's Court, Declared and Saluted KING OF SPAIN.

ANNO  
1700.

Death of  
Charles II.  
King of  
Spain.

Philip Duke  
of Anjou de-  
clar'd King  
of Spain.

THE *French* King being unwilling to stop here, caus'd his own Troops to take possession of the *Spanish* *Netherlands*, and by Stratagem to seize several strong Towns, partly Garrison'd by the *Dutch*, for the Defence and Security of their Country; whereby the *States* were brought under a Necessity of Acknowledging the Duke of *Anjou's* Title to *Spain*, to get their Soldiers again; who nevertheless, were not without a

a 4

great

(a) CHARLES II. King of Spain, &c. was Born November 6, 1661. and succeeded his Father, King Philip IV, in the Year 1666.

(b) THE *French* Troops that were let into the Garrisons of the *Spanish* *Netherlands*, were 800 Men into *Namur*; 2500 into *Luxemburg*; which were to be attended by 1000 Horse; 500 into *Mons*; 1500 into *Oudenard*; 600 into *Ostend*; 2000 into *Newport*; and *Antwerp* (which claim'd a Privilege of being exempted from receiving a *Spanish* Garrison) was forc'd to receive what number of Men the *French* were pleas'd to impose upon them.

'ANNO  
1701.



The Parlia-  
ment met.

Resolution  
of the Com-  
mons.

great deal of Difficulty, suffer'd to return. The King of Great-Britain was highly exasperated at the French King's violent Breach of his Faith and Honour : But most of His Majesty's, and the Dutch Troops being disbanded, they were at that Juncture altogether incapable of making Reprisal, and so, prudently forbore shewing a Resentment, till they were in a Condition to demand Satisfaction. Soon after, His Britanick Majesty thought fit to dissolve the *Parliament* (December 19) and to call a new one to meet at *Westminster* the 6th. of February ensuing. Monday February the 10th, the King went to the House, and in his Speech declar'd, That the Death of (a) the Duke of Gloucester, had made it absolutely necessary, that there should be a further Provision for the Succession in the Protestant Line ; and that the present State of Affairs (embroil'd by the Death of the King of Spain) merited their Consideration. Whereupon, the Commons made a very Loyal Address ; asserting, *That they would stand by, and support His Majesty and Government ; and take such effectual Measures as might best conduce to the Interest and Safety of England, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of Europe* : And then came to a Resolution, *That the Princess Sophia, Dutchess Dowager of Hannover, be declar'd next in Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant Line, after His Majesty and the Princess, and the Heirs of their Bodies respectively ; and that the farther Limitation of the Crown be to the said Princess Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants* : And then address'd His Majesty, *That he would be pleas'd to enter into such Negotiations, in concert with the States General, and other Potentates, as might effectually conduce to the mutual safety of these Kingdoms, and the States-General ; and the Preservation of the Peace of Europe.*

THE King was very well pleas'd with these Assurances of Duty and Loyalty ; " And heartily thank'd " them for their unanimous Resolution to Support and " Assist him : And that he would immediately order " his

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(a) THE Illustrious Prince WILLIAM Duke of GLOUCESTER, was Son of Her Royal Highness the Princess ANNE, by Prince George of Denmark. He was Born at Hampton-Court, July 24, 1689. and on the 27th of the same Month was there Baptiz'd by the Lord Bishop of London. He was taken Sick on Wednesday, July 24, 1700. (being his Highness's Birth-Day) and on Tuesday, July 30. departed this Life, being Eleven Years and Five Days old.

## The INTRODUCTION.

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“ his Ministers abroad to enter into Negotiations, in  
 “ concert with the States-General, and other Potentates,  
 “ for attaining of those great Ends which they desired :  
 “ That nothing could more effectually conduce to their  
 “ Security, than the Unanimity and Vigour they had  
 “ shewed on that Occasion ; and that he should always  
 “ endeavour, on his part, to preserve and increase the  
 “ mutual Trust and Confidence between them. Where-  
 upon, His Majesty was pleas'd to make a Ratification of  
 the Grand Alliance, between the EMPEROR,  
 HIMSELF, and the STATES-GENERAL  
 of the United Provinces, which was concluded at  
*Vienna, May 12, 1689.*

ANNO  
1701.

### *The Grand Alliance betwixt the* EMPEROR, *King* WILLIAM III. *and the* STATES-GENERAL.

WILLIAM the Third, by the Grace of God, King  
 of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender  
 of the Faith, &c. To All and Every one to whom these  
 Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas a certain Trea-  
 ry of Friendship, and stricter Alliance between the most  
 Serene, most Potent, and most Invincible Prince and  
 Lord *Leopold*, by the Grace of God, Elect Roman Em-  
 peror, always August ; and of *Germany, Hungary, Bo-*  
*hemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia, &c.* KING, &c.  
 And the High and Mighty Lords the *States-General* of the  
*United Provinces*, was made and concluded at *Vienna*,  
 the 12th Day of *May* last past, on the Emperor's part,  
 by *Leopold William*, Count of *Konigsberg*, Vice-Chan-  
 cellor of the Empire, &c. and *Theodore Alsbete Henry*,  
 Count of *Stratman*, Chancellor of the Court, His Im-  
 perial Majesty's Plenipotentiaries and Counsellors of  
 State : And on the part of the *States-General*, by *Jacob*  
*Hop*, Counsellor and Recorder of the City of *Amster-*  
*dam*, and Deputy for *Holland and Westfriesland*, in the  
 Assembly of the *States-General*. The Tenour of which  
 Treary is as followeth.

*The Grand  
Alliance.*

“ BE it Known and Declared, That altho' the Trea-  
 “ ty concluded at the *Hague* a few Years since, be-  
 “ tween His Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the High and  
 “ Mighty Lords the *States-General* of the *United Pro-*  
 “ *vinces*, for their mutual Defence, does yet remain in  
 “ its full Vigour : Nevertheless, both His Imperial Ma-  
 jesty,



ANNO  
1713.



“ justy, and the States-General considering the Great-  
“ ness of the common Danger, which threatens all *Chri-*  
“ *stendom*, since the last *French* Invasion, and the In-  
“ constancy of the *French* in the Observance of Trea-  
“ ties, have judged it necessary to strengthen the Con-  
“ ditions of the aforesaid Treaty, and the former Uni-  
“ on, with stricter and firmer Ties; and at the same  
“ time to consider of more effectual Means, as well for  
“ restoring as preserving the publick Peace and Safety.  
“ And therefore, the Plenipotentiaries constituted to  
“ that Purpose by both Parties, viz. by His Imperial  
“ Majesty, his Counsellors of State, *Leopold VVilliam*,  
“ Count of *Conisegg*, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire,  
“ &c. and *Theodore Albete Henry*, Count of *Stratman*,  
“ Chancellor of the Court; and by the States-General,  
“ *Jacob Hop*, Counsellor and Recorder of the City of  
“ *Amsterdam*, and Deputy for *Holland* and *VVestfrize-*  
“ *land*, in the Assembly of the States-General, after  
“ the mutual Exchange of their full Powers, have co-  
“ venanted and agreed in the Manner following.

I. THERE shall be, and remain for ever, a con-  
stant, perpetual and inviolable Friendship, and good  
Correspondence between His Imperial Majesty and the  
States-General; and each of them shall be obliged  
earnestly to promote the others Interests, and as much  
as in them lies, to prevent all Damages and Inconveni-  
ences to them.

II. AND whereas the *French* King has lately, with-  
out any lawful Cause or Pretext, Attack'd, as well His  
Imperial Majesty as the States-General, by a most grie-  
vous and most Unjust War, there shall be during the  
same, not only a Defensive, but also an Offensive Al-  
liance between the contracting Parties, by Virtue  
whereof they shall both of them act in a hostile man-  
ner with all their Forces by Sea and Land, against the  
said *French* King, and such of his Allies, as upon Ex-  
hortation to be used for that Purpose, shall refuse to  
separate themselves from him; and they shall also com-  
municate to one another their Advices, for the more  
usefully contriving the Actions of the War, either  
jointly or separately, for the Destruction of the com-  
mon Enemy.

III. IT

## The INTRODUCTION.

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III. IT shall not be lawful for either Party to withdraw from this War with *France*, or to enter separately upon any Convention, Treaty of Peace, or Cessation of Arms with *France*, and its Adherents, upon any Pretext whatsoever, without the Consent and Concurrence of the other Party.

ANNO  
1701.  
W

IV. THERE shall by no means any Peace be concluded before the Peace of *Westphalia*, and those of *Qsnabrug*, *Munster*, and the *PYRENEES*, have, by the Help of God, and by common Force, been vindicated: And all Things, both in Church and State, are restored to their former Condition, according to the Tenour of the same.

V. IN case any Negotiations of Peace or Truce, shall, by common Consent, be entered into, all Things that are transacted, shall on both Sides be communicated, *bona fide*; nor shall one conclude any thing without the Consent and Satisfaction of the other.

VI. AFTER the present War, by common Consent, shall be ended, and Peace concluded, there shall remain between His Sacred Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and the States-General of the *United Provinces*, a perpetual Defensive Alliance against the often-mentioned Crown of *France*, and its Adherents, by Virtue whereof both Parties shall use their utmost Endeavours, that the Peace to be made may remain firm and perpetual.

VII. BUT If it should happen that the Crown of *France* should again attack one or both of the Confederate Parties, contrary to the said Peace, at what time soever this shall be done, they shall be obliged faithfully to assist each other with all their Forces, and in the same manner as now, both by Sea and Land, and to repel all manner of Hostility and Violence, and not to desist till all Things are brought again into their former State, according to the Conditions of the aforesaid Peace, and that Satisfaction be given to the Party offended.

VIII. FURTHER, His Imperial Majesty and the States-General, shall at all Times, and by all Means, and with all their Force, protect and defend all the Rights

ANNO 1701. Rights of each other against the Crown of *France*, and its Adherents; nor shall they themselves do any Prejudice to each other in their said Rights.

IX. IF there are any Controversies between the contracting Parties, on occasion of the Limits of their Dominions, or that any such should arise hereafter, they shall be accommodated and composed in a Friendly manner, either by a Commission, or Ministers deputed by both Sides, without making use of any manner of Force, and in the mean time nothing shall be innovated therein.

X. THERE shall be invited into the Society of this present Treaty by His Imperial Majesty, the Crown of *Spain*; and by the States-General, the Crown of *England*; and there shall be likewise admitted into the same, all the Allies and Confederates of either Party who shall think fit to enter into the same.

XI. THIS Treaty shall be ratified, by both Sides, within the Space of Four Weeks, or sooner, if it may be.

In Witness whereof, and for a greater Confirmation of the Credit and Sincerity hereof, there are Two Instruments of the same Tenour made, and Signed, and Sealed by the Plenipotentiaries of both Parties, and reciprocally exchanged.

Done at Vienna the 12th of May, 1689.

(L S) *Leopold William*, Count of *Konigsfegg*.  
 (L S) *T. A. Henry*, Count of *Stratman*.  
 (L S) *J. Hop*.

" WHEREAS the High and Mighty Lords,  
 " the States-General of the United-Provinces, have  
 " sent to Us, their Ambassadors Extraordinary, Co-  
 " pies of the Alliance lately concluded with His Sa-  
 " cred Imperial Majesty, to the end that we should in  
 " their Name, invite the King of *Great Britain*, to enter  
 " into this Alliance: We the under-written Ambassa-  
 " dors Extraordinary, do declare, That these are true  
 " and accurate Copies of those that were sent us; for  
 " the

## The INTRODUCTION.

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" the Confirmation whereof, we have made this De-  
" claration, September 10. O. S. 1689. ANNO 1701.

*A Schimmelpeninsk,  
Vander Oge.  
Arnoult Van Citters.*

*N. Witsen.*

*De Weed.*

" AND whereas the States-General have, by their  
" Ambassadors Extraordinary, invited us by Virtue  
" of the Tenth Article, to enter into the Alliance of  
" the aforesaid Treaty ; We, who desire nothing more  
" than to lay hold of all those Means which are neces-  
" sary, and most useful for restoring and preserving  
" the publick Peace and Quiet, do the more readily  
" come into the same, that we may give this Proof  
" of our sincere Affection and Friendship for His Im-  
" perial Majesty, and the said States-General. Know  
" ye therefore, that we having perused, and mature-  
" ly considered the said Treaty, have accepted, ap-  
" proved, and ratified, as we do by these Presents, for  
" Us, our Heirs and Successors, accept, approve, and  
" ratifie the same, together with all and every Article  
" thereof, engaging, and upon the Word of a King  
" promising, that we will religiously and inviolably  
" observe and perform the said Treaty, without vio-  
" lating it in any Article, or suffering it to the utmost  
" of our Power to be violated. Provided always that  
" His Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the said States-  
" General do admit Us into the said Treaty, and give  
" and deliver to Us the necessary Instruments respec-  
" tively drawn up in the best manner. In further  
" Witness and Testimony whereof, we have caused  
" our Great Seal of ENGLAND, to be affixed to  
" these Presents,

Signed with our Hand,

WILLIAM R.

ON

ANNO

1701.

*King James II. dies.*

ON Saturday September 6th, 1701. O. S. King (a) *James II.* departed this Life at *St. Germain's En ley in France*: Whereupon, the *French King* immediately declar'd the Pretended Prince of *Wales* to be King of *England, Scotland and Ireland*. King *William* (who was a Prince of two much Spirit to bear such an Indignity) was no sooner inform'd of this gross Affront given by the Court of *France*, but he forthwith dispatch'd a Courier to the King of *Sweden* (as Guarantee of the Treaty of *Reswick*) to give him an Account of the manifest Violation of that Treaty; and at the same time, His Majesty sent an Express to the Earl of *Manchester* (his Ambassador at *Paris*) to come away immediately without taking leave; and soon after, Monsieur *Pousson* (the *French Secretary* here) had notice given him, that he should forthwith depart the Kingdom. In the mean time, the Nation, as well as the King, began to resent this Affront offer'd His Majesty by the *French King*, who seeing there was no more Credit to be given to a Monarch who made Treaties and broke them again whenever he pleas'd, unanimously Resolv'd to Defend and Support His *Britannick Majesty* in His Undoubted Right; and accordingly, there were Addresses came from the City of *London*, and all Parts of the Kingdom, with Expressions of Detestation of the Perfidiousness of the *French King*, and Assurances of Asserting and Defending His Majesty's Unquestionable Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms.

*Addresses to his Britannick Majesty.*

THE King, when he had perfected the Alliances he was making abroad, return'd to *England*, November 4th, and a Week after dissolv'd the Parliament, and Summon'd another to meet the 30th of December following.

*The Parliament dissolved, and another call'd.*

(a) HE was Third Son of King *Charles I.* and *Queen Mary*; and only Surviving Brother and Heir to King *Charles II.* He was Born at the Palace of *St. James's*, October 14th, 1633. and upon the Death of His Brother, February, 6th 1685. was immediately Proclaim'd King, by the Name of King *JAMES II.* He liv'd above Twelve Years in Exile at the Castle of *St. Germain's*, where after many fruitless and unsuccessful Attempts to Recover and Regain His Kingdoms, He being much broken with Grief departed this Life on Saturday September 6th, 1701. O. S. in the 68th Year of His Age; from whence His Body was carried to the Monastery of the *Benedictines* in *Paris*, where it lies Deposited, and His Heart was sent to the Nursery of *Chailiot*.


## THE INTRODUCTION.

xv

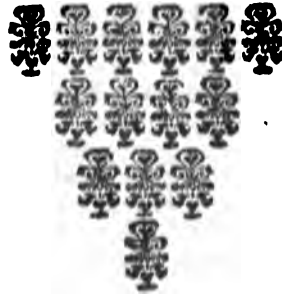
lowing. When the Commons having chosen Mr. *ANNO*  
*Harley* for their Speaker, the King made a most In- 1701.  
comparable Speech, wherein with Manly Energy, he  
judiciously set forth the true Interest of the Nation,  
and compassionately exhorted them to pursue it.  
Whereupon, both Houses presented to His Majesty  
very Loyal and Affectionate ADDRESSES, and  
declar'd their Resolutions to stand by and defend His  
Majesty's just Title to the Crown; and on the 7th  
of *January*, voted (as an immediate supply) that  
whoever would lend 600000 *l.* for the use of the  
Navy, and 300000 *l.* for Guards and Garrisons, should  
be Repaid the same with Six *per Cent.* Interest. There  
was likewise Order'd, to be brought in a Bill for the  
further Security of His Majesty's Person, and the Pro-  
testant Succession, and to extinguish the Hopes of the  
Pretended Prince of *Wales*, wherein an Oath of  
Abjuration was impos'd on all that held Offices; and  
it was Enacted, That to Compass or Imagine the  
Death of the Princess *ANNE*, should be equally  
Penal, as (by the Statute 23 *Edward III.*) it is to  
Compass or Imagine the Death of the King's Son.  
The House also Voted, that the Number of Forces to  
Act in Conjunction with the Allies against *France*, be  
40000 Land-Men, and 40000 Sea-Men. On the 3d of  
*February*, they Voted that 332000 *l.* be granted to His  
Majesty for maintaining the Guards and Garrisons;  
and afterwards, the Royal Assent was given by Com-  
mission to an Act for the Attainder of the Pretended  
Prince of *Wales* of High-Treason. But on the 21st of *Fe-*  
*bruary*, as the King was Riding out from *Kensington* to *from his*  
Hunt near *Hampton-Court*, his Horse fell, and His Ma-  
jesty in the Fall broke his Right Collar Bone. It was  
quickly set, and His Majesty that Evening return'd to  
*Kensington*, but upon opening the Bandage, the Fra-  
cture started. It was set again, and His Majesty slept  
well all Night, and continued in a fair way of Reco-  
very; till on *Sunday* March 1st. a Defluxion fell upon  
his Knee, which was attended with great Pain and  
Weakness. The *Wednesday* following he took a Walk  
in the Gallery, where finding himself Weary, he fell  
asleep upon a Couch, and was seiz'd with a shivering  
Fit, which turn'd to a Fever. The Physicians being  
apprehensive that His Majesty had not long to live, on  
*Sunday* about Five in the Morning, he receiv'd the Sa-  
crament from the Hands of the Archbishop of *Canter-*  
*bury*;

Their Pro-  
ceedings.

King Will-  
iam falls  
from his  
Horse.

**ANNO** *bury*; and about Eight of the Clock, His Majesty sitting 1701. on the Bed-side in his Night-Gown, departed this  (a) Life, to the inexpressible Sorrow of all his Loy-  
*His Death.* al Subjects; having liv'd Fifty One Years, Four Months, and Four Days: And Reign'd Thirteen Years, and One Month, wanting Four Days. His Royal Corps was Deposited in King **HENRY VII's** Chappel (while the Service of the Church was perform'd) and afterwards Interr'd in the same Vaults with King **CHARLES II.** and the late Queen **MARY** of Glorious Memory.

(a) **DOCTORS PRESENT.** *Sir Richard Blackmore, Sir Theodore Calladen, Doctor Hennes, Doctor Harrel, Doctor Hew, Doctor Huston, Doctor Lawrence, Sir Thomas Millington, Professor Bodlee, &c.*  
**CHIRURGEONS PRESENT.** *Mr. Bernard, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Renjas.*



A COM-



A  
COMPLEAT  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Present War,  
A N N O, MDCCII.  
Being the First Year of Her  
MAJESTY'S  
GLORIOUS  
REIGN.









A

ANNO  
1702.  
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COMPLEAT  
**HISTORY**  
OF THE  
**Campaign,**  
In the Year, 1702.



P O N the Death of His late Majesty <sup>Queen</sup> King *WILLIAM*, March 8th 170<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. <sup>ANNE</sup> the Lords of the Privy Council im-  
 mediately Assembled at St. James's; <sup>Proclaim'd;</sup> and having agreed on, and Sign'd a  
 Proclamation for Proclaiming her  
 Royal Highness Princess *ANNE*,  
 Queen of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland* (in  
 pursuance of the Act of Parliament pass'd in the First  
 Year of the Reign, of the said King *William* and Queen  
*Mary* of Glorious Memory, Intituled, AN ACT  
 FOR DECLARING THE RIGHT OF  
 THE SUBJECT, AND SETTLING THE  
 SUCCESSION OF THE CROWN.) Ac-  
 cordingly, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the  
 said Day, Her Majesty was Proclaim'd by the *Heralds*:  
 B 2 First,

**ANNO** First, before the outward Gate of Her Royal Palace at 1702. St. James's; next at *Charing Cross*; then, at *Temple-Bar*: And lastly, before the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*, with the Accustomed Ceremonies. (a)

WHILE the Council were Assembled, Her Majesty was Graciously pleas'd to declare her Self in the following Expressions.

My LORDS,

Her Speech  
to the Privy  
Council.

I AM extremely sensible of the General Misfortune to these Kingdoms, in the unspeakable loss of the King, and of the great Weight and Burthen it brings in particular upon my Self; which nothing could encourage Me to Undergo, but the great Concern I have for the Preservation of our Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of my Country: All these being as Dear to Me, as they can be to any Person whatsoever; you may depend upon it, that no Pains or Diligence shall ever be wanting on my Part, to Preserve and Support them; to maintain the Succession in the Protestant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as it is by Law Establish'd.

I THINK it proper upon this Occasion of my first speaking to You, to declare my own Opinion of the Importance of carrying on all the Preparations we are making to oppose the great Power of France; and I shall lose no time in giving our ALLIES all Assurances, that nothing shall be wanting on my Part, to pursue the true Interest of England, together with THEIRS, for the support of the Common Cause.

IN

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(a) ANNE, Our present Gracious Sovereign, is the Hereditary Successor, by a direct Lineal Descent of the Ancient Royal Families of both Kingdoms, to the Crowns of England and Scotland. She was Born at St. James's on the 6th of February, 1665. at Thirty Nine Minutes past Eleven of the Clock at Night. Her Godfather was Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and her Godmothers, were the Young Lady MARY her Sister, and the Dutchess of Monmouth. She was strictly Educated in the Religion and Principles of the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd, by the great Care of her Uncle King Charles II. She was on the 28th of July, 1683. most happily (Married in the Chappel of St. James's, by Henry Lord Bishop of London,) to his Royal Highness Prince GEORGE of Denmark. He was second Son to Frederick III. and Younger Brother to Christian V. King of Denmark.

## of the Present W A R.

5

IN Order to these Ends, I shall always be ready to ask the Advice of my Council, and of both Houses in Parliament, and desirous to Countenance and Employ, all those who shall heartily Concur and Joyn with Me, in Supporting and Maintaining the Present Establishment and Constitution, against all Enemies and Opposers whatsoever.

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THE next Day, (*March 9th.*) the two Houses of Parliament seperately presented Addresses to the Queen ; wherein they Declar'd, how deeply sensible they were of the unspeakable Loss the Nation sustain'd by the Decease of His late Majesty of Glorious Memory ; and at the same time, congratulated Her Majesty's Happy Accession to the Throne ; and assur'd Her of their Zealous and Firm Resolutions to support her Undoubted Right and Title, and the Succession of the Protestant Line, as by Law Establish'd, against all Opposers whatsoever. That, they would Sincerely and Vigorously adhere to Her Majesty and Her Allies, in the Prosecution of those Measures already entred into, in order to Reduce the Exorbitant Power of *France*. And, that their Zeal and Affection for Her Majesty's Service, and the Care they had of the Publick Safety, engag'd them to exert themselves with the utmost Vigour and Union, for obtaining under Her Majesty's Reign, such a Ballance of Power and Interest, as might effectually secure the Liberties of *Europe*. And they also humbly desir'd, that for the Encouragement of all the Allies, no time might be lost in Communicating to them her Royal Resolutions of Adhereing firmly to the Alliances already made.

*Lords and  
Commons  
Address the  
Queen.*

HER Majesty was very well pleas'd, and return'd them hearty Thanks for the kind Assurances they gave Her in their Addresses ; and on *March 11th.* Her Majesty went to the House of PEERS, and having sent for the COMMONS, she made the following most excellent Speech to both Houses.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

" I CANNOT too much lament my own Unhappiness, in succeeding to the Crown so immediately after the Loss of a King, who was the great Support, not only of these Kingdoms, but of all *Europe* : And

*Her first  
Speech to the  
Parliament.*

B 3

" I am

ANNO " I am extremely Sensible of the Weight and Difficul-  
1702. ty it brings upon me.



" BUT, the true concern I have for our Religion,  
" for the Laws and Liberties of *England*, for the main-  
" taining the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant  
" Line, and the Government in Church and State, as  
" by Law Establish'd; encourages Me in this great  
" Undertaking: Which I promise my self will be Suc-  
" cessful, by the Blessing of GOD, and the continuance  
" of that Fidelity and Affection, of which you have  
" giv en Me so full Assurance.

" THE present Conjunction of Affairs, require the  
" greatest Application and Dispatch; and I am very  
" glad to find in your several Addresses so Unanimous  
" a Concurrence in the same Opinion with Me, that  
" too much cannot be done for the Encouragement  
" of our Allies, to reduce the Exorbitant Power of  
" *France*.

" I cannot but think it very necessary upon this Oc-  
" casion, to desire you to consider of proper Methods,  
" towards attaining of an Union between *England* and  
" *Scotland*, which has been so lately Recommended to  
" You, as a matter that very nearly concerns the Peace  
" and Security of both Kingdoms.


GENTLEMEN of the House of COM-  
MONS,

" I need not put you in mind, that the Revenue for  
" defraying the Expences of the Civil Government is  
" Expir'd. I rely entirely upon your Affections for the  
" Supplying it, in such manner as shall be most suita-  
" ble for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

" IT shall be my constant Endeavour to make you  
" the best Return for that Duty and Affection you have  
" Expes'd to Me, by a Careful and Diligent Admini-  
" stration for the Good of all my Subjects. And, as I  
" know MY OWN HEART TO BE EN-  
" TIRELY ENGLISH, I can very sincerely  
" assure You, there is not any thing you can expect or  
" desire

## of the ~~present~~ W A R.

" desire from Me, which I shall not be ready to do, for **ANNO**  
 " the Happiness and Prosperity of *England*; and shall 1702.  
 " always find me a strict and Religious Observer of   
 " my Word.

ON *March* 13th, both Houses severally Address'd Lords and Commons  
 the QUEEN; wherein they acknowledg'd the Sa- second Ad-  
 tisfaction they receiv'd from Her Majesty's most Gra- dress to Her  
 cious S P E E C H, and that they trusted in GOD it Majesty.  
 would have the same effect Abroad, as at Home: E-  
 qually reviving the Hearts of her Allies and Subjects,  
 and encouraging their utmost endeavour in the Com-  
 mon Cause. They declar'd, that the sincere concern  
 Her Majesty had shew'd for their Religion, the Govern-  
 ment in Church and State, as by Law Establish'd, and  
 the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line:  
 The Hazards she had expos'd Herself to, in Concert  
 with His late Glorious Majesty, for maintaining their  
 Laws and Liberties, as well as Her most Gracious As-  
 surances at that time, gave Her Subjects such a Con-  
 fidence in Her Promises, such a Dutiful Affection to  
 Her Person, and such a Zeal for Her Service, as would  
 oblige them to make the utmost Efforts, to supply Her  
 Majesty under the Weight and Difficulty of the pre-  
 sent Conjunction. That the Concern Her Majesty ex-  
 press'd for Her ALLIES, was a further Obligation  
 laid upon them, who were sensible Their Preservation  
 was necessary to their Own; and who were as desirous  
 as ever to support the Character of the Crown of *Eng-*  
*land*, in enabling Her Majesty to maintain the Ballance  
 of *Europe*. That they could not make suitable Returns  
 to Her Majesty, for Her most Gracious Promises of a  
 Careful and Diligent Administration for the Publick  
 Good, which they thought themselves sufficiently se-  
 cur'd of, by so solemn an Engagement under Her sa-  
 cred Word. That Her Majesty had been pleas'd to  
 assure them of all they could Wish, and Recommend  
 to them what they ought to Desire; and they doubted  
 not Her Pious Intentions would procure a Blessing from  
 Heaven. And that Her Majesty might be assur'd, that  
 Resolutions, so becoming a QUEEN OF ENG-  
 LAND, could not but make the deepest Impression  
 upon all Hearts, that were True to the Interest of their  
 Country.

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THE Addresses of both Houses of Parliament were follow'd by several others from the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the rest of the Bishops: From the Bishop and Clergy of the City of *London*; and from the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the same City, with Assurances of their Affectionate Zeal, and Constant Fidelity to Her Majesty's Person and Government; and that they would Sacrifice all that was Dear to them, in Defence thereof, against the Pretended Prince of *WALES*, the Power of the *French* King (his only Supporter) and all other Her Majesty's Enemies whatsoever. The Queen having thus settled an universal Harmony, and intire Satisfaction among her own Subjects, was not unmindful of her ALLIES in this critical Conjunction; and therefore, wrote the following Letter to the States-General, to confirm them in her Intentions of maintaining with them a constant Union and Friendship.

### HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS: Our very Good Friends, Allies, and Confederates.

The Queen's  
Letter to the  
States-General.

" IT is not without a sensible Grief, that we find our  
" selves oblig'd to acquaint you with the Afflict-  
" ing News of the Death of the most High, and most  
" Mighty Prince, *WILLIAM III.* King of *Eng-*  
" *land, Scotland, France and Ireland*, our most Dear  
" Brother, of Glorious Memory. He was seiz'd on  
" *Wednesday* last with a Fever, which so much in-  
" creas'd the following Days, that notwithstanding all  
" the Remedies that were made use of, he expir'd at  
" Eight of the Clock on *Sunday* Morning. This is cer-  
" tainly a very great loss to all *Europe*, and in particu-  
" lar to your State, whose Interest he always main-  
" tain'd with so much Valour, Prudence, Zeal, and  
" Conduct. And as it has pleas'd GOD, that we  
" should succeed him in the Throne of these Kingdoms,  
" we shall also succeed him in the same Inclination, to  
" Preserve a constant Union and Amity with You,  
" and maintain all the Alliances that have been made  
" with your State, by our said Dear Brother, and other  
" our

" our Predecessors ; and likewise, to concur with You, ANNO  
1702.  
" in all the Measures that shall be necessary for the pre-  
" servation of the Common Liberty of *Europe*, and for  
" reducing the Power of *France* within due Bounds.   
" This we desire You to be fully assur'd of, and that  
" we shall always look upon the Interests of *England*,  
" and those of your State, to be Inseperable, and uni-  
" ted by such Ties as cannot be broke, without the  
" greatest Prejudice to both Nations. We pray GOD  
" to keep You, High and Mighty LORDS, in his  
" Holy Protection.

GIVEN at our Court at St. *James's*, *March* 10th,  
1702. in the First Year of our Reign.

A N N E R.

AFTER this Letter, the QUEEN was pleas'd *Earl of  
Maribo-  
rough sent  
into Hol-  
land.*  
(*March* 14th) to Elect the Right Honourable the Earl  
of *Marlborough*, a Knight Companion of the most No-  
ble Order of the Garter ; and having Constituted him  
Captain-General of all Her Majesty's Forces, both at  
Home and Abroad (in Conjunction with Her Allies.)  
He was immediately dispatch'd into *Holland*, with the  
Character of Her Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plen-  
ipotentiary to the States-General of the United Pro-  
vinces. Upon his Arrival at the *Hague* (*March* 28th  
N. S.) his Excellency had several Conferences with the  
Grand Pensioner, and other Ministers: And on the  
31st of *March*, N. S. being conducted to his Publick  
Audience of the States-General, with great Magnifi-  
cence, he made the following S P E E C H to that August  
Assembly.

## HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

IT having pleas'd GOD in his Divine Providence, *His Speech  
to the States-  
General.*  
to take to himself His Majesty King *WILLIAM*  
of Glorious Memory, to the great loss of this Kingdom,  
the State of your High and Mighty Lordships, and of  
all *Europe*: The QUEEN (my Mistress) who doth suc-  
ceed on the Throne of her Ancestors, as your Lordships  
have been inform'd by Her Majesty's Letter, hath com-  
manded Me to declare to your Lordships, That it is her  
sincere



**ANNO** sincere Desire and Inclination to entertain with You the  
 1702. same Union, Friendship, and strict Correspondence,  
 as hath subsisted during the Course of the Preceeding  
 Reign; as being perswaded, that nothing in the World  
 can be more Useful and Beneficial for the good of both  
 Nations, whose Interests are the same.

HER Majesty has also order'd Me to acquaint Your High and Mighty Lordships, That She is firmly Resolv'd to contribute all that lies in Her Power, towards the Advancing and Increasing the said Union, Friendship, and Correspondence; and to make That a constant Maxim of Her Government.

HER Majesty has further commanded Me to assure your High and Mighty Lordships, That She will not only Exactly and Faithfully Observe and Execute the Treaties and Alliances made between the Kings her Predecessors, and Your High and Mighty Lordships; but that She is likewise ready to Renew and Confirm them: As also, to concur with You in all the Measures which have been taken by the late King of Glorious Memory, in pursuance of the said Alliances.

HER Majesty is likewise dispos'd to enter into such other stricter Alliances and Engagements, which shall most conduce to the Interests of both Nations, the preservation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and Reducing within just Bounds, the Exorbitant Power of *France*.

IN the mean time, Her Majesty is ready from this Moment, and without any Delay, to concur with your High and Mighty Lordships, and the other Allies to this End, with all Her Forces, as well by Sea as Land.

AND, Her Majesty, to shew Her Zeal the more, has been pleas'd to authorize Me, to concert with your High and Mighty Lordships, the necessary Operations.

THESE motives oblig'd Her Majesty to order Me to depart with all Diligence, in order to come hither; and give your High and Mighty Lordships all possible Assurances thereof, without stopping at the ordinary Formalities.

AND

A N D, I look upon it as an extraordinary Happiness, that Her Majesty has done Me the Honour to Employ Me in this Commission, since it gives Me the opportunity, of expressing to your High and Mighty Lordships, the Zeal I have for your Service.

T H E *French* King was not a little Surpris'd at these Proceedings of the Queen of *Great Britain*; and finding that the Death of King *William* would not have that Effect (either in *England* or *Holland*) as he had promis'd Himself: Immediately order'd the *Sieur De Barre* (who was left at the *Hague* by Count *D'Avaux*, as Secretary of the Embassy, to inspect the Affairs of *France*) to take upon him the Title of his Resident to the States, and forthwith sent him Credentials to that Purpose. Whereupon, the said *Sieur De Barre* presented to the States a long Memorial, containing several Insinuations, in Order to break off the Union between *England* and *Holland*; to which, their High Mightinesses return'd a most extraordinary Answer, shewing their exactness in observing their Treaties and Alliances, and plainly proving, that if *France* had been really inclin'd to Establish the Peace of *Europe*, and Re-enter into their ancient Amity with the Republick; she would not have Re-call'd the Count *D'Avaux*, without offering to make the least Proposal towards a Peace.

*The Sieur D'Barre presents a Memorial to the States*

A N D now, the Preparations for War were carried on with all imaginable Vigour. The Emperor's Arms began to open the Theatre of War in *Italy*: They did the same upon the *Lower-Rhine*, the beginning of the Summer; for the Prince of *Nassau Saarbrugh* (after having been declar'd the Emperor's *Marshal de Camp*) form'd the Siege of (a) *Keyserwaert*, with the Troops

*Siege of Keyserwaert.*

(a) KEISERSWAERT, is a Town below *Dusseldorp*, on the *Rhine*, Mean, but well Fortified; and did belong to the *Electer of Cologne*. It had a broad Ditch, very regular Fortifications, and high Walls fac'd with Brick: As also the Counterscarp, which was in a very good Condition. It is seated on the North of the *Rhine*, six German Miles beneath *Cologne* to the North West, and the same distance from *Gulick* (or *Juliers*) to the North. The French possess'd themselves of it for *Cardinal Furstemburg* in 1688. but the late *Electer of Brandenburg* retook it in the Year, 1689. and deliver'd it to the *Electer of Cologne*, who in 1701. receiv'd a French Garrison into it, which continued there till it was taken by the Army of the Allies.

**ANNO** of the States, under the Name of Auxiliary Troops, 1702. because the War against the united Power of *France* and *Spain* was not as yet publickly Declar'd. General *Doff* (who had also been made a Lieutenant General of his Imperial Majesty) was order'd to Invest the Place: The News of this unexpected Siege, being brought to the *French* Court the 18th of *May*, by a Courier from Marshal *Boufflers*, was no small Surprize, it having chang'd the Plan of the Enterprizes that the King had intended; which was, to have open'd the Campaign the beginning of *May*, with the Siege of *Juliers*. At the arrival of the Couriers from Marshal *Boufflers*, His Majesty held a Great Council of *WAR*; wherein it was Resolv'd, That the Duke of *Burgundy* should depart the 25th for the Army under that Marshal, and Command it in Person, in Quality of Generalissimo of the King's Armies in the Low-Countries, and the Electorate of *Cologne*: At the same time, Marshal *Boufflers* had Orders to march to the Relief of *Keyserswaers*, with the Army that was before design'd for the Expedition upon *Juliers*. The Motions of the Confederate Troops were attended with other uneasinesses at the *French* Court; for Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was assembling an Army on the *Upper Rhine*, in the Neighbourhood of *Croon-Weissenburg* and *Lauterburgh*, in order to cut off the Communication of *Landau* and *Strasbourg*, and the Country of *Alsace*.

**DURING** these Transactions, there were issued out Three several Declarations of War, against the Kings of *France* and *Spain*. They were all made Publick on the same Day. (*May* 4th,) The Powers that declar'd War, were the *EMPEROR*, the *QUEEN OF ENGLAND*, and the *STATES-GENERAL* of the United Provinces.

**The EMPEROR'S Declaration of WAR**  
**against FRANCE and SPAIN.**

“ **WE Leopold**, by the Grace of GOD, Elected Em-  
 peror of the Romans in Germany, Ever August: Emperor's Declaration against the French King and Duke of Anjou.  
 King of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia: Arch-duke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Wirtemberg: Earl of Tyrol, &c. Do make known, That although since the Conclusion of a General Peace, not many Years ago, at *Reswick* in *Holland*, the Crown of *France* hath, as well by refusing for a long time to restore the Fortresa of *Brisac*, as by the Injuries and Damages done to the House of *Montbellard*, together with other Violations, made it abundantly Evident, that they did not intend to observe this solemn Treaty better than any of the former. However, being in hopes that we might pass the Remainder of our troublesome Reign in Peace, and after having suffer'd so many Vexations to maintain the holy *Roman* Empire, and our Kingdoms and Hereditary Dominions in the Enjoyment of the present Peace; and for the future, prevent the Effusion of so much innocent Christian Blood: We have chosen rather patiently to endure their Insults, and to endeavour to find out Means of amicably composing the Differences, than to enter into a fresh Quarrel upon that Account, and thereupon begin a destructive War. But whereas immediately after the Death of *Charles* the Second, King of *Spain* and Duke of *Austria*, under the Colour of a Will, supposed to have been made by that Prince, (which, however, is really Null and of no Validity) and, notwithstanding all the Marriage-Contracts, Renunciations, Cessions, Treaties of Peace, and former Oaths, the King of *France* has made himself Master of all the Kingdoms and Counties of his said Majesty (among which, there are some that did belong to our Archducal House, before they came under the Power of the Crown of *Spain*, besides those that are Feudatory and Dependant of the Empire) and has by Intrusion, put his Grandson the Duke of *Anjou* into the same; and moreover, taken by Force the Dukedom of *Mantua*, and other Fiefs of the Empire, although they never belonged to the  
 “ Monarchy

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" Monarchy of *Spain*, and has also caused a great  
 " Number of his Troops to enter into the Diocess of  
 " *Cologn* and *Leige*, hath seiz'd, and put Garrisons into  
 " all their Towns and strong Places, hath added new  
 " Fortifications to them, and every where erected Ma-  
 " gazines; and contrary to our lawful Ordinances, and  
 " the Execution thereof, according to the Laws of the  
 " Empire committed to the Princes of the Circles, hath  
 " supported by Force of Arms, and strengthened the  
 " Elector of *Cologn*, in his Disobedience; and on the  
 " other side, hath caused the faithful Subjects of the Em-  
 " pire to be Imprison'd, and particularly the Baron *de*  
 " *Meun*, Dean of *Liege*, and hath seiz'd and carry'd a-  
 " way several others from off the Lands of the Empire,  
 " and hath attack'd in a Hostile Manner, and ill treated  
 " the Princes of the Circles, who, according to their  
 " Duty, endeavour'd to put in Execution our lawful  
 " Imperial Mandates. And furthermore, his Grandson  
 " the Duke of *Anjou* hath taken to himself the Titles  
 " that belong to none but our Archducal House, and  
 " hath caused himself to be called the Duke of *Austria*,  
 " Count of *Habsbourg*, and of *Tyrol*. We look upon it  
 " as a Thing inexcusable any longer to pass by in Si-  
 " lence such Hostilities, Infractions and Violences, com-  
 " mitted both against our Archducal House, and our  
 " high Imperial Dignity; on the contrary, we find our  
 " selves obliged in Consequence, and by Virtue of the  
 " Laws of Nature, of Nations, and of the Holy Ro-  
 " man Empire, and particularly in Consequence of the  
 " Capitulation we swore to at the Time we were ele-  
 " cted Emperor, and of our Imperial, Archducal, and  
 " Patrimonial Dignity, to hinder them with all our  
 " Force and Power, (since the Endeavours of other Po-  
 " tentates have had as little Success with the said Crown  
 " of *France*, as the Offers we have made of coming to  
 " an amicable Agreement) and that so much more,  
 " inasmuch as it is a Matter unquestionable, that the  
 " said Will, which at present serves for a Colour of the  
 " said Hostilities of *France*, was contrived by some  
 " bribed *Spanish* Counsellors, according to the Directi-  
 " ons of the *French* King; and that it was offered to  
 " his late Catholick Majesty, when he was sunk to such  
 " a Weakness of Body and Mind, as not to be able to  
 " Read or Understand, much less to Weigh and Exa-  
 " mine, as was necessary, the large Contents of the said  
 " Will. And moreover, as it is altogether contrary to  
 " the

" the Intention of the said late King, which he had so often signified to us; and as the said Will is full of Falsities, and of incomprehensible and contradictory Matters: And Lastly, as it gives as little Satisfaction to our just Demand, as the King of *France* could receive from it, not to mention, that as yet it hath not been duly executed by them, but hath already been broken in many Points; and more particularly, for as much as it is evident, that the said Arbitrary Enterprizes, as well by himself, as in the Name of his Grandson, as the pretended Lord of the Circle of *Burgundy*, and consequently a declared Enemy to Us and the Empire, do tend to the Overthrow and Destruction of the Imperial Dignity, the Authority and Rights which were entrusted to Us by a lawful Election.

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" SUPPORTED therefore by the Justice of our Cause, and trusting in the assistance of the Almighty GOD, we declare and publish by these Presents, That we hold for our Enemies the *French* King and the Duke of *Anjou*, with their Subjects and Adherents; and that to prevent the publick Violence and Injury which are done by them unto Us, the Empire, and the Loyal States of the said Empire, and to defend our Imperial, and other Rights, we are obliged to take up Arms, and to cause our Troops to march against our said Enemies. We command by these Presents the faithful Subjects of Us and the Empire, by the Duty wherein they stand engaged to Us and the Empire, and under Pain of Deprivation of Life and Goods: And we seriously enjoin them by these Presents, That none of them do engage into the Service of the said Crown of *France*, of the Duke of *Anjou*, or of his Adherents; and that none of them do undertake, in the least to do any Service, or give them any Assistance, or to maintain with them, directly or indirectly any Commerce, Partnership, or Correspondence, but that from this Moment they do wholly break off, and abstain from the same, and do assist Us with all their Power, to pursue and attack our said Enemies, and those which belong to them. We have also this entire Confidence in the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, That they will all in general, and every one in his own particular, from this time forward, at such time as we shall consult with

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1702.



“ them, according to the Exigence of Affairs, concern-  
 “ ing what may be fit to be done in a Matter that does  
 “ not respect us alone, but likewise relates to the Wel-  
 “ fare and Security of the other principal Members of  
 “ the Empire in particular, and consequently, that of  
 “ the whole *Roman* Empire, will aid and assist Us in  
 “ our lawful and just Undertaking, with their Faith-  
 “ ful and wise Advice; and with the Sincere, Unani-  
 “ mous, and Firm Conjunction, of all the Force which  
 “ GOD and the Empire has given them, to free them-  
 “ selves and other injur’d States from Oppression: That  
 “ they will contribute towards removing all those Ca-  
 “ lamities, and that they will not suffer themselves to  
 “ be drawn away in any wise; let every one therefore  
 “ Regulate himself, and take Care accordingly,

IN Witness whereof, we have caus’d these Presents  
 to be Seal’d with our Imperial Seal.

LEOPOLD (L. S.)

Ut D. A. Caunitz.

### *Her Majesty's* DECLARATION of WAR *against* FRANCE and SPAIN.

ANNE, R.

*The Queen  
 of England's  
 Declaration.*

“ WHERÉAS it hath pleas’d Almighty GOD  
 “ to Call us to the Government of these Realms,  
 “ at a time when Our late Dear Brother *William III.*  
 “ of Glorious Memory, had, in pursuance of the Re-  
 “ peated Advices of the Parliament of this Kingdom,  
 “ entred into Solemn Treaties of Alliance with the Em-  
 “ peror of Germany, the *States-General* of the *United*  
 “ *Provinces*, and other Princes and Potentates, for Pre-  
 “ serving the Liberty and Balance of *Europe*, and for  
 “ Reducing the Exorbitant Power of *France*: Which  
 “ Treaties are Grounded upon the unjust Usurpations  
 “ and Encroachments of the *French* King, who had ta-  
 “ ken, and still keeps Possession of a great part of the  
 “ *Spanish* Dominions, Exercising an absolute Authority  
 “ over

“ over all that Monarchy, having seiz’d *Milan* and the  
 “ *Spanish Low Countries* by his Armies, and made him-  
 “ self Master of *Cadix*, of the Entrance into the Medi-  
 “ terranean, and of the Ports in the *Spanish West-Indies*  
 “ by his Fleets; every where designing to Invade the  
 “ Liberties of *Europe*, and to Obstruct the Freedom of  
 “ Navigation and Commerce. And, it being Provided  
 “ by the Third and Fourth Articles, of the forementi-  
 “ on’d Alliance, That if in the Space of Two Months,  
 “ (which are some time since Expired) the Injuries com-  
 “ plained of were not Remedied, the Parties concerned  
 “ should mutually Assist each other with their whole  
 “ Strength: And whereas, instead of giving the Satis-  
 “ faction that ought justly to be expected, the *French*  
 “ King has not only Proceeded to farther Violence, but  
 “ has added thereunto a great Affront and Indignity to  
 “ Us and Our Kingdoms, in taking upon him to De-  
 “ clare the Pretended Prince of *Wales* King of *England*,  
 “ *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and has also Influenc’d *Spain*  
 “ to Concur in the same Affront and Indignity, as well  
 “ as in his other Oppressions; We find Our Selves  
 “ oblig’d, for Maintaining the Publick Faith, for Vin-  
 “ dicating the Honour of Our Crown, and for Preven-  
 “ ting the Mischiefs which all *Europe* is Threatned with,  
 “ to Declare, and We do hereby accordingly Declare  
 “ W A R against *France* and *Spain*. And Placing Our  
 “ Entire Confidence in the Help of Almighty GOD, in  
 “ so Just and Necessary an Undertaking, We will (in  
 “ Conjunction with Our Allies) Vigorously Prosecute  
 “ the same by Sea and Land, being assur’d of the ready  
 “ Concurrence and Assistance of Our Subjects, in a  
 “ Cause they have so openly and so heartily Espous’d.  
 “ And, We do hereby Will and Require Our Lord High  
 “ Admiral of *England*; Our General of Our Forces;  
 “ Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties; Govern-  
 “ ours of Our Forts and Garrisons; and all other Of-  
 “ ficers and Soldiers under them by Sea and Land, to  
 “ Do and Execute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecu-  
 “ tion of this W A R against *France* and *Spain*, their Vas-  
 “ sals and Subjects, and to Oppose their Attempts;  
 “ Willing and Requiring all Our Subjects to take No-  
 “ tice of the same, whom We henceforth strictly Forbid  
 “ to hold any Correspondence or Communication with  
 “ *France* or *Spain*, or their Subjects. But because there  
 “ are Remaining in Our Kingdoms, many of the Sub-  
 “ jects of *France* and *Spain*, We do Declare Our Royal  
 “ Intention



ANNO 1702. "Intention to be; That all the Subjects of France and Spain, who shall demean themselves Dutifully towards Us, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates."

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Fourth Day of May, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

**The MANIFESTO of the STATES-GENERAL, containing the Reasons of their proclaiming War against FRANCE and SPAIN.**

*The States-General Manifesto.*

**T**HE States-General of the United Netherlands, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Know ye, That the King of France having for a long time since, cast his Eyes upon these Provinces, to seize upon the same, if possible, or entirely to destroy and ruin them; has, in order to compass his Design, twice attack'd this Republick, (viz. in the Years 1672. and 1688.) by a most unjust and violent WAR, though we had done our utmost to avoid the same, and preserve the Continuation of Peace and Tranquillity. That nothing is more evidently known, than that if that King had succeeded in his Design, and possessed himself of these Provinces, he would have thereby made his way to the Universal Monarchy. And, if he had but only weakn'd them, and forc'd them to sit still, and separate themselves from their Allies; 'tis no less notorious, that he might have attain'd his Aim, by subduing other Princes and Powers; whereby this Republick had been in a manifest Danger of being reduc'd, as well as other States, and losing her Liberty and Religion; which are the two precious Advantages for which the Subjects of this State have formerly suffer'd so many cruel Persecutions: And, which they could never fully and entirely Enjoy, till they had frankly and heartily sacrificed their Fortunes and Blood, with every thing else that was dear to them, and maintain'd a WAR of Eighty Years standing, against the then powerful King of Spain.

**THAT**

THAT, notwithstanding it has pleased GOD to punish these Provinces, by the Two last Wars, because of their Sin; yet he has not permitted that the *French* King should put in Execution his Ambitious Designs; but on the contrary, has so favour'd the Arms of the Republick and their Allies, that they obtain'd in the Years 1678, and 1697, a General Peace: Whereby *France* was oblig'd to restore large Provinces, Lordships, and important Places to the Emperor, the Empire, and the King of *Spain*, which she had posses'd partly by a violent Force, and partly by Craft and Artifices, under the specious Name of Re union, and other Pretences, against the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

THAT, the Treaty of Peace of *RESISTICK*, and that of Commerce, being so solemnly concluded in the Year 1697. We had all the Reason in the World to flatter our selves, that the same would be *Bona Fide* executed in all its Points: But, we have found on the contrary by Experience, that they did not design on the part of *France* to observe them, but only to induce us and our Allies to lay down our Arms, disband our Forces, and separate us One from the Other, in order to weaken us; and in particular, to enervate and ruin our Subjects in ruining their Commerce, that they might the more easily obtain the Aim here above mentioned. This is so notorious, that the Treaties aforesaid of Peace and Commerce were hardly Ranty'd, but they began manifestly, to encroach upon the Trade of these Provinces (which is the Sinew of this State) by their openly refusing to grant us the *Tariff* promised unto us by the Treaty aforesaid, putting thereby the Subjects and Merchants of this Republick to hummerable Troubles upon that Account: Which obliges us after a long, tedious, and expensive Negotiation, to accept a *Tariff*, (though disadvantageous to us) contrary to the Tenor of the said Treaty, in order to prevent a greater Mischief.

THAT, notwithstanding it was Stipulated by the 5th Article of the said Treaty of Commerce, that such of our Subjects who should Settle in *France* for carrying on their Trades, should be free and exempted from the Duties and Tax laid upon Foreigners; yet excessive Duties have been laid upon Them, and we have been forced to see and bear the same.

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THAT, in the mean while, the King of *France* omitted nothing to persuade us, by all imaginable Protestations, that he had no other Design than the Preservation of the Peace, and the removing of all Obstacles that might interrupt the same: And whereas, the weak Constitution of the King of *Spain*, could not promise a long Life, and that his Death was like to cause great Wars and Differences; this occasion'd a TREATY whereby on one Side, it was provided, That the *French* King should not have that Exorbitant Power, which otherwise he would have had by the Accession or Union of the Spanish Monarchy to his Crown, and by these means prevented the ill Consequences all *Europe* was afraid of; and on the other hand, Satisfaction was given to others who claim'd the said Succession, in order to preserve the General PEACE.

THAT, upon this Foundation, the King of *France* having concluded on the Third, and Twenty fifth Day of *March*, 1700, a Solemn Treaty with the King of *England* and this *State*, we were in hopes to preserve thereby the General PEACE: But that Treaty was no sooner Concluded, and Ratify'd, but it most evidently appear'd, That it was not the Intention of the *French* King to stand by it and Observe it; but on the contrary, that they used all manner of Artifices in the Court of *Spain*, not only to render the Emperor odious to the *Spaniards*, but also to oblige the King to dispose of his Succession, by a Testament in Favour of *France*.

THAT, the King of *Spain* having some time after departed this Life, they produc'd a Testament, whereby the Duke of *Anjou*, (Grandson to the King of *France*) was declar'd Heir of all the Kingdoms and Dominions of the Deceased King.

THAT, the said Will being made Publick, the *French* King did immediately give Proofs of his secret Intentions, of making use of all imaginable Means to gratifie his vast Ambition: And in order thereunto, (without any respect or regard to a Treaty so solemnly and newly concluded, and the repeated Protestations he had made, never to depart from it) he accepted the said Will, breaking and violating the Treaty aforesaid, without

without giving any previous Communication of his Intentions to those with whom he had made it: Notifying the same without any disguise to the Republick; and alledging for the principal Motive thereof, that the Spirit and Sense of the said Treaty, and not the Letter, were only to be regarded; and explaining that Spirit and Sense in his own way, as he thought fit; not omitting at the same time to threaten us, and representing the Dangers and Misfortunes which we might expect, if we did not conform our selves to that Spirit, Which Proceeding is a Breach of Faith as uncommon and unheard of, as ever was; and a dangerous Instance, which tends for the future, to undermine and ruin the Faith of all Publick Treaties.

THAT, by virtue of the Testament aforesaid, that King did not content himself to cause the Duke of *Anjou* to be proclaim'd King of *Spain*, but he possess'd himself in his Name, of all the Kingdoms and Dominions of the Spanish Monarchy, without any regard to the Pretensions of the Emperor; which were so fully own'd in the Treaty aforesaid, that they were not only laid as the Foundation of the said Treaty, but also so far acknowledg'd for just and lawful on all Sides, that the greatest part of the Spanish Monarchy was yielded to the Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

THAT, the said King being unwilling to stop there, caus'd his own Troops to take Possession of the *Spanish Netherlands*, notwithstanding our own were in Garrison therein, by the Permission and Consent of the late King of *Spain*, for the Defence and Security of the said Country; and with a great deal of Difficulty, was at last persuaded to let our said Troops return home, after they were very much weakn'd. That by these means, the Republick was at once depriv'd of her Rampart and Barrier, for which we had already maintain'd two Bloody Wars, and which the King of *France* himself had assign'd in the Condition of the Peace concluded in the Year, 1678. and contrary to what was particularly stipulated in the Treaty of Partition, and insisted upon on the part of the Republick, *viz.* That the said *Spanish Netherlands*, should belong to the Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

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THAT, the said King of *France* immediately began to govern Arbitrarily the Kingdoms and Dominions of *Spain*, under the Name of his Grandson, as well in Civil as in Military Affairs; and has so united those States to his own, as if the same were but one and the same Kingdom and Government: Which can never more evidently appear, than in the case of the *Spanish Netherlands*, the Barrier of this State, where it appears (as indeed they write it from *Spain*) that the said Provinces have been absolutely yielded and made over to the King of *France*; and that he exercises an Absolute Authority over them, both in Civil and Military Affairs, and likewise in matters of Finances.

THAT, the *French* King having carried his exorbitant Power to the degree, which the Christian World had so long apprehended, and laid suitable Foundations for obtaining the Universal Monarchy; he did not delay it long, to put those Projects in Execution, sending a formidable Army into *Italy*, to make himself entirely Master thereof, having already sent a great Number of Troops into the *Spanish Netherlands* to fright us, and oblige us, if possible, to a separate Treaty without our Allies.

THAT, these Artifices (though never so well concerted) falling short of the desired effect, the *French* King made use of all other imaginable Ways to compel us thereunto by Force; and to that end, seiz'd the City and Cittadel of *Liege*, without the consent of the Dean and Chapter, and without the previous Consent and Knowledge of the Emperor and the Empire, caus'd the Dean of the said Chapter to be by Violence seiz'd and carry'd away into the *Spanish* Dominions, that he might not oppose his Design, and in order to strike a Terroure into the said Chapter.

THAT, being not satisfied with having thus seiz'd upon *Liege*, and in order to streighten us more and more, he possess'd himself (contrary to the Will of the Chapter of *Cologne*) of the most considerable Places of that Archbishopsrick, and particularly, of the Fortresses of *Bonn*, *Keyserswaert*, and *Rhimberguen*, (his Design upon the City of *Cologne* having happily miscarried by their good Conduct) to put himself in a Condition to invade

vade this Republick, as he had done in the Year, 1672. And, that nothing might be wanting to make himself sure of it, and in order to block us up on all sides; he caused a considerable number of Troops to be rais'd at his own Charges, in the Country of *Wolfsenbuttle*, that they might invade us on that side, sending at the same time all sorts of Ammunition and Artillery to the *Rhine*, through Foreign Countries, the better to invade these Provinces.

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THAT, the said King, being not satisfy'd with having streightned us in that manner by Land, proceeded further; and by possessing himself (in the Name of the King of *Spain*) of all the Harbours in *Spain*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, and other Islands in the Mediterranean, as also the *Spanish Netherlands* and the *Indies*; he made himself entire Master of the Commerce of *Europe*, and obtain'd the Power to exclude us and other Nations from it. And finally, that we might have no Room or Place left to us for Trade, he endeavour'd to perfwade the King of *Portugal* to forbid us his Harbours, and sent at the same time, a Squadron into the *West-Indies*, on purpose to seize the Silver Fleet, in which our Subjects, and those of other Princes and Potentates, are so considerably concern'd.

THAT, Affairs being in that intricate and dangerous Condition; We, as the nearest and most expos'd to the Fire, having in the first Place invok'd GOD Almighty to our Assistance, thought it necessary to put our selves in a posture of Defence, and to Arm our selves as well as we could, both by Sea and Land, against that exorbitant Power, and the Dangers we were threatn'd with; and at the same time, to desire of our Neighbours and Allies, the Succours they had promised us by Treaties, in case we were molested and disturbed: Which they having granted us, with the same readiness as we desired, we put our selves in that Condition, that refusing to hearken to any private Treaty with *France*, we had time to Confederates our selves with his Imperial Majesty, the King of *England*, the King of *Prussia*, and other Princes and Potentates, for the Common Defence of our, and their respective Dominions, the Preservation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and for Recovering the General Peace and Tranquility.

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THAT, every one beginning to open their Eyes, and to think of their natural Defence; the Emperor sent a considerable Army into *Italy* to oppose the *French* King.

THAT, his Imperial Majesty having thought fit to dislodge the *French*, out of the Electorate of *Cologne*, and us'd all imaginable ways for it, did, together with the Directors of the Circles concern'd therein, desire our Assistance, which we (conformable to our Engagements, our own Defence, and the strict Alliance we were enter'd into) could not refuse; but on the contrary, thought it necessary that our Forces there and elsewhere, should act as Auxiliaries, by way of Diversion.

THAT, these Proceedings of the *French*, have, to our great Sorrow, kindled a WAR in several Parts of the World, which is actually begun, and carry'd on with a great deal of Violence.

THAT, as we had not given the least pretence thereunto; but on the contrary, made our utmost Efforts for the Preservation of the General Peace, we were very glad to see a MINISTER that the *French* King had sent into these Parts, and neglected nothing to engage him to make some Proposals, for maintaining the Peace: But, seeing we could not succeed therein, we made (our selves) some Demands, which we thought necessary for recovering a General Tranquillity, and our private Security; but there has been no manner of Answer, nor the least Offer made thereupon.

THAT, indeed some outward Protestations of Peace have been made on that side, but, as at the same time, they continued their Warlike Preparations, to seize the Lands of our Neighbours, and to Confederates themselves with several Princes and Potentates: They have clearly manifested that their Protestations would come to nothing, unless we were resolv'd to treat separately from our Allies, and this they have still more evidently discover'd, by recalling successively two Ministers.

FINALLY. The King has upon that foot, caused his Resident to declare unto us in a Memorial, That  
his

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his Armies were in a Condition to Act against us, if we came to no Resolution about the Things contain'd therein.

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AND, as there is nothing more evidently known, than that the Designs of the present King of *Spain* against the Liberty of our State and Commerce, are the same as those of the King of *France*; nay, as all the World must be convinc'd by the whole Directions and Management of Affairs, that the King of *France*, and the present King of *Spain*, are one and the same in Effect; and that the King of *Spain* can do, nor will do nothing, but what the King of *France* pleases, and will have him to do: Even that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* are United into one. It follows from thence, that whatever the King of *France* has done against us, and our Allies, in the Name of the King of *Spain*, must be taken and understood to be made by the King of *Spain* himself, or at least by both of them. That by these means, the King of *France* (above what has been already said) has made use of the Spanish Troops, in the Name of the King of *Spain*, to carry on his Design against us. That in that Name he has erected a Fort, within the reach of the Cannon of a Fortrefs belonging to the States, contrary to the Treaty concluded with the King of *Spain* in the Year 1648, and contrary to the Laws of Nations, and those of WAR.

THAT, the King of *Spain*, has not only suffer'd those Proceedings of the King his Grandfather; but absolutely approv'd the same, and the actual Seizing of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, and in particular, of the *Spanish Netherlands*, that necessary Barrier for our State.

THAT, all Divine and Humane Laws dictating to Us, that being thus straiten'd, block'd up on all sides, and actually attack'd by the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and threatn'd by them with so many Dangers; we may, and are bound to make use against them, of all the Means GOD and Nature have put into our Hands for our Defence; protecting our Subjects, and for preserving their Religion and Liberty: And to that end, to take up ARMS against the said King of *France* and *Spain*, who have together Conspir'd our Ruin and Destruction; and declare WAR against them, as we do by these Presents,



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sents, trusting that GOD Almighty will bless the Justice of our Cause, and the Means we shall make use of.



States-Ge-  
neral Decla-  
ration of  
War.

DESIRING all Kings, Princes, Republicks, and States, who love their own Preservation and Liberty, together with that of *Europe*; that they will regard this our *Declaration*, as an Effect of an urgent and pressing Necessity, for defending ourselves, and protecting our Subjects, and consequently all *Europe*: And that they will (in conjunction with us) oppose the ill Designs of the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and their exorbitant Power; whereby they intend to make themselves Masters of all *Christendom*, and to that end to give us Aid and Assistance.

LASTLY, We command and require all our Subjects, and Inhabitants of these Provinces, Commanders, Officers, Soldiers and Others, of what Quality soever they be; to own and regard the said Kings of *France* and *Spain* as Enemies of this State. To invade their Country, and fall upon their Subjects and Vassals both by Sea and Land; to repell their Violence, and do every thing else they are oblig'd to do, for the Defence of our Country, and the Damage of our Enemies.

AND, that no body may pretend to be Ignorant thereof, we require and command the Lords-States, Councillors, and Deputy-States of these respective Provinces, and all other Officers and Magistrates of this Country, to cause these Presents to be Proclaim'd, Publish'd, and Posted up, on the 15th Day of this Instant, in all the Places where Publications of this Nature are usually made: Commanding likewise, That the same be publish'd and affix'd in the usual Places, of the District of the Generality. Done and Concluded in the Assembly of the Lords-States-General, at the *Hague*, May the 8th. 1702. Sign'd *W. de Nassau*, and underneath *F. Fagel*: And Seal'd with the Seal of the States-General in Red Wax.

THE *French* Court, was not a little Surpriz'd at the Reception of these three Declarations of WAR, all Publish'd the same Day. Immediately upon their Arrival, the Marquis *de Torcy* went into a Great Hall, where the King was Walking, and Read them over to Him. His Majesty did not express so much uneasiness at the Com-

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Complaint of the *Emperor*, perhaps, because He was not the most considerable Potentate, that had declar'd W A R against Him. He made a great many Reflections upon that of the *Queen of England*, which to particularly respected the Indignity done to that Nation, by acknowledging the Pretended Prince of *Wales* King of *Great Britain*. But, what most exasperated His Majesty, was, The Declaration of the *States-General* of the United Provinces. For, as soon as the Marquiss *De Torcy* had done reading it, the King took it, and in a Transport of Anger threw it upon the Table, saying, That *Messieurs the DUTCH MARKGRANTS* (meaning thereby, the Lords the *States-General*) *should not do Repent of their Boldness, in declaring War against so great a Monarch*. On July 31, the King of France made the following Declaration of War, against the *Emperor*, *England*, and the *States-General*.

### AT THE KING.

"**A**LTHO' the Treaty concluded at *Reswick*, in a Time, when the King by the Superiority of his Forces, was in a Condition to have given Laws to the Neighbouring Princes that were jealous of his Power, was a certain Proof of the sincere Desire that His Majesty had always to give Peace to his Subjects, and to restore Peace to *Europe*. His Majesty nevertheless finds, that the *Emperor* without any lawful Right to the Spanish Monarchy, hath put himself in a Condition by the Augmentation of his Troops, by Treaties and Alliances with several Princes (and particularly with *England*, and the *States-General* of the United Provinces) to trouble the Repose of *Europe* by a new W A R, as unjust, as it is ill Grounded. They have begun Hostilities on all sides, against, and contrary to the Treaties, so solemnly Sworn to! All *Europe* is Witness of his Majesty's Moderation. He hath seen Places Attack'd, advantageous Posts seiz'd, Convoys stop'd, and Prisoners taken before any Declaration of W A R; and at a time, when His Majesty was endeavouring by his Ambassadors and Envoys, to preserve the Peace. All these Steps being so contrary to sincere Dealing, and their own Interests; and the Manifesto's and Declarations of War of the *Emperor*, *England*, and the *States-General* having been Publish'd: His Majesty finds himself under an Indispensable

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“ fible Necessity (in Order to preserve his Own, and  
 “ the King his Grand-Son's Dominions) to Arm on his  
 “ fide; and to make Levies fufficient to oppofe the Un-  
 “ dertakings of the common Enemies. And for that  
 “ End, His Majesty is Refolv'd, to Employ all his  
 “ Forces by Sea and Land, and (by the help of Divine  
 “ Protection, which he Implores on the Juftnefs of his  
 “ Cause) to declare WAR againft the *Emperor, England,*  
 “ the *States-General* of the United Provinces, and the  
 “ Princes their Allies. His Majesty Orders and Com-  
 “ mands all his Subjects, Vaffals, and Servants, to  
 “ cruife upon the Subjects of the *Emperor, England,*  
 “ and *Holland*, and on the Subjects of their Allies; and  
 “ ftrictly forbids his Subjects to have henceforth any  
 “ Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence with  
 “ them on Pain of Death. And therefore, His Majesty  
 “ hath Revok'd, and by thefe presents Revokes all Per-  
 “ miffions, Paffports, Safe-Guards, and Safe-Conducts,  
 “ which may have been granted by Him, his Lieute-  
 “ nant-Generals, and other his Officers, contrary to  
 “ thefe Presents; and hath declar'd, and does declare  
 “ them to be Void, and of none Effect and Force; for-  
 “ bidding all Perfons whatfoever to have any Regard  
 “ unto them. His Majesty Orders and Commands the  
 “ Admiral, Marefchals of *France*, Governours and  
 “ Lieutenant-Generals for His Majesty in his Provinces  
 “ and Armies; Marefchals *De Camp*, Colonels, Camp-  
 “ Mafters, Captains, Chiefs and Leaders of his Maje-  
 “ fty's Soldiers, both Horfe and Foot, *French* and  
 “ Strangers, and all his other Officers to whom it may  
 “ pertain, what is herein contain'd; to Cause, Execute,  
 “ each in his Office, within their Towns and Jurifdi-  
 “ ctions. For, *such is His Majesty's Will and Pleafure,*  
 “ That thefe Presents be Publifh'd in all the Maritime  
 “ and other Towns, and in all the Ports, Havens, and  
 “ other Places of the Kingdom and Lands under his  
 “ Obedience, where need fhall be, to the End that  
 “ none may pretend Ignorance,

Given at *MARLI*,

June 3d 1702.

LOUIS.

TO

TO return to the Seige of *Keyserwaert*. On the 18th of *April*, at Ten of the Clock at Night, the Trenches were Open'd by 600 Pioneers, supported by 400 Grenadiers, seconded by the Regiments of *Dedem* and *Rantzau*; and before Morning, they were Advanc'd above 100 Paces. The Enemy, on the 19th, as soon as they discover'd the Workmen, ply'd them with their Cannon, but the loss was not very considerable. On the 20th, the Besiegers did great Execution, by the vast Number of Bombs they threw into the Town; but the Enemy made a Sally with a design to ruin their Works. The *Dutch*, who upon this Occasion, were the most expos'd, repuls'd the *French* twice with extraordinary Bravery: But not being succour'd in time, and being Inferiour to the Enemy in Number, they were forc'd to quit their Post, and make a retreating Fight; till the Cavalry design'd for their Relief coming up, the Enemy were constrain'd to retire in great Precipitation, with the loss of Six or Seven Officers, and about One hundred Soldiers. The Damage on our side, was a Lieutenant Colonel, three other Officers, and about Fifty Soldiers Slain. On the 21st, the Besiegers were employ'd in raising Batteries of heavy Cannon, in Order to make a Breach in the Wall of the Town, which continued to Fire without Intermision, and dismounted many of the Enemies Cannon: But in the Night, they made a Sally with about Three hundred Men, which were receiv'd so warmly, that after a very sharp Dispute, they were oblig'd to retire. On the 22d about Four of the Clock in the Morning, they Sallied out again, with a far greater Number and fresher Forces; and having got into the Besiegers Trenches, they oblig'd them after a vigorous Resistance to give way, till more Forces were sent to support them: But, the Cavalry coming up, they fell upon the *French* with so much Furioufness and Resolution, that after a long and bloody Encounter, they constrain'd them to fly into the Town, and were pursu'd to the Counterscarpe; leaving a great Number of Dead and Wounded Men upon the Spot, and at the same time, the Brigadier who commanded them, was taken Prisoner. On the 23d in the Morning, 1200 *Prussians* attack'd an Island in the *Rhine* about 600 Paces broad, a little below the Town; in which 200 *French* were Posted, who had built several Works and Fortifications, and had two  
several

**ANNO** 1702. several Batteries there. Upon the Approach of our Men, they fir'd very Briskly, but the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau* who Commanded, manag'd the Affair with that Prudence and Valour, that the *French* after a whole days Resistance, being summon'd to Yield, or run the Hazard of being put to the Sword, muriny'd against their Officers, and throwing down their Arms, surrendered at Discretion. The Commander in Chief was so enrag'd, that he laid violent Hands upon himself, and the rest of the Officers attempting to make their escape in a little Boat, were all Kill'd, except a Captain and a Lieutenant. The next day (*April 24th*) the Besiegers carried their Trenches within 200 Paces of the Town, and had four Batteries continually Firing, with which they had made considerable Breaches in the Rampart; so that they intended to make an Attack upon the Counterscarp: For which purpose, a great number of Fascines and Wool-Packs were Prepar'd, imagining by these Proceedings, that the Town would soon Surrender. However, the Confederates were very much mistaken in their Calculation; for tho' they propos'd at first to be Masters of the place in three Weeks, they found it held out near two Months, and had like to have prov'd a bad beginning of a New War. For, Count *Tallard* having posted himself with his flying Camp before *Keyserwaert*, and rais'd several Batteries of Cannon upon the Bank of the *Rhine*; fir'd from thence with so much Success, that the Besiegers (notwithstanding their Intrenchments) were very much Incommoded: And had besides, the Mortification to see the Besieg'd succour'd from that Camp with Troops, Ammunition, and all necessary Refreshments, which occasion'd the length of the SIEGE. Moreover, the excessive Rains which fell, kept the *Rhine* continually Swell'd, to the great Prejudice of the Assailants.

with great  
Difficulty.

The Counterscarp  
storm'd.

**HOWEVER**, all this while, the Besiegers so warmly ply'd the Town with their Cannon, and having batter'd the outward Fortifications with Forty Eight great Guns, and Thirty Mortars, the place was almost reduc'd to Ashes: So that upon the 9th of *June*, they made a General Attack upon the Counterscarp and Ravelin. The Conflict was Bloody and Obstinate, for nothing was to be seen for two Hours but Smoke and Flame; but at length, the Besieg'd were constrain'd to give Ground, and leave the Confederates Masters both

of

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**Surrender.**  
**thereof.**

Articles for  
the surrender of Key-  
serwaert.

“II. THAT,

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" II. THAT, the Garrison should march out with  
 " their Horses, Arms, Baggage, &c. Drums beating  
 " Colours flying, Bullets in Mouth, and to be condu  
 " cted to *Venlo*.

" III. THAT, the Garrison should be furnish'd  
 " with Seventy Waggons, with four Horses a  
 " peice, to carry their Baggage and Wounded Men,  
 " but if the Sick or Wounded desir'd it, or that neces  
 " sity requir'd it, they should have liberty to stay in  
 " the Town, where they should be supply'd with Diet  
 " and Medicaments for their Money, till they were in  
 " a Condition to make use of their Limbs.

" IV. THAT, the Treasure of the Garrison should  
 " be convey'd under a strong Guard to *Venlo*.

" V. THAT, the Garrison should carry along  
 " with them six Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars at  
 " their Choice, with nine Waggons, and a sufficient  
 " Number of Horses to carry their Utensils.

" VI. THAT, the Garrison should carry along  
 " with them as much Powder, Bullets, Bombs, and  
 " Balls, as would serve for six Discharges of every  
 " Piece, and sixteen Discharges for every Soldier : But,  
 " that the rest of the Ammunition should be faithfully  
 " deliver'd to a Commissary, such as the Besiegers  
 " should appoint.

" VII. THAT, the Prisoners taken on both sides,  
 " before and after the Siege, should be deliver'd with  
 " out Ransom.

" VIII. THAT, all Acts of Hostility should cease  
 " within the Electorate of *Cologne*, till the entire Eva  
 " cuation of the Place.

" IX. THAT, the Burghers shall be maintain'd in  
 " their Privileges, and in the Exercise of the Roman  
 " Catholick Religion.

" X. THAT, several *German* Officers particularly  
 " mention'd, belonging to the Elector of *Cologne*, shall  
 " have Liberty to depart with their Families, with the  
 " Provifo,

## of the Present W A R.

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' Proviso, that this shall be no Precedent to others of ANNO  
' the same Nation, in the said Elector's Service. 1702.

" XI. THAT, the Cow-Gate shall be deliver'd up  
' by Four of the Clock in the Morning, and that the  
' Officers on both sides, shall take care that no Disorder  
' be Committed.

THE War beginning now to be carried on with  
the utmost Vigilance, General *Coborn* was sent into *General*  
*Spanish Flanders*, with a Body of 10000 Men, to demolish the Lines erected between Fort St. *Donat*, and *Coborn Demolish'd the*  
Fort *Isabella*; which he manag'd with so much Pru- *Lines in*  
Flanders.  
lence, that after he had taken *Middleburg* (a small  
Town in the Spanish Territories) which the *French* had  
begun to Fortify, and made himself Master of Fort  
St. *Donat*, he in a few days, levell'd those LINES  
with the Earth, which the *French* had been making  
many Months, at an extraordinary Expence, and laid  
out of the Castellany of *Bruges* under Contribution to  
be Confederates. However, after these Successes, up-  
on the Approach of the Marquis *De Bedmar*, and the  
Count *De la Motte*, with the *French* Troops under their  
Command (who were Superiour in Number to him) he  
was forc'd to retire under the Walls of *Sluice*; but to  
prevent the Enemies taking Fort St. *Donat*, he first laid  
the Country under Water, and forc'd the *Spaniards* to  
retire towards *Ghent*.

THE Confederate Army was drawing together all  
his while, under the Earl of *Athlone*, near *Clarenbeck*;  
while the *French* under the Marechal *De Boufflers*, with  
great Army lay encamp'd at *Zanten*, near *Cleve*. They  
were very watchful of each other, and the Earl of *Ath-*  
*lone*, having detach'd Major General *Dampre* with  
600 Horse towards the Enemy, he happen'd to meet a  
arty of about 600 *French* Horse, whom he bravely  
attack'd, and totally DEFEATED; killing 200 of  
them upon the Spot, and taking near as many Prisoners: *600 French*  
*Horse de-*  
*feated by the*  
among whom, there was a Lieutenant Colonel, who *Confeder-*  
*ates.*  
commanded the *French*, and five or six other Officers.  
On the Confederates side, there were not above thirty  
Footmen and Dragoons Kill'd, and it was Observable,  
that the *Dutch* Horse particularly distinguish'd them-  
selves upon this Occasion.

D

ABOUT



ANNO

1702.

*Mareschal  
Boufflers de-  
camps from  
Zanten.*

ABOUT the beginning of *June*, the *Mareschal De Boufflers*, being reforc'd by several Detachments, and particularly with the Troops of the *French King's* Household, decamp'd from *ZANTEN*, and bent his March without sound of Trumpet, or beat of Drum, through the Plains of *Goch*, towards the *Moorkbide*, close by *Nimeguen*, with a Design to get between the Confederates and that City, and so to cut them off from their Provisions, Ammunition, and Forage. Whereupon, the Earl of *Atblone*, having early Information of the Enemies Motion, and discovering their Designs, call'd a Council of General Officers, wherein it was unanimously Resolv'd, that the Confederates should begin their March that Evening. The Baggage was sent away to *Nimeguen*, and after several Marches and Regulations, the Earl about break of Day, receiv'd particular Intelligence of the strength of the Enemy, and thereupon caus'd the Cavalry to be drawn up in Order of Battle, to cover the March of the Infantry. About Eleven in the Morning, the *French* Horse advanc'd in great Numbers, with the Troops of the Household at their Head, and press'd hard upon the Earl, who behav'd himself with abundance of Resolution: However, as the Confederate Squadrons were Wheeling, the *French* Troops push'd them upon the Foot, and put two or three Battallions into Confusion; but by the Conduct of the General Officers, the Enemy was soon Repuls'd. On the other side, there happen'd an Encounter between some of the Squadrons of the *French King's* Household, some *Danish* Squadrons, and some of the Earl of *Atblone's* Carabineers; who so remarkably distinguish'd themselves upon this Occasion, that the *French* were Repuls'd, though with considerable Loss on both sides. Hereupon, the Confederates retir'd towards *NIMEGUEN*, and the Burghers having brought their Cannon upon the Ramparts (where every thing was in the greatest Confusion) serv'd the Offices of Gunners themselves, for there was not one of that Function in the Town. They began to play upon the Enemy with a great deal of Vigour, who perceiving that all their Endeavours prov'd Ineffectual, were forc'd to Retreat with considerable Loss; for their Army being expos'd to the perpetual Fire of the Cannon of the Town, could not remain there without the greatest Danger. Thus was *Mareschal Boufflers* disappointed

*And is un-  
successful in  
his Attempt  
on Nime-  
guen.*

in his Design of taking NIMEGUEN, which was in great danger of falling into his Hands; the place being but indifferently provided for an Attack, and the Enemy missing but half an Hour of arriving in the Out-works before the Confederates. This success must be Attributed chiefly to the Conduct of the Earl of Athlone, the Duke of Wirtemberg, and the Count De Tilly; who without incommoding themselves, made a Glorious Retreat, which was the only Method they had to take, against an Army so much Superiour to them. It may be also said, that the Zeal and Courage that the Inhabitants of the Town shew'd for its Defence, very much contributed thereto.

THE Enterprize upon Nimeguen thus proving Abortive, and the Reduction of *Keyserwaert*, was not the only Mortification the French were under; for their Army in Germany being but Weak, and drawing together but slowly, under the Command of the Mareschal De Catinat; gave the Germans an Opportunity of besieging \*LANDAU. This strong and Important Fortrefs, was Invested the 16th of June, (as I mention'd in the Preceding part of my History) by Prince Lewis of Baden; who decamping from *Longencandol*, posted his Army before that place, in Order to besiege it in Form. Monsieur De Melac (the Governour of the Town) kept himself all that Day, with his Regiment of Horse before the Gate, call'd, the Gate of France; and fir'd continually upon the Imperialists from the great Cannon, inso-much, that several Men and Horses were Kill'd: However, he could stand it no longer, and was forc'd to Retreat into the City. The next Day, a Trumpeter was sent to Prince Lewis of Baden, desiring that he would permit the Ladies to go out of the Town; but his Highness sent word that he would not allow of it, and therefore, it would be in vain for him to make a

Landau besieged.

D 2

second

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\* LANDAU, is a little, but strong City of Germany, in the lower Rine, and Palatinate of the Rhine, once Imperial, and subject to the French, ever since the Treaty of Munster. It was taken from them this present Year by the Germans; but they retook it in 1703. (as will appear by the History of the ensuing CAMPAIGN.) And, in 1704. the Imperialists retok'd it again, after the Glorious Battle of Blenheim. It stands on the River Queich, Eight Miles South of Neustat, Thirteen West of Philipsbourg, and Sixteen South-West of Spires, Longitude 27, 50. Latitude 49, 3.

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1702.

Second Application. The Besiegers having Open'd their Trenches, rais'd three Attacks: One, on that side next the Gate of *France*; the Second, on that side next to *Queich* toward *Neustat*; and the Last, over against the Citadel or *Grand Fort*. On the 25th Instant, the Besieg'd made a Sally with 200 Horse, against whom 150 of the Imperial Cavalry were sent; who charging in disorder, gave the Enemy some Advantage over them: But, a Detachment of Foot coming up to their Relief, and making a vigorous Resistance, drove them back into the Town with considerable Loss. Deserters who frequently came from the Town, affirm'd, That the Besieg'd were under great Consternation, for Money as well as Provisions was very scarce, and that several of the Garrison were fall'n sick. There was nothing very material happen'd till the second of *July* (N. S.) at which time, the Besiegers plac'd their heavy Cannon upon the several Batteries, from which they fir'd upon the Town; but the overflowing of the Waters of the *Queich*, and other Rivers, very much retarded the Attacks. On the 9th about Midnight, the Besieg'd made another Sally with about 300 Men, who fell upon the Left of General *Thungen's* Attack, where were only 200 Grenadiers, who made a brave Resistance, till a Reinforcement came up; and then, they repuls'd the Enemy, who had Twenty Men slain, several Wounded, and a Captain taken Prisoner. The loss on our side, were Thirteen Men Kill'd, and Twenty Wounded, among whom were Two Captains.

The King of  
the Romans  
has Arriv'd  
in the Con-  
federate  
Camp.

ON the 27th, the King of the *Romans* arriv'd in the Confederate Camp, and was congratulated by Prince *Lewis of Baden*, who presented him with a very stately Horse, upon which he view'd the Posture of the Army, and visited the Enemies Works, exposing his Person to the thickest Fire of the Cannon from the Town: He also distributed several Florins among the Soldiers and Pioneers for their Encouragement. The Governour of *Landau*, sent a Trumpet to Compliment His Majesty upon his Arrival, with an offer to forbear Firing upon his Quarters, if he would be pleas'd to let him Understand which it was that he had made choice of. His Majesty return'd him Thanks for his extraordinary Civility, and sent him Word that his Quarters were every where, and that he might Fire where he thought fit. The Siege was carried on but slowly (though the  
Enemy

Enemy made several Sallies, and were Repuls'd with **ANNO**  
 considerable loss) till on the 16th of *August*, every 1702.  
 thing being got ready for Storming the Counterscarpe;   
 the same was bravely perform'd that Night, and lasted  
 above three Hours: During which time the Bombs,  
 Grenado's, and Red-hot Bullets flew about without In-  
 termiſſion. The Imperialiſts were twice vigorously  
 Repuls'd, who boldly return'd a third time to the *The Coun-*  
 Charge, and at last drove the Enemy from their Poſts, *terſcarpe*  
 after a moſt terrible Slaughter. The Beſiegers loſt near *taken.*  
 300 Soldiers, and ſome Officers of Diſtinction: And,  
 among the Wounded, were ſeveral Perſons of Quality,  
 as, the Count *De Soiſſon*. (Eldeſt Brother to Prince  
*Eugene*) The Prince of *Bareith* (who both died of their  
 Wounds) Count *Cominſeck*, and ſome others; beſides,  
 about 200 private Men. The Loſs of the Beſieg'd is not  
 certainly known, but muſt unqueſtionably be very con-  
 ſiderable, for the Counterscarpe was in two ſeveral  
 Places cover'd with Dead Bodies. Notwithſtanding,  
 the Beſiegers lodg'd themſelves upon it; perfected their  
 Lodgments in other Poſts they had already gain'd, and  
 prepar'd all things to Aſſault the Citadel. But, the  
 King of the *Romans* being inform'd that Mareſchal *De*  
*Catinat*, having receiv'd ſome Reinforcements, was  
 decamp'd from the Neighbourhood of *Strasburg*, and  
 was marching with an Intent to relieve *Landau*; His  
 Maſteſty, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, march'd forthwith  
 from before that Town, with all the Horſe and Huſ-  
 ſars (making together 25000 Men) towards *Croon-Wyſ-*  
*ſemburgh*, in order to oppoſe him. The Direction of *The Citadel*  
 the Siege was left to General *Tbungen*; who, on the *taken by*  
 9th of *September*, between One and Two in the Morn- *Storm.*  
 ing aſſaulted the Citadel, and carried it in a quarter of  
 an Hours time, with an inconfiderable loſs; the *Ger-*  
*mans*, in this Action, having not above Twenty Six  
 Men Kill'd. Hereupon, Orders being given for a  
 General Storm, the Governour prevented it by deſiring  
 to Capitulate. The King of the *Romans* being inform'd  
 of it, return'd before the Place, and granted *Monſieur*  
*De Melac* Honourable Terms. So that on *Septemb. 12th*  
 the Garrifon, conſiſting of 2000 Men (whereof about  
 600 were diſabled) march'd out of the Place, and were *The Town*  
 conducted to *Pellikheim*. *Surrenders.*

ANNO

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Articles for  
the Surren-  
der of Lan-  
dau,

## THE Chief ARTICLES agreed on, WERE.

" I. THAT, Monsieur *De Melac*, the Governour,  
" should deliver to the Emperor's Forces, one of  
" the City Gates, on the Eleventh Instant, at Eight in the  
" Morning; and on the 12th before Noon, the Garri-  
" son should march out of the Place, with Drums beat-  
" ing, Colours flying, &c. to *Pellikholm*.

" II. THAT, the Garrison should have Liberty to  
" carry out with them, four Pieces of Cannon, and two  
" Mortars; which should be furnish'd by the Impe-  
" rialists for that Purpose.

" III. THAT, they should be permitted to take  
" with them, Twenty four Charges of Powder, Ball for  
" each Piece of Cannon, Twenty four Bombs, and as  
" many Horses and Waggons, as should be Necessary  
" to carry them; and, that they should be furnish'd  
" with two Waggons, to carry their Ammunition.

" IV. THAT, the Inhabitants of *Landau*, should  
" be maintain'd in their Privileges, &c. and the Exer-  
" cises of their Religion (especially the Roman Catho-  
" lick) as is stipulated by the Treaties of *Munster* and  
" *Reswick*.

" V. THAT, all the Horse and Baggage of the  
" Officers and Soldiers in the *French* Service, might be  
" convey'd away (except those which belong to the  
" *French* King himself) and, that for carrying the same,  
" and for the conveniency of the Sick and Wounded,  
" 400 Waggons should be furnish'd at the Emperor's  
" Expence.

" VI. THAT, the Sick and Wounded might con-  
" tinue in the Town, till they were Recover'd, with  
" some Chirurgeons to look after them: But, that no-  
" thing more then Ammunition Bread should be allow'd  
" them at the Emperor's Charge; at whose Expence,  
" they should afterwards be sent to the next *French* Gar-  
" rison.

." VII. THAT,

" VII. THAT, when the Garrison marches out, they should not be Molested; and, that the Prisoners made on either side since the Declaration of War, should be set at Liberty.

" VIII. THAT, all the *French* King's Officers Civil and Ecclesiastick, whom the Imperialists will not suffer to stay in the Town, may carry away, and sell off their Effects, and retire in six Weeks time if they do not depart with the Garrison.

" IX. THAT, no Officers Baggage should be search'd, and six cover'd Waggon's should be allow'd them, which should also be free from searching: And, that no *French* Deserter should be entertain'd by the Imperialists.

" X. THAT, an Inventory should be made of all the Ammunition, Artillery and Provisions, belonging to the *French* King which is in the Town; and, that it should be deliver'd to the Imperial Commissary.

" XI. THAT, the King of the *Romans*, should dispose of the Provisions that should be found in the Town, belonging to the Burghers.

" XII. THAT, the Imperialists should not take any *French* Soldier out of his Rank; nor by Force, or Argument, engage him into the Emperor's Service; but, that they might seize all *German* Deserters.

WHILST the Siege of *Landau* was in Agitation, The Earl of the States of *Holland* sent Orders to all their Generals, Marlborough, and other Officers, to Obey the Earl of Marlborough, who having had several Conferences with the Deputies of the States, left the *Hague* on the 30th of *June* (N.S.) and on the 2d of *July* arriv'd at *Nimeguen*; where the Earl of *Athlone*, and Lieutenant General *Dopff*, paid him a Visit. At the same time, nineteen Battallions of the Troops employ'd in the Siege of *Keyserwaert*; the Troops of *Hesse* and *Lunenburg*; the *English* Forces from *Breda*, under Major General *Lumley*, and other Troops; hasten'd from all Parts towards *Nimeguen*, in Order to Form a Camp at *Duckembergh*: Where, the Earl of Marlborough being come; on the 8th, he call'd a Council

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cil of War, consisting of all the General Officers, to concert the further Operations of the Campaign. On the 16th, his Excellency march'd the Army over the *Maese*, and encamp'd at *Over-Affelt*, near *Grave*, within two Leagues and an half from the Enemy, who had entrench'd themselves between *Goch* and *Gennep*. At that time, the Prince *Bineft Augustus* (the Elector of *Hannover's* Youngest Brother) was declar'd Major-General of the Army: And, Colonel *Withers*, Colonel *Stanley*, and Colonel *Frederick Hamilton*, were appointed Brigadiers of three *English* Brigades. On the 26th, the Confederate Army re-pass'd the *Maese* below *Grave*, and on the 28th encamp'd at *Geldorp*; upon which Motion, the *French* went over the same River about *Venlo*. Two Days after, the Allies remov'd from *Geldorp* to *Groenbroeck*, where finding a *French* Garrison in the Castle, seated in a Morass, and surrounded with a double Ditch, and good Pallisadoes; they briskly attack'd it, and after some Resistance, forc'd it to Surrender at Discretion. From hence, they advanc'd on the second of *August* (N. S.) to *Petis Brugel*, resolving to give Battle to the Duke of *Burgundy* the next Day; but, that Prince was oblig'd to retire in the Night, leaving the *Spanish Guelderland* open to the Confederates. From *Petis Brugel*, they march'd in Order to demolish the Walls of *Peor* and *Bray*; two small Towns, which had been of great Use to the Enemy in securing their Convoys. On the 12th, the Confederate Army posted it self at *Buerbeck*, and on the 22d came to *Holchteren*, where they found the *French* preparing to receive them, being very advantageously Posted; and having receiv'd divers Re-inforcements, making about 18 or 20000 Men: So, that they were in a Condition to venture an Engagement, tho' they had no such Orders from Court. The Earl of *Marlborough*, rang'd his Troops in Order of Battle, in which manner he continued his March. The Duke of *Burgundy*, and the *French* Generals, rang'd theirs also in Order of Battle, being very well satisfied that there would be no Blows. For the two Armies, were separated by Marshes and Defiles, in such manner, that it was impossible for either to attack the other without the greatest Risque. They remain'd in this Disposition two Days, cannonading each other, and expecting which of the two, would begin the Attack: But, the *French* Army, not willing to run any Hazard, decamp'd silently in the Night, and took Post at *Berringen*. The

Alles

Allies seeing they could not find any means to bring the Duke of Burgundy to a Battle, form'd a Design of taking Towns, and making all the Conquests they could in the Absence of the Enemy. Upon this Project, they came and encamp'd at *Asch*, to cover the Siege of. (a) *VENLO*, which was invested the 29th of *August*, by General *Obdam*, on the side of Fort *St. Michael*, and by the Baron *De Heyde*, on the other side of the *Maese*, with the *Prussian* Cavalry: General *Coborn* had the Direction of the Attacks; and, the Prince of *Nassau Saarburch*, had the Command of the Siege.

ANN. O  
1702.  
W

Venlo In-  
vested.

THE Trenches were Open'd before the Town (*September* 6th) on both sides the *Maese*, without any Loss. On the 8th, the Confederates were Reinforc'd by a Body of 2000 Foot, and 500 Horse; and the following Days, the Attacks were carried on with good Success. The 18th in the Morning, the Fort of *St. Michael*, over against *Venlo*, was taken by Storm, in an Attack made by the *English*, under the Lord *Cutts*. There were particularly concern'd in this Action, Brigadier General *Hamilton*, the Royal Regiment of *Ireland*, and general *Hukeloms's* Regiment; with 172 Grenadiers, and 100 Fusileers, under a Lieutenant Colonel: Besides, 300 Workmen, and a Competent Number of Engineers, under Colonel *Blood*. After the necessary Dispositions, the Lord *Cutts* gave Orders to the Officers who led the Grenadiers, that they should attack the Ravelin Sword in Hand; and, that they might proceed with Courage and Alacrity, he gave them an absolute Assurance, that as soon as Fifty of them were lodg'd on the Top of the Ravelin, he would run through any Danger or Difficulty, to sustain them with the rest of his Troops: Moreover, he promis'd in Her Majesty's Name, that he would generously Reward all those, who should distinguish themselves upon this Occasion. His Lordship's Orders were executed with the greatest Resolution and Bravery, and (notwithstanding a Mine which was Sprung by the Enemy) they

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(a) *VENLO*, is a very strong Town in the Low Countries, in the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, and Territory of *Ruermond*: A Hanse Town, subject to the Spaniards, but taken by the Confederates this present Campaign. It stands on the River *Maese*, by the Bishoprick of *Juliers*, ten Miles South-West of *Guelders*, and eleven North of *Ruermond*. Longitude 25, 24. Latitude 51, 27.



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Fort St. Michael taken  
by Storm.

they attack'd the Ravelin Sword in Hand, encouraging and assisting one another with the Assurance of being seconded; which the Lord *Cutts* perceiving, he seasonably came up with all his Forces, and engaging the Enemy, soon made himself Master of the Ravelin. Hereupon, the *French* made such a terrible Fire upon the *English*, from the Rampart of the Fort, that his Lordship sent Orders to the Officers that were at the Head of the Grenadiers, to throw in their Grenadoes, and Attack it Sword in Hand, if it was possible to find a Passage. The Enemy made a very sharp Resistance, from the Flank of one of their Bastions; but the *English* charg'd and follow'd the Enemy so close, that after they had attack'd the Bridge, and clamber'd up the Ramparts, they pour'd in so fast upon them, that they were no longer able to Resist. We took about 200 Prisoners (whereof Thirty were Officers) with a Brigadier-General, and the Governour: But, all the rest that were in the Fort (to the Number of 600) were Kill'd or Drown'd, endeavouring to make their Escape, except Twelve, who were so Fortunate as to get over the *Maeße* in small Boats.

THERE were several Persons of Distinction who signaliz'd themselves upon this Occasion: The Lord *Cutts* was remarkably eminent in his Post; as also, the Earl of *Huntington*, the Lord *Lorn*, the Lord *Marckar*, the Prince *D'Auvergne*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Colonel *Webb*, and Mr. *Dalrimple*. The Prince of *Anhalt* behav'd himself with Gallantry suitable to his Birth; and, the Prince of *Hannover* (a Voluntier at the Siege) accompanied the Lord *Cutts* in the Trenches before the Attack, and continu'd with him great part of the Night in the Fort. Colonel *Blood* (who acted as first Engineer) and Monsieur *De La Martinerie* (a *French* Protestant Engineer) were likewise very servicable in this Action, as well by their Bravery as their Skill. The *English* upon this Occasion, had two Captains Wounded; two Lieutenants, and one Ensign Kill'd, and three Wounded; one Serjeant Kill'd, and three Wounded. 30 Men Kill'd, and 132 Wounded: And, Captain *Bolas* (the Lord *Cutts*'s Aid De Camp) with Mr. *Eley* (an *English* Voluntier) were both Kill'd on the Spot: The loss of the *Dutch* was likewise very considerable.

THE Fort being thus taken, the Besiegers employ'd the four following Days in firing furiously upon the Walls of

of the Town, in Order to widen the Breaches ; and all other necessary Preparations were made for a General Assault. But, there was one very remarkable Circumstance occur'd, which facilitated the taking of *Venlo*. The Prince of *Nassau Saarburch* (who commanded the Siege) having caus'd a Discharge of all the Cannon and small Arms, to express their Joy for the News of the taking of *Landau*, the Besieg'd took it as a signal of an Approaching Storm upon the Town ; so that the Count *De Varo* (the Governour) order'd immediately that the *Chamade* should be beat. But, the Prince of *Nassau* not regarding that Event, order'd a second discharge to be made, which oblig'd the Count *De Varo* to send, not only one, but several Drummers to demand a Capitulation, which was executed the 21st of September upon Articles, as usual in such a Case ; and the 25th, the Garrison march'd out, and were conducted to *Ant-Surrender'd*, *werp*.

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AFTER the taking of *Venlo*, the Count *De Tilly* (Lieutenant-General of the Dutch Cavalry) march'd with 1200 Horse towards *RUREMOND* to Invest it. The Siege was form'd the 2d of October by the Prussians on one side of the River, and the English and Dutch on the other. Upon the 6th, the Besiegers Batteries began to Play, and about Seven of the Clock in the Evening, the Besieg'd beat a Parly ; the next Day the Town was Surrender'd upon Articles, and the Garrison was conducted to *Lovain*. At the same time, *ST E- VENS WAERT* (a Town strongly Fortified, standing on the *Maese*, about five Miles from *Ruremond* to the South) was Invested, and taken by Capitulation, upon Honourable Conditions.

Ruremond.  
And Steven-  
waert Sur-  
render'd.

MARESCHAL *Boufflers* being under the greatest Uneasiness, to see the Conquests that the Allies were continually making ; thought it high time to provide for the Security of (a) *LEIGE*, which he apprehended

to

(a) *RUREMOND* (or *Roermond*) is a strong and neat City of the Low Countries, in the Dukedom of Guelderland, standing upon the *Maese*; where the River *Rora* (or *Roer*) falls into it, and imparts its Name to the City it self. It has many stately Monasteries in it, among which, that of the Carthusians is the most Considerable. It was taken this Campaign by the Confederates from the French and Spaniards. It stands Eleven Miles South of *Venlo*, and Twenty one South of *Guelders*. Longitude 25, 22. Latitude 51, 16.

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*W*  
Town of  
Leige At-  
tack'd,

and Surren-  
der'd to the  
Allies.

to be in imminent Danger. So, he decamp'd the 11th of September from *Berringben*, and (with the Duke *De Main*) went to view the Fortifications of the Citadel. But, the Confederates being resolv'd to attack (a) *Leige*, they march'd (October 12th) in two Columns, between the *Maese* and the *Jecker*; and, the next Day, about Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, they arriv'd within Cannon-Shot of the Citadel. *Marschal Boufflers* then made a Motion with the *French Army*, and Posted himself behind the *Main*, to protect that side of *Brabant*. The same Evening, the Chapter, and the Magistracy, sent forth Commissioners to treat with the Earl of *Marlborough*; and having agreed the next Day on the Articles on both sides, they were accordingly Sign'd, and one of the Gates of the City was deliver'd up to the Confederates that Night; and, on the 14th, they took Possession of the whole Town: The Garrison retiring into the Citadel and Charter-House.

The Citadel  
Attack'd.

THE Confederates being thus Masters of the City, upon the 20th, in the Evening, the *Trenches* were Open'd before the CITADEL, by four *English* Battallions on the Right, and the like Number of the *Dutch* on the Left; and the Besiegers carried their Attack that Night 375 Paces. General *Cohorn* having rais'd the Batteries, made the 20th, and the Day following, such a terrible Fire upon the Citadel, and push'd on the Attack with so much Vigour; that on the 23d, the Earl of *Marlborough* resolv'd to make an Assault upon the Place, which was executed about four of the Clock that Afternoon, by a Detachment of Grenadiers, supported by several other Battallions, commanded by the Generals *Fagel* and *Somersfeldt*. The Attack was carried on with so much Fury, that the Enemy were forc'd to abandon the Counterscarpe, and the Confederates (instead of lodging themselves thereon) Resolutely push'd on

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(a) *LEIGE*, is a very considerable City, situated in a Pleasant Valley, environ'd with Hills, the River entering it in two Branches, accompanied with lesser Streams, which make many delightful Islands. On the Brow of a Hill which hangs over it, stands the Citadel (or Castle) of great strength, built to command the Town; without which, it would be but of small Consequence. Here is a Famous University, endow'd with large Ecclesiastical Revenues: There are also Eight Collegiate, and Thirty two Parochial Churches. It was taken this Year by the Confederates, and Invested in 1705. by the French; who broke up the Siege, and retir'd behind their Lines, upon the News of the Duke of *Marlborough's* speedy return with his Army from the *Moselle*.

on with Sword in Hand, into the Body of the Place; ANNO  
which caus'd the Belleg'd presently to throw down their 1713.  
Arms, and beg Quarter.

And taken  
by storm.

THE *English* Troops in this Action were very Me-  
morious; but besides the Honour which they acquir'd,  
they gain'd a considerable Booty. They found in the  
Citadel, Thirty six Pieces of Cannon, a Considerable  
quantity of Arms, and all sorts of Ammunition: 80000  
Crowns in Money, and a valuable parcel of Plate be-  
longing to the Governor; and 'tis affirm'd that one of  
our Grenadiers, got 1000 *Louis Dor's* in a Bag for his  
own Share. The extraordinary Bravery of the He-  
reditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, deserves the highest  
Pecuniary; who went Volunter to the Attack at  
the Head of the Grenadiers, and mounting the  
Breach the very first, took the Colours from a *French*  
Officer. Mr. *Montworth* (Brother to the Lord *Raby*)  
who likewise went Volunter in the said Attack, was  
Kill'd. Monsieur *De Violaine* (Governour of the Ci-  
tel) and the Duke of *Cheriff*, were taken Prisoners  
upon the Breach, and brought to the Earl of *Marlbo-  
rough's* Quarters. According to the best Information,  
the loss of the *English* in Storming the Citadel, was,  
One Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, three Captains,  
and six Subalterns Slain, and Twenty four Officers  
Wounded; 143 Soldiers Kill'd, and 160 Wounded.  
The Citadel being thus taken, after an Obstinate Fight  
of about three Quarters of an Hour; the Victory of  
the Allies was soon compleated by the Surrender of the  
Charter-House: The Garrison of which place, Capitu-  
lated on the 30th of *October*, and the next Day march'd  
out, and were conducted to *Antwerp*.

The Charter-  
House Sur-  
render'd.

IT will not be improper now to look back, and  
Observe the Motions of the Elector of *Bavaria*, who  
(having by great Remittances of Money, and Promises  
of larger Supplies, been drawn over to the Interest of *The Emperor*  
the Court of *France*) after a clandestine manner, sur-  
priz'd the City of (a) *U. M.* This Project was execu-  
ted

(a) *U. M.* is a strong, Rich, and Populous City of Germany, in the  
Circle of *Ruabia*, free and Imperial: Adorn'd with many stately Edifices;  
and particularly, with a Cathedral exten'd beyond any in Germany; it  
stands on the River *Danube* and *Iller*, Thirty Eight Miles West of *Augs-  
burg*, Forty Nine almost South-East of *Stugard*, and Fifty Eight North-East  
of *Constance*, Long. 32. 00. Lat. 48. 14.

**ANNO** 1702. red by Monsieur *Peckman* (Lieutenant Colonel of his Electoral Highness's Guards.) He caus'd 600 Dragoons of the Regiment of the Count *De Fels*, to lie in Ambuscade in a little Wood near the Town. The Regiment of *Dragoons* of the Count *De Monasterel*, and the *Chevalier De Santini*, took Post a little farther off, with 200 Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fusileers. After this, there were Forty Officers chose, who were disguis'd like Country Boors, in Order to cover the Design. The 8th of *September*, between Five and Six in the Morning, under the Protection of a thick Fog, these suppos'd Peasants offer'd to enter the City; each having Pistols, Bayonets, and two Grenado's. The first who advanc'd, knock'd down the Officer that commanded, and the second kill'd the Centinel that stood next him. Whereupon, a particular Signal being given, the *Bavarian* Dragoons enter'd Sword in Hand, and made themselves Masters of the Rampart, the Arsenal, and the five Bastions; and the Garrison being drawn together, were soon dispers'd. The Militia of the Town, which consisted of Eighteen Companies (each Company containing 200 Men) brought out the Colours and began to Assemble. They fir'd very briskly upon the *Bavarians*, in which Confusion many were Kill'd on both sides. The Women were under the greatest Consternation, and play'd the Military part, with any thing that came next to their Hands: But notwithstanding, the *Bavarians* kept the Posts they had Possess'd themselves of, and defended them by Favour of the Troops that Arriv'd.

*The Empire  
declares  
War against  
France and  
Spain.*

THIS Affair of the City of *Ulm*, was warmly debated in the three Colleges of the Dyet that compose the Empire, and incens'd them to that Degree, that it was immediately resolv'd, by the Plurality of Voices, to declare War against the *French* King, and the Duke of *Anjou*, which was accordingly perform'd. And, as to the Breach of Peace committed by the Elector of *Bavaria*, a Writing was drawn up, requesting his Imperial Majesty to Act against the said Elector, according to the Constitutions of the Empire. In the Interim, great Care was taken to prevent his Conjunction with the *French*; and whilst the Confederates were entirely Ignorant of the Elector's Designs, there were accidentally seiz'd three Dispatches between *Waldshut* and *Rhinfield*; whereof one was from *Marschal Carinat* to

to the Elector, and the other two, were from the Elector to the Marshal: Which being perus'd, the Contents very much enlighten'd the Imperialists, and gave them an Opportunity of making an effectual Opposition, to all the Elector's treacherous Contrivances.

ANNO  
1702.



AFTER the taking of *Ulm*, the French made themselves Masters of the little Town of (a) *Neubourg*: which occasion'd a Bloody Battle between the Imperialists, and the Troops of France: This Action was at (b) *FRIDLINGUEN* after the following Manner. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* being very much dissatisfied that *Neubourg* should fall into the Enemies Hands, made a Motion with one part of his Army, in order to retake that place, and to cover *Brissac*; but, he was so much weaken'd by the Detachments that he had sent towards *Suabia* (in order to hinder the Conjunction of the *Bavarians* and *French*) that he had not above 8000 Men in his Camp, near *Fridlinguen*. Of which, the Enemy having Intelligence, thought there could not be a more seasonable Opportunity to Attack him. In order thereunto, the French, who were divided into two Bodies, (one whereof, was commanded by the Marquis *De Villars*, now Marshal of France, and the other, by the Count *De Guescard*.) On the 14th of October (N.S.) pass'd the *Rhine* with the Infantry; which the next Day were follow'd by the Cavalry. Hereupon, the Prince of *Baden* decamp'd from *Fridlinguen* (for fear of being enclos'd by the two Bodies of the French) and whilst he was upon the March, Count *Mercl*, who brought up the Rear with 400 Horse, sent him Word, that Monsieur *Villars* was advancing towards him, with Thirty Battalions, and Forty Squadrons, in order of Battle. Hereupon, the Prince caus'd his Army to Face about, which being not above 1500 Paces from the

(a) *NEUBOURG* (or Newburg) a Decaying Place in the Circle of *Suabia*. It was taken by the French this present Campaign, and they continued in Possession of it. It stands on the River *Rhine*, Twelve Miles North of *Basil*, and Fourteen South of *Brissac*. Lon. 27. 20. Lat. 47. 44.

(b) *FRIDLINGUEN*, a small Town of Germany, in the Circle of *Suabia*, Marquisate of *Baden*, and District of *Baden Liller*. The French and Imperialists had a sharp and doubtful Engagement there this present Campaign. It lies about three Miles East of the *Rhine*, four Miles North-East of *Hunninguen*, and five Miles North by East of *Basil*. Longitude 29. 20. Latitude 47. 39.

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1702.



The French  
Routed.

the Enemy, both sides made a Halt; and the Prince began the Engagement by playing upon the *French* with his Cannon. The Imperialists being then attack'd, push'd the Enemy back very Vigorously; and being come down into the Plain, charg'd so briskly the Right Wing of the *French* Army, that there was scarce ever a more stubborn and bloody Battle seen, which continued near two Hours. But, the Imperialists being much weaker than the *French*, and the Count *De Guiscard* coming up with fresh Succours; the second line of the Imperial Cavalry, was on a sudden put into such Disorder, that all the Horse quitted the Field in great Confusion. The Prince, now thought it high time, to make the best Retreat he could with his Infantry; but they (contrary to his Expectations) fell in with the *French* Foot, with such undaunted Bravery, that they broke their Ranks, and drove them from their Ground into a Wood adjoining; through which they pursu'd them almost to *Hunninguen*. The *French* Horse all this while stood still, and seem'd to be only Spectators of the Defeat of their Infantry; but observing their Foot to be entirely Routed, they likewise made their Retreat.

THE Prince having thus Obtain'd the Victory, continued about five Hours in the Field of Battle, and then bent his March towards *Straussen*. Notwithstanding, these Disadvantages of the Enemy, the *French* King order'd *Te Deum* to be Sung, as if his Troops had been Victorious: And, to support the Reputation of it, asserted they took *Fridlinguen* the next Day, and upon this Occasion, rais'd the Marquis *De Villars*, to the Dignity of Marschal of *France*. But the Prince of *Baden*, being willing to let all the World know the contrary, and, that this Action had no ways disconcerted his Measures; he made three Detachments from his Army: One, towards the *Black-Forest*, to block up the Passage into *Bavaria*; Another, to attack *Neubourg*; and a Third, to Re-inforce the Prince of *Saxe Meininguen*, who was observing the Motions of Count *Tallard*, and the Marquis *De Lomaria*. But, before this, he Re-assembled all his Troops, and being Re-inforc'd by General *Thungen*, with 1500 Men, he form'd so considerable an Army, that he desir'd nothing more than a second Engagement with Marschal *Villars*; and to that end, advanc'd with his Army intending to Attack him: But,

## of the Present W A R.

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But, the Marschal not thinking fit to wait his coming, repais'd the *Rhine*, and so, was disappointed by this Action, in joining with the Elector of *Bavaria*.

ANNO  
1702.



T H E latter end of *October*, Count *Tallard*, and the Marquis *De Lomaria*, (with a Body of 18000 Men) made themselves Masters of *Treves*; and, on the 27th, advanc'd towards *Traerbach*; and, having form'd the Siege of that Place, they took it after a very stout Resistance. On the other side, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, marching from the grand Army at *Loige*, with 9000 *Hessians*, finding the *French* had possess'd themselves of *Zinck*, *Lintz*, *Brisac*, and *Andernach*, retook those Places. The Garrison of *Zinck*, surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War; those of *Brisac*, quitted the Place upon the Prince's Approach: But *Andernach* (being defended by a Garrison of 400 Men, a good Wall, Rampart, and Moat) made a longer Resistance. However, the *Hessians* having rais'd a Battery, and possess'd themselves in the Night of an advantageous Post, near one of the Gates, in order to storm the Place the next Morning; the Enemy beat a Parly, and the PRINCE gave them leave to march out with their Arms and Baggage, but refus'd them the Honour of any Articles. After that, he march'd away with 2000 Men to attack *Lintz*, but the *French* immediately quitted the Place, and retir'd to *Bonne*.

*Treves and  
Traerbach  
taken by the  
French.*

I SHALL add to what has been here related, a short Account of what pass'd in *ITALY*, with which I intend to finish the Campaign. On the 21st of *March*, there happen'd an Engagement, between Count *Tesse* (Governour of *Mantua*) and Count *Transilansdorf* (Commander of the Blockade of that City) in which, Count *Tesse* was wounded, and his Son, with a *Spanish* Major-General, and the Count *De Clermont* (Marschal de Camp) died of their Wounds; besides a great Number of Inferiour Officers, and about 400 Private Men kill'd and Wounded. The *Germans* lost 3 Officers, and about 230 Soldiers, in this Action. After this, the Duke of *Vendosme*, marching into the Territories of *Piacenza*, and boasting that he would relieve *Mantua*; Prince *Eugene* (in order to frustrate his Designs) drew up his Forces into a more advantageous Posture.

*Proceedings  
in Italy.*



ANNO  
1702.

ON the 17th of April, King Philip arriv'd from *Barcelona* at *Naples*, and sent Word to the Duke of *Vendosme*, that he might Relieve *Mantua*. Prince *Eugene* acted with the utmost Pre-caution to prevent it; but, being oblig'd to abandon *Ustiano*, and draw off his own Men from *Marmirolo* (whereby *Mantua* was free on that Side next to *Veronesia*) the Duke of *Vendosme* pass'd the *Chiesia* without Opposition, and came to *Mantua* the 24th of May, whereby a Way was open'd to relieve the Place.

*Mantua*  
reliev'd.

ABOUT the Middle of July, the separate Bodies of the *French* Army having join'd the Duke of *Vendosme*, King *Philip* put himself at the Head of them, and march'd towards the River of *Parma*, in order to pass it. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene* (having a watchful Eye upon *Bersello*) sent General *Visconti*, with three Regiments of Horse, to re-inforce that Body of the Army, which lay intrench'd along the Banks of the *Lenza*, with a Design to dispute the Passage of that River with King *Philip*, who was advancing towards it with a very Numerous Army. But, that General was so unexpectedly surpriz'd in his Camp at *Santa Vittoria*, by the *French* Cavalry, that, the Imperialists had hardly Time to mount their Horses: Notwithstanding, they made so Resolute a Resistance, that they repuls'd the Enemy 3 times, and took 3 Standards; but at last, the *French* Infantry press'd so hard upon them, and being superiour in Number, they were Forc'd to Retreat. The Imperialists lost in this Action two Pair of Kettle-Drums, and all their Baggage; and about 400 Men were missing, of which, 270 were made Prisoners.

General  
*Visconti* De-  
feated.

ABOUT the middle of August, King *Philip*, with an Army of 35000 Men, advanc'd as far as *La Testa*, with a design to attack the Imperialists; and in order thereto, he sent to the Prince of *Vaudemont* for a Re-inforcement of 12 Battalions, and 20 Squadrons, and afterwards march'd to (a) *LUZARA*, designing to seize on that Place, and to make it his Head Quarters.

But,

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(a) *LUZARA*, is a Castle in Italy, near the Po, in the Dutchy of *Gustalla*. 8 Miles South of *Borgo-Forte*, and 11 Miles North-East of *Bersello*. It has been very Famous for the Battle above-mention'd ever since.

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But, the Governour soon put himself into a Posture of Defence, and answer'd his Summons with nothing but Cannon Balls. Prince *Eugene* being inform'd of these Motions, advanc'd with the Imperial Troops (which consisted only of 25000 Men) within sight of the Left Wing of the *French* Army ; and if the Nature of the Place had permitted, he would presently have engag'd. But, having thought it necessary to alter the Disposition of his Men, (*August*, 15) about 5 in the Evening, he gave the Signal of Battle, and then the Artillery began to Play upon the Enemy. About an Hour after, the Right Wing of the Imperialists, charg'd the Left of the *French*, and attack'd them in their Post, which extended it self along the Banks of the *Po*. This happen'd to be unsuccessful on our Side ; for the Prince of *Commerci* (who was entirely belov'd) being kill'd on the Spot, caus'd the Troops which he commanded, to be in so great a Consternation, that 3 Battalions, and as many Squadrons, were put into Disorder by the Enemies small Shot, and the furious Onset of the Cavalry, that charg'd the Flank of the Imperial Horse. But, this Confusion was soon over ; for, the Battalions and Squadrons that had given Ground, Rally'd again ; and several Regiments advancing to their Relief, they charg'd the Enemy so vigorously, that they were driven from their Post : And, tho' the *French* King's *Gens D'Armes* made a very stout Resistance, and rally'd four times in their Retreat ; yet, they were chac'd above a Thousand Paces from one Intrenchment to another. The Left Wing fought with as great Resolution and Intrepidity as the Right ; for, General *Guido de Staremberg* (who commanded the Infantry) began the Attack with the Grenadiers : And, altho' the Enemy endeavour'd to penetrate their Flank with their Carabineers, the Imperialists stood their Charge with such extraordinary Courage and Firmness, and afterwards fell upon them with so much Bravery, that they could no longer stand it, but were forc'd to Retreat : Sometimes they Rally'd by favour of the Ground, and the Superiority of their Numbers ; but, being repuls'd three or four times, they were quite driven out of their Posts, and Night put an end to the Engagement.

ANNO  
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Battle of!  
LUZARA.

The French  
Defeated.

THERE were several Officers, who particularly distinguish'd themselves upon this Occasion. The Prince *De Commerci* (whom I mention'd before) being Kill'd at the beginning of the Action, was extremely lamented,

The Loss  
Computed.

ANNO  
1702.



lamented, as a Person not only endow'd with several Political Qualifications ; but, who gave the most Illustrious Demonstration of an undaunted Courage. General *Warner* with the Artillery : General *Guido De Staremburg* with the Infantry : And, the young Prince of *Vaudemont* with the Cavalry ; exerted themselves with incredible Valour. The Prince of *Lichtenstein* (who was in the Imperialists Right Wing) receiv'd Five Wounds ; And, the Count of *Trautsmansdorf* (General of the Horse) being disabled by a Contusion in his Foot, were both carried out of the Field of Battle. In short, all the Troops acquitted themselves of their Duty to Admiration. The Victory has been contested by both Parties : The *French* pretend to the Honour of the Action from the Consequence of it ; having the next Day, made themselves Masters of *Luxara* ; and the remaining part of the Campaign, dislodg'd the *Germans* from several Posts hereafter mention'd. However, it must be allow'd by those who are Impartial, that the Imperialists gain'd the Advantage of the Day ; having drove the Enemy above a Thousand Paces from the Field of Battle, and actually encamp'd upon it : They also made themselves Masters of their Ammunition and Provision, a great Number of their Tents, and of all their Pioneering Instruments. Moreover, the Enemy's Loss was not computed to be less than 8000 Men ; whereas, the Number of the Imperialists, were no more than 2672 Kill'd and Wounded.

ARemarkable Expedition.

ON the 21st of *September*, Colonel *Ebergeni*, Colonel *Paul Diack*, and the Marquis *Davia*, left the Imperial Camp, and set forward thro' *Parma* and *Milan*, upon a very surprizing Expedition. In their March, as they were passing the River *PO*, they found several Boats laden with Silks, which the Soldiers plunder'd, and carried away as much as they could. They likewise found a Boat laden with Wheat, another with Rice, and two with Meal, which they destroy'd ; and took the Commissary Prisoner. After this, they went to *Pavia*, with 300 Huffars, and threatned to ruin the Country, if they did not pay them 1000 Pistoles ; the Inhabitants offer'd 900, which was receiv'd accordingly. From thence, they went to the Convent of the *Chartreux*, and demanded 2000 Pistoles ; whereupon, they paid down 2000 Philipines, and gave them a Bill of Exchange for the rest. From *Pavia*, they advanc'd as far

as *Milan*, and entering the City Gates with 60 *Hussars*, and 30 *Germans*, they cry'd out, LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR. The *Burghers* were, at first, under a great Consternation; but the *Imperialists* (so far from exercising Hostilities) threw Money about the Streets, and the *Inhabitants* began to be quiet. At last, they retreated out of the City, and were attack'd by a *Milan's* Marquis, with some Horse and Foot; which were soon repuls'd. So on the 2d of *October*, they return'd to the Imperial Camp, without the Loss of one Man; bringing with them a Booty of 3000 Pistoles, a Thousand stately Horses, several Bales of Silks and Stuffs, and a great Quantity of other Goods and Merchandise.

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THERE was another Circumstance towards the End of this Campaign, which ought not to be Omitted. Captain *Eben* sallying out of the Imperial Camp, with 300 Horse and Foot; Posted Captain *Schomback* with 50 Foot, in an Out-house near the City of *Mantua*, which the Enemy constantly took Possession of every Morning, with a Hundred Grenadiers. He conceal'd his Infantry in some Ditches adjacent, and dispos'd of his Cavalry in Places most advantageous to his Purpose. By break of Day, the Enemy beat the Road with some Horse (which the *Imperialists* let pass without any Disturbance) Soon after, Three Companies of Grenadiers came out of the City; two of which, march'd beyond the Out-house, and the Third being about to enter, Captain *Schomback* fell upon them with a great deal of Vigour. Whereupon, the other two Companies coming up to their Assistance, Captain *Eben* charg'd them so furiously with all his Horse and Foot, that Two *French* Captains, and almost all their Men were Kill'd upon the Spot; and the remainder (consisting of two Lieutenants, 65 private Men, and 14 Horse,) were taken Prisoners.

Three Com-  
panies of  
Grenadiers  
Routed by the  
Imperialists.

THE *French*, to keep up the Reputation of a Victory at the Battle of *Luxara*, resolv'd to besiege *Gualtalla*; and on the last of *September*, open'd their Trenches before that Place; which in a short time, surrender'd upon Articles. About the middle of *November*, the Duke of *Vendosme*, finding his Army very much incommoded by the continual Rains, and the swelling of the *Po*; decamp'd in the middle of a dark Night, and march'd

The French  
take Gualtalla.

ANNO  
1702.

*W*  
Town of  
Leige de-  
scrib'd.

and Surren-  
der'd to the  
Allies.

to be in imminent Danger. So, he decamp'd the 11th of September from *Berrington*, and (with the Duke *De Main*) went to view the Fortifications of the Citadel. But, the Confederates being resolv'd to attack (a) *Leige*, they march'd (October 12th) in two Columns, between the *Masse* and the *Jecker*; and, the next Day, about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, they arriv'd within Cannon-Shot of the Citadel. *Marschal Boufflers* then made a Motion with the French Army, and Posted himself behind the *Main*, to protect that side of *Brabant*. The same Evening, the Chapter, and the Magistracy, sent forth Commissioners to treat with the Earl of *Marlborough*; and having agreed the next Day on the Articles on both sides, they were accordingly Sign'd, and one of the Gates of the City was deliver'd up to the Confederates that Night; and, on the 14th, they took Possession of the whole Town: The Garrison retiring into the Citadel and Charter-House.

The Citadel  
Attack'd.

THE Confederates being thus Masters of the City, upon the 15th, in the Evening, the *Trenches* were Open'd before the CITADEL, by four *English* Battallions on the Right, and the like Number of the *Dutch* on the Left; and the Besiegers carried their Attack that Night 375 Paces. General *Coburn* having rais'd the Batteries, made the 20th, and the Day following, such a terrible Fire upon the Citadel, and push'd on the Attack with so much Vigour; that on the 23d, the Earl of *Marlborough* resolv'd to make an Assault upon the Place, which was executed about four of the Clock that Afternoon, by a Detachment of Grenadiers, supported by several other Battallions, commanded by the Generals *Fagel* and *Somersfelde*. The Attack was carried on with so much Fury, that the Enemy were forc'd to abandon the Counterscarpe, and the Confederates (instead of lodging themselves thereon) Resolutely push'd on

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(a) *LEIGE*, is a very considerable City, situated in a Pleasant Valley, environ'd with Hills, the River entering it in two Branches, accompanied with lesser Streams, which make many delightful Islands. On the Brow of a Hill which hangs over it, stands the Citadel (or Castle) of great strength, built to command the Town; without which, it would be but of small Consequence. Here is a Famous University, endow'd with large Ecclesiastical Revenues. There are also Eight Collegiate, and Thirty two Parochial Churches. It was taken this Year by the Confederates, and Invested in 1703. by the French; who broke up the Siege, and retir'd behind their Lines, upon the News of the Duke of *Marlborough's* speedy return with his Army from the *Moselle*.

vantages they had gain'd. In *HOLLAND*, there was a Representation, which denoted the Triumph and Victory of a Republick ; it was attended with a Collection of Fire-works, of the most exquisite Contrivance ; which represented all the Conquests they had made the preceeding Campaign. In *ENGLAND*, both Houses of Parliament congratulated Her Majesty, upon the glorious Success of her Arms (in conjunction with those of her Allies) under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough*, who (after a narrow Escape of being taken by a Party of the Garrison of *Guelder*, in his Passage to *England*) safely arriv'd in *London*, where he receiv'd the Complements of the Nobility ; and, Her Majesty was pleas'd, (in consideration of his Services,) to Honour him with the Title of a *DUKE* ; and also, gave him a Pension of Five Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, upon the Revenue of the Post-Office, for the support of his Honour, during Her Majesties Life.

ANNO

1702.

Rejoycings  
in Holland.

The Earl of  
Malborough  
returns to  
London, and  
is made a  
DUKE.







A  
COMPLEAT  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Campaign,  
In the Year, 1703.



THE Operations of the last Campaign, ANNO 1703. very much dis-concerted the Measures of the *French* Court, and, the Confederates being resolv'd to carry on the WAR with all possible Application; Her Britanick Majesty was pleas'd on the Fourth of *January*, to send a Message to the Commons, wherein she inform'd them, that She had receiv'd several Letters from the States-general of the United Provinces (and several Memorials from their Ambassadors) setting forth, the great Apprehensions they lay under, from the extraordinary Preparations of *France*, to attack them early in the Spring, and the Necessity of making an Augmentation of the Forces of *England* and *Holland*, as the only means to prevent the Ruin which threatn'd their Country. She was pleas'd to intimate, that she had propos'd some Expedients

*The Queen's  
Message to  
the Com-  
mons.*



ANNO  
1703.



dients to the States-General, which she imagin'd might have been Advantageous to the Common Interest, and have reliev'd them, in some measure, from their just Apprehensions ; but those not proving Satisfactory, the States had renew'd their Applications with greater earnestness than before : So that Her Majesty was pleas'd to order the several Letters and Representations, which had pass'd between Her and the States-General upon that Subject, to be laid before the House, that they might properly judge of the Case ; and desir'd them to take such Methods, as might not only conduce to the safety of her Kingdoms, but to the necessary support of all the Allies.

She Aug-  
ments her  
Forces in  
Flanders.

THE Commons having taken Her Majesty's Message into consideration, came to a Resolution, that 10000 Foreigners should be hir'd for an Augmentation of the Forces, to act in Conjunction with the Allies ; and they return'd their hearty Thanks, for Her Majesty's most gracious Condescension, in communicating to Them the several Memorials, Transactions and Letters, that had pass'd between Her and the States-General upon that Occasion. But, humbly desir'd, that *ENGLAND* should not be charg'd with the Pay of such additional Troops, but from the Day that the States put a Stop to all Trade and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*. Her Majesty was pleas'd to approve of their Opinion, as being absolutely necessary for the Good of the whole Alliance ; and forthwith sent Directions to her Ministers in *Holland*, to concur with the States in providing the Troops accordingly. Soon after, both Lords and Commons Address'd Her Majesty ; and the latter begg'd, that she would be pleas'd to concert Measures, for the furnishing her Forces in *Holland* and *Flanders*, as far as possible, with the Manufactures and Product of *ENGLAND* ; to which She was pleas'd to reply, that it should be her utmost Care in every thing, to advance the Interests of her *English* Subjects.

The Empe-  
ror Aug-  
ments his  
Forces.

THE Emperor at this Juncture, was not unmindful of raising Recruits, sufficient to maintain the Footing of the *Germans* in *Italy*. He was very diligent in finding out necessary Funds, as well for the Payment of the Armies on foot, and the Augmentations that were to be made, as for providing Artillery and Ammunition.

To

To which purpose, he summon'd the States of *Austria* ANNO  
1703.  
to attend him in the great Hall of the Imperial Palace, where the Grand Chancellor *Buccellini* made a Speech to them to this Effect. "That the King of *France*,  
"had made use of the Duke of *Anjou* (his Grandson) to  
"fulfil his unjust Desires of obtaining the Universal  
"Monarchy, by uniting the Crown of *Spain* to That of  
"France. That, to accomplish his Designs more easily,  
"he had drawn in other Princes, (and particularly, the  
"Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*) and oblig'd them to  
"take Courses quite contrary to the Common Cause,  
"as the Event has sufficiently testified : The first, ha-  
"ving resign'd his States, and his Strong-holds, to the  
"Troops of *France* ; and the other, not only having  
"made himself Master (by surprise) of the City of  
"*Ulm*, and of the greatest part of the Circle of *Suabia* ;  
"but exacted large Contributions from the Hereditary  
"Countries of the Emperor. That, his Imperial Ma-  
"jesty, was therefore oblig'd to oppose these Violences :  
"That, Heaven had so favourably bless'd his Arms,  
"that the King of the *Romans* had taken the Important  
"Fortress of *Landau* : That, the Arms of the Queen  
"of *England*, and their High-Mightinesses the States-  
"General, had reduc'd *Liege*, and several other consi-  
"derable Places : And lastly, had taken and ruin'd in  
"the Port of *Vigo*, the Galleons, and a Numerous  
"Squadron of *French* Men of War : And, that to im-  
"prove these Progresses, and find out necessary Funds  
"to carry on the War, his Imperial Majesty was con-  
"strain'd to demand of his faithful Subjects and States,  
"a more than ordinary Subsidy, &c. This D E-  
M A N D, was afterwards deliver'd to the Count *D'A-*  
*vensberg* (Marshal of the Province) and seconded by  
the Emperor with a short Speech, for which, he had  
the Thanks of the whole Assembly return'd him.

T H E *French*, in order to repair the Disadvantages  
of the last Campaign, resolv'd that their Troops should  
be very early in the Field ; and having promis'd the  
Electors of *Bavaria* (in whom they repos'd the greatest  
Confidence) such Powerful Reinforcements, as would  
effectually break all the Measures of the Imperial Court,  
they us'd their utmost efforts to bring a great Army  
together on the *Rhine*, that they might facilitate their  
Way to joyn that Prince. And, the better to cover their  
Design

'ANNO  
1703.

Port Kehl  
besieg'd by  
the French.

And surren-  
der'd.

Design (on February 19) they invest'd (a) Fort **KEHL**; over against *Strasbourg*, which was defended by a numerous Garrison, but not well provided with Ammunition and Provision. The Siege was commanded by *Marschal De Villars* with 30000 Men, and the Trenches were open'd on the 25th at Night, which were compleated the next Evening. The Approaches went on but slowly till the 3th of *March*, when the Besiegers having made a Breach in the Horn-work, attack'd it with great Fury; and notwithstanding they were repul'd with no small Loss, the next Day they renew'd the Assault upon the Horn-work, and carried it; and immediately raising a Battery thereon, made a very wide Breach in the FORT: so that upon the 9th, they were preparing for a general Storm, but the *Sieur Einsberg*, (the Governour) desiring to capitulate, the Place was surrender'd upon Honourable Terms. In pursuance of the Articles agreed on, the Garrison (consisting of 2400 Men) march'd out on the 11th, with Colours flying, &c. Two Pieces of Cannon, and other Marks of Military Honour, and were conducted to *Phillipsburgh*.

Kentzingen  
taken by the  
French.

FOUR Days after Fort *Kehl* was evacuated, *Marschal Villars* separated his Army, and sent them into Quarters of Refreshment, except 1000 Horse, and 700 Foot; with which, he march'd up towards the *Brisgau*, to take a view of the Country. And, having come near to **KENTZINGEN** (a Fortified Town, Scituate on the *Rhine*, defended with a strong Wall, Ramparts, and a Ditch full of running Water) in which was a Garrison of 7 or 800 Men, he resolv'd to Attack the Place. In order to execute his Designs, he caus'd his Infantry to advance within 150 Paces of the Ditch; which put the Garrison under the greatest Consternation, imagining them to be the Van-guard of the whole Army: So that having sent an Officer to Treat, it was agreed after some Contest, that they should March out with Arms and Baggage, and be conducted to *Friburg*. There was found in the Place, Four Brass Cannon, 40000 Weight of Powder, and a considerable

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(a) **KEHL**, is an Important Fort in Germany, upon the East-side of the Rhine, over against *Strasbourg*. It was surrendr'd by the French to the Imperialists, by virtue of the Treaty of *Reswick* in 1697, and retokn by the French this present *CAMPAGN*.

ble Quantity of Military Preparations ; the Prince of *Baden*, having laid up great part of his Ammunition there, after the Battle of *Fridlinguen*.

ANNO.  
1703.



THESE Proceedings soon alarm'd the Councils of War at *Vienna* ; so that the Emperor's Generals presently enter'd upon Action against the Elector of *Bavaria* ; Count *SCHLICK* on the Side of *Saltsbourg*, with one Army, and Count *STIRUM* on the Side of *Neumark*, with another. The latter, having taken a View of the *Bavarian* Lines near *Ditfort*, and finding them unguarded, sent a Captain with 100 Dragoons, to fill up the Trenches of the Lines, that the Horse might pass over ; but, the Enemy appearing with 150 Horse and Foot, and the Imperialists imagining they would be sustain'd by a greater Number, thought fit to make their Retreat. At the same time, Count *Stirum* drew up all his Cavalry upon a rising Ground, which the *Bavarians* perceiving, their Horse retir'd. After this, the Enemy advanc'd with 5 Battalions and 7 Squadrons, who were immediately encompass'd by the German Horse, and receiv'd so warmly, that the Cavalry were not only entirely Routed, but the Foot threw down their Arms, and 487 surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War : The Loss of the *Bavarians* upon this Occasion, amounted to 800 Men, who having quitted *Ditfort*, the Imperialists put 100 Men therein. Upon this Success, Count *Stirum* march'd on to (a) *NEW-MARK*, where the *Bavarian* Governor, with a Garrison of 1400 Men, made a shew of sustaining a Siege : But, the Citizens seeing Count *Stirum's* Batteries ready to play upon them, they Mutiny'd against the Governor, and oblig'd him to surrender ; and, the Militia were compell'd to take an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperor, and promise for the future, never to bear Arms against his Imperial Majesty. After the Surrender of *Newmark*, the City of (b) *AMBERG*, sent their Deputies


Count Stirum  
defeats the  
Bavarians.

Takes New-  
mark.

(a) *NEWMARK*, is a City of Germany, in the Circle of *Bavaria*, and Territory of *Nortgow*. It stands on the River *Sultz*, near the Confiner of *Franconia*, Subject to the Elector of *Bavaria*, but taken by the Imperialists this present Campaign. It stands 21 Miles South-East of *Nuremburg*, and 33 North-West of *Ratisbon*.

(b) *AMBERG*, is a fine City of Germany, in the Circle and Upper Palatinate of *Bavaria* (or *Nortgow*) Subject to the Elector of *Bavaria*, but taken by the Imperialists this Campaign. It stands on the River *Wills*, 32 Miles East of *Aurenburg*, and 28 North of *Ratisbon*.

ANNO puties to Count *Scirum*, offering whatever he could reasonably exact from them, provided he would forbear


1703.  Attacking their City: But, that GENERAL (having held a Council of War) refus'd to accept the Regency's Offer, and as soon as he had order'd the Town to be summon'd in his Imperial Majesty's Name, he caus'd the Place to be Invested, which surrender'd after a very short Resistance.

And Amberg.

Battle of Seardigen.

The Imperialists defeated.

ON the other Hand, Count *Schlick* having drawn together an Army of 20000 Men in the upper *Austria*, broke into the *Bavarian* Lines by the way of *Salzburg*, defeated the Militia that guarded them, and made himself Master of *Rieds*, and several other small Places. To put a stop to these Proceedings, the Elector of *Bavaria* assembled his Army near *Brenau*, and (to deceive Count *Schlick*) reported that he was going to besiege *PASSAU*. General *Schlick* considering the Importance of that Place, advanc'd with the greatest part of his Infantry to cover it; leaving his Cavalry, and all his Artillery behind him. The Elector being inform'd of these Motions, pass'd over *Scarding-Bridge* with 12000 Men, and advanc'd towards the Village *Isenbern*, where the Regiments of *Schlick* and *Hannover* were posted. He Attack'd them, and drove them to their main Body, where they rang'd themselves together in Order of Battle, resolving to receive the Elector; who taking the Advantage of his Superiority, renew'd the Charge, and after a Bloody Engagement, forc'd them to quit the Field of Battle, and pursu'd them as far as the Country would permit. Immediately after this, his Electoral Highness being inform'd, that the Head Quarters of the *Saxon* Troops, with the Artillery, were not above two Leagues farther, he directly march'd towards them, whom he found drawn up in Battalia, 15 or 16 Squadrons in Number, with about 500 Foot to guard the Cannon, which were fir'd upon the Electors Troops at their Approach; but part of the *Bavarian* Infantry advancing upon them, attack'd the *Saxons* so Vigorously, that they quitted their Cannon, and at length, the *Saxon* Horse were entirely defeated: 500 of them being taken Prisoners, among whom were several Officers of Distinction, and Major General *Pless* who Commanded them. In this Action, the Imperialists lost 17 or 18 Standards, 4 Pieces of Heavy Cannon, 4 Mortars, and all their Ammunition and Baggage.

page. The *Bavarians* in a few Days after, took *ANNO*  
*NEUBOURG* on the *Inn*, by Capitulation, and 1703.  
the Garrison was conducted to *Passau*. 

NOTWITHSTANDING these disadvantages, General *Schlick* was resolv'd to penetrate into the Electorate of *Bavaria*; and having overcome some of the Enemies Troops that guarded the Woods and Passes near *Passau*, he made himself Master of *WILTZHOUE N*, and Possess'd himself of the Country adjacent. Count *Stirum* was also in Motion, and took *Vrystadt*, *Neuscaffel*, and several other small Places in the upper Palatinate. The Elector observing the Progress of that General, march'd with a design to make himself Master of *Ratisbon*; whereupon, the Count encamp'd between *Newmark* and *Amberg*, resolving to give the Elector Battle the first Opportunity. In Order thereto, he sent the young Prince of *Brandenburgh Anspach* with 800 Horse, to open the pass of *Wiltz*, which was guarded by the *Bavarians*. He very courageously effected the Design, and dispossess'd them of a very Important Post; but, being willing to pursue them, he was attack'd by the Elector in Person near *Burghenfeldt*, with a Body of 4000 Men, where after making a glorious Resistance for some Hours, was at last unfortunately wounded by a Musket-shot, of which he Died The Prince of  
Branden-  
burgh An-  
spach Slain. the next Day, much lamented for his great Bravery, and other extraordinary Qualifications: The Imperialis'ts hereupon thought fit to Retreat, which was perform'd in very good Order.

ALTHO' the Elector of *Bavaria* gave the most solemn Assurances, that he would not molest the City and Dyet of (a) *RATISBONNE*; contrary to all Expectation, on the 6th of *April* (having taken up his Quarters in the Castle of *Weisk*, very near that City, and posted his Army on both sides the River *Danaw*)

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(a) *RATISBONNE*, is a very Large, Rich, and strong City of Germany, in the Circle and Dukedom of *Bavaria*. A Bishoprick under the Arch-Bishop of *Saltzbouurg*. It is Free and Imperial, famous for the General Dyets of the Empire; altho' it was seiz'd by the Elector of *Bavaria* this CAMPAIGN, he lost it (as well as his own Dominions) in 1704, soon after the Action of *Schellenberg* near *Donawert*. It has a very fair Stone Bridge over the *Danube* 1091 Foot long, and 32 Foot Broad; supported by Pillars, and adorn'd with 3 Towers. Here is also a Magnificent Old Cathedral, and a Stately Castle, where the Imperial Dyets are commonly held.

ANNO  
1703.



The Elector  
of Bavaria  
comes before  
Ratisbonne.

And takes  
Possession of  
the Place.

*Danaw*) he gave Notice by his Minister, to the Director of *Menz*, that he would have the Bridge over the *Danube*, and the Gate which leads to it, deliver'd up to him, provided Count *Seirum's* Declaration, that he would conform himself to the Conclusion of the Dyer, in not attempting to pass thro' the Town, did not arrive in 24 Hours. The next Morning the Diet Assembled, but not immediately complying with his Demands, he posted his Army near St. *Emeran's* Gate, where he began to raise a Battery. The Burghers upon this Occasion, took up Arms; Planted their Cannon upon the Ramparts; And put themselves in a Posture of Defence: But, the *Bavarians* advancing as far as the Moat of the Town, in order to Bomb the Place; the CARDINAL, (and the other Ministers,) thinking it not Prudent to stay till the utmost extremity, desir'd that they might treat with the Elector about the Bridge the next Morning; at the same time, the Burghers were expressly forbid to fire a Gun upon the *Bavarians*: So that all things were quiet that Night. At the time appointed, the Magistracy sent some of their Number to wait on the Elector; but were inform'd, that he not only demanded Possession of the Bridge, but that two Battalions of his Men should be admitted into the City; and that he allow'd them but 3 Hours to consider of it. This caus'd an extraordinary Debate; but they imagining that the City was not in a Condition to make a long Defence, neither could they obtain any seasonable Relief, they at last agreed that the Bridge and Gate should be deliver'd up to the *Bavarians*, which was done on April the 8th, at Night. In return, the Elector sign'd an Instrument, whereby he oblig'd himself, effectually to withdraw his Battalions, so soon as the Emperor's Ratification of the Conclusion of the Dyer for the Neutrality of the City, and his General's Declaration in that Matter should arrive: and in the mean time, to leave all things in the same Condition as he found them: And, that the Publick Ministers (with their Families) should enjoy all possible Freedom and Security. Having thus secur'd that Post, he decamp'd with his Army, and march'd to oppose General *SCHLICK*, who being inform'd thereof, quitted *Wiltzboven*, and retir'd to the Woods, expecting a Reinforcement of 3000 *Hungarians*, who were arriv'd in the Upper *AUSTRIA*.

THE

THE Empire being thus in a declining Condition, **ANNO**  
 the *French* King sent positive Orders to Mareſchal De **1703.**  
*Villars*, to break thro' the Prince of *Baden's* Lines at *STOLHOFEN*; and join the Elector of *Bavaria*, *The Mareſchal De Villars attacks the Imperial Lines at Stolhoffen.*  
 be the Event what it would; and Count *Tallard* was  
 alſo commanded to Re-inforce him with his flying  
 Camp. Prince *Lewis* foreſeeing the Danger he was in,  
 wrote a Letter to the States-General, wherein he in-  
 form'd them, that he had neither Men nor Cannon ſuf-  
 ficient to withſtand ſo Numerous an Army, or to op-  
 poſe ſo vaſt an Artillery, as *Villars* and *Tallard* were  
 bringing againſt him. Their High Mightineſſes upon  
 this Intelligence, immediately ſent him a Re-inforce-  
 ment of Eight Regiments, under the Command of  
 Major General *Goor*; who marching with all poſſible  
 Expedition, reach'd the LINES at the ſame time  
 that Mareſchal *Villars* appear'd before them. The Day  
 after (*April* 20th) the *French* endeavour'd to poſſeſs  
 themſelves of a riſing Ground, in order to make a ge-  
 neral Attack, next the Plain of *Buel*; but General  
*Goor* advancing with the *Dutch* Auxiliaries, render'd  
 their Deſigns impracticable. The next Morning, Ge-  
 neral *Thungen* arriv'd with ſeveral Troops of Dragoons;  
 ſoon after, General *Leiningen* with Five Squadrons of  
 the Elector *Palatine's* Cavalry: And the ſame Day,  
 Mareſchal *Villars* having rais'd ſeveral Batteries, began  
 to play upon the Imperialiſts with their heavy Cannon,  
 tho' with little ſucceſs. Upon the 23d, Thirteen Bat-  
 talions of the *French* advanc'd to the Attack, (each Sol-  
 dier carrying a Faſcine) but after three Diſcharges,  
 they fell off in great Diſorder. The next Day, the  
 whole *French* Army form'd themſelves in Order of Bar-  
 tle, but were repulſ'd with great Loſs: So that upon  
 this Diſadvantage, they thought fit to Retreat, and on  
 the 25th drew off their Artillery at Midnight, and early  
 the next Morning retir'd from the LINES, and bent  
 their March towards *Offingen*.

THE Mareſchal *De Villars* having made an un-  
 ſucceſſful Attempt on the ſide of *Stolhoffen*, reſolv'd to  
 force his Paſſage by the Valley of *KINTZIGER*; *Mareſchal Villars forces the Valley of Kintziger.*  
 and in order thereto, he ſent the Marquis *De Blainville*  
 before with 20 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons to open  
 the Paſſes, and level the Road for the reſt of the Army.  
 The Marquis ſucceeded in his Expedition, and after  
 having forc'd the Intrenchments of the ſeveral Poſts,



**ANNO** 1703. which the Confederates were possess'd of; *Marschal Villars* arriv'd at last in the Plain of *WILLINGEN* with his whole Army, and summon'd the Governor of the City to surrender. But, being answer'd, that the Place should be defended to the last Extremity, the *Marschal* threw several Red Hot Bullets into the Town, and threatn'd to lay it in Ashes. However, the Garrison and Inhabitants continuing firm in their Resolutions, and making a very stout Resistance; the next Day, he thought fit to retire from before the Town, and march'd to *Donerkingen*; where the Count *De Maffei* (one of the *Bavarian* Generals) joyn'd them with 4000 Men, and a few Days after, were met near *Dutling* by the *ELECTOR* himself.

And joyns  
the Elector  
of Bavaria.

THE *French* and *Bavarians* being joyn'd, Count *Stirum* (on the 19th of *September*) decamp'd, and march'd with a Design to joyn Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, on the other side of the *Danube*; and having advanc'd as far as *SCHWEMMINGEN*, he staid there the Day following, till his Artillery arriv'd. On the 21st (at Four of the Clock in the Morning) he had Intelligence that *Marschal Villars*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, had pass'd the *Danube* at *Donawert* the night before, with a Design to Attack him. Whereupon, he immediately rang'd his Army in Order of Battle (which was compos'd of 43 Squadrons, and 23 Battalions) and resolv'd to engage the Marquis *D'Usson*, before the Elector and *Marschal* could come up. To this end, he order'd General *Palfy* to advance with a Detachment of Cavalry, who fell upon the Marquis with that Bravery, that most of the Men under his Command were kill'd; Six Squadrons of his Horse perishing in a

Battle of  
Schwemmingen.

Marsh. Soon after, the Elector came up with 55 Squadrons, and 30 Battalions, in order to attack General *Palfy*; upon which, Count *Stirum's* Cavalry was oblig'd to give way, and retire behind the second Line, which sustain'd the Charge with abundance of Resolution: But, as the two Armies were very unequal, and Count *Stirum* perceiving himself surrounded by the Enemy, he thought fit to retire under the Cannon of *Nordlingen*.

WHILST the *French* succeeded so well in *Germany*; This YEAR afforded a better Prospect to the Confederates upon the lower *Rhine*, and in *Flanders*.

RHIN-


**RHINBURG**, which had been block'd up by Count **ANN O**  
**Lottum** (General of the *Prussian* Troops) surrender'd: 1703.  
 The Capitulation being sign'd the 9th of *February*, be-  
 tween the said Count, and the Marquis *De Grammont*,  
 who was Governour. After the Reduction of that  
 Place, Count **Lottum** block'd up **GUELDERS**;  
 and on *April* the 24th, (a) **BONNE** was invest'd by the *Bonne Rep-*  
*reg'd by the*  
*Prussian* and *Lunenbourg* Cavalry, under Lieutenant-  
 General **Bouleau**. On the 25th, General **Fagel** arriv'd  
 with the Foot; after him, the Duke of *Marlborough*,  
 and Baron *D'Oddam*; and the next Day, Lieutenant-  
 General **Coehorn**. The Generals having held a Council  
 of War, order'd the Town to be attack'd in Three  
 Places: One was against the Fort on the other side of  
 the *Rhine*; and the other two, against the City, and  
 the Out-works that secur'd it. The first of these At-  
 tacks, was commanded by General **Coehorn**; the second,  
 by the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*; and the 3d,  
 by Lieutenant-General **Fagel**. Twelve Regiments were  
 order'd to each of these Attacks, who took their Posts  
 accordingly the 27th. On the 3d of *May*, the Trenches  
 were open'd in all the three Attacks, and the Besiegers  
 continu'd their Approaches with extraordinary Dili-  
 gence, and inconsiderable Loss. On the 8th, the Bat-  
 teries being ready, the Cannon and Mortars play'd Vi-  
 gorously against the TOWN and FORT; and,  
 the same Day, the Chain which held the Flying Bridge  
 (by means of which the Fort communicated with the  
 Town) was broke by a Cannon-Shot, and the Bridge  
 broke in Peices, and carried away; notwithstanding,  
 the Enemy us'd their utmost Endeavours to save it,  
 with the Loss of several Men Kill'd and Wounded.  
 But, in the Evening, a very unhappy Accident fell out,  
 in Major General **Dedem's** Attack, where 150 Bombs,  
 and as many Grenado's took Fire, and were Destroy'd,  
 together with a Lieutenant, and five Workmen. How-  
 ever, the Batteries at that Attack, as well as those at  
 F 2 the

(a) **BONNE**, is an ancient, and very strong City of Germany, in the  
 Circle of the lower Rhine, and Arch-Bishoprick of Cologne, anciently Imper-  
 rial, and now Subject to this Prince, and his usual Seat: Taken from the  
 French in the Year 1689; but in the beginning of the present WAR, it  
 stood by its Elected for the French Interest; and was reduc'd by the Confede-  
 rate Army this CAMPAIGN, under the Command of the Duke of Marl-  
 borough. It stands on the River Rhine, 14 Miles almost South of Cologne,  
 24 South-East of Juliers, 55 almost North-East of Triers, and 60 North-  
 West of Mentz. Longitude 26 36. Latitude 50. 44.

**ANNO** the other two, began to play on the 9th in the Morning; and the Besiegers having Intelligence that the Garrison of the FORT was not Numerous, and the Battery which play'd upon it making a very wide Breach, they resolv'd to STORM it in the Evening, which was executed by 400 Grenadiers, supported by Four Battalions. During this Attack, the Enemy set Fire to all the Barracks, and other Buildings, that they might retire into the City by favour of the Smoak; but most of them were so closely pursu'd into the Ravelin, that they had not time to effect their Design. Some who were taken Prisoners upon this Occasion, reported, that 50 Men remain'd in a Redoubt within the Fort; whereupon, our Men presently scal'd the Ramparts, and took that Redoubt Sword in Hand, after a short Resistance; most of those who defended it were Kill'd upon the Spot, and several were made Prisoners as they were endeavouring to escape in a Boat: The Commander of the FORT and Three other Officers, were also taken Prisoners: And on our side, there were but Three Soldiers Kill'd, and Five Wounded.

*The Fort taken by Storm.*

THE Confederates having thus made themselves Masters of the Fort, they soon after caus'd a new Battery to be erected against the TOWN, of 70 Peices of Heavy Cannon, and 18 Mortars, which began to Play the 12th, in order to make two Breaches, with a Design to Assault the Place. The 13th about Noon, the Besieged with about 1000 Foot, supported by all their Horse and Dragoons, made a Sally upon General *Dedem's* Attack: Our Men were at first put into Disorder; but, after some Resistance, the Enemy were repuls'd with the Loss of about 100 Men Kill'd, and as many Wounded, besides a Major and three Captains taken Prisoners; whereas the Loss on our side, did not amount to above half the Number. All things being now in a readiness for assaulting the first Counterscarp on the Prince of *Hesse's* side, in order to make a Lodgment; the Attack was begun the same Evening. And the Prince being there in Person, animated the Soldiers with so much Courage and Resolution, that in less than an Hours time, they beat the Enemy from their Works, and made their Lodgment. In this Action, Major-General *Tettau* (who Commanded) was Wounded, with seven or eight Inferior Officers; and 150 Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded, together with the Engineer who

who commanded in the Works. The next Day (*May* **ANNO**  
14th) the Besiegers made such a terrible Fire from their **1703.**  
Artillery, that at Three in the Afternoon, the Marquis   
*D'Alegré* (the Governour) caus'd a Parly to be bear; at  
Six the Hostages were exchange'd: And, the next Day, *The Town*  
the Duke of *Marlborough* having agreed to the Capitulation, it was Sign'd and Exchange'd on the 16th, and  
three Days after, the Garrison march'd out, and were  
conducted to *Luxemburgh*. *Surrender'd.*

**WHILST** the greatest part of the Confederate  
Troops were Engag'd at *Bonne*, the *French King* Or-  
ders the *Mareschals Boufflers* and *Villeroy* to undertake  
the Siege of the Town and Castle of *Leige*; and in  
order thereto, all their Troops assembled between *Mons*  
and *Namur*, and Directions were given for 15000 Pio-  
neers, and 3000 Waggon's to be got ready. But the  
Marquis *D'Alegré* having acquainted those Generals,  
that he could not defend *Bonne* many Days longer,  
they made a Motion towards *Maastricht*, pretending to  
surprize the Confederate Troops that were assembled  
there, and to Bombard the Town. So that on the 9th  
of *May*, they advanc'd on a sudden into the Neigh-  
bourhood of (a) **TONGEREN**, with an Army of  
40000 Men; *Boufflers* coming up with part of these  
Forces on one side of the Town, and *Villeroy* with the  
rest on the other. The Confederates who were march-  
ing with a Design to have posted themselves in that  
Place, were, upon this Motion, oblig'd to Retreat with  
speed under the Cannon of *Maastricht*. In the mean  
time, the Enemy fell upon *Tongeren*, where the Batta-  
lions of *Eliot* and *Portmore* were Quarter'd; who ha-  
ving made a Resistance of 28 Hours, with extraordi-  
nary Bravery, were forc'd at last to surrender at Dis-  
cretion. After this, the Enemy advanc'd forwards,  
with a Design to have forc'd the Confederate Cavalry  
to re-pass the *Maes* at *Nimeguen*, and the Foot to retire  
under

*Tongeren*  
taken by the  
French.

F 3

(a) **TONGEREN**, is a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Bishop-  
rick of *Leige*, and County of *Lortz*, Subject to this Prince, and Possess'd by  
the Confederates in 1702. The French (after a sharp Engagement) took it  
this *CAMP AIGN*; but soon after abandon'd it. It was here that the Duke  
of *Marlborough* join'd the Army of the States, *May* 13th, 1706. being just  
10 Days before the Glorious Victory of *Ramillies*; to which the Confede-  
rates owe the Reduction of the Netherlands. It stands on the River *Jecker*,  
8 Miles almost West of *Maastricht*, and 13 North-West of *Leige*. Longi-  
tude 24. 39. Latitude 50. 53.

ANNO  
1703.




under the Out-works of *Maestricht*, and there to have play'd upon them with their Bombs; but contrary to their Expectations, they found the Confederate Army drawn up in Order of Battle (under the Command of Monsieur *Auverquerque*) advantageously Posted, and ready to receive them, altho' they were much Superior in Number. The Two *Marschals* being frustrated in their Designs, and having made several Motions to no Purpose, they thought it not proper to attack the Confederates, and so march'd back, the same way they came, to *Tongerren*; leaving to Monsieur *Auverquerque* all the Honour of that Day.

SOON after the Siege of *Bonne* was at an end, the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd to the Confederate Army consisting of 130 Squadrons, and 59 Battalions, and set forward towards *Leige*, with a Design not only to secure that Place, but to force the Enemy to decamp from *Tongerren*, where they seem'd to be very advantageously Posted. This gave a new Face to the Affairs of the *French* Army, and alter'd the Plan of their Designs: For, the Allies having then a Powerful Army, (being Re-inforc'd with the Troops that had form'd the Siege of *Bonne*) made several Motions, in order to oblige *Marschal Villeroy* to a Battle, who constantly declin'd it. So that (on *May 25th*) the Duke of *Marlborough*, having pass'd the River *Jecker*, advanc'd to *Hautin*, where the Enemy intended to have Forag'd that Morning; but, upon Notice of the Confederates Approach, they march'd with great Precipitation to *Book-worn*, not thinking fit to stand the Hazzard of a Battle: They also abandon'd *TONGEREN*, after they had blown up the Walls and the Tower. The Duke pursu'd them with all possible Diligence, and advanc'd within half a League of their Camp; and altho' the *Jecker* parted the two Armies, and the Enemy had secur'd all the Bridges and Passes of the River, yet they imagin'd themselves not secure enough, but retreated to *Hannuye*; so that the Allies march'd to *Thys*, and there Encamp'd: Whereupon, the *French* drew up in Order of Battle, and sent away their Baggage, as if they had intended to have come to an Engagement; but they thought better of the Matter, and immediately retir'd before the Confederates.

Who quit it  
upon the Ap-  
proach of  
the Confede-  
rate Army.

THE Allies by these means, finding it impracticable to bring the Enemy to a Battle, resolv'd to put some Important

Important Design in Execution in *Spanish-Flanders*; ANNO 1703.   
 and in Order thereto, General *Coeborn* (who had drawn together a very considerable Army) towards the end of *June*, made the necessary Dispositions for attacking the *French LINES* in several Places at once. Baron *Spaar* was appointed to Command some Troops, that were to act near *Steken*; Monsieur *Coeborn* with another Detachment, pass'd over the *Scheld*, to make an Attack near *Liefkenshoek*: And, General *Obdam* (with the rest of the Army) staid on this side the *Scheld*, in order to make an Attempt on the Lines before *Antwerp*. The *French* had at that time two flying Camps; one commanded by the Marquis of *Bedmar*, and another about *Bruges*, by the Count *De La Motte*. Baron *Spaar* on the 27th of *June* in the Morning, perceiving that the Count observ'd him Diligently; to deceive him, feign'd a March towards *Bruges*; but returning, advanc'd directly to the *LINES*, and attack'd them in the Country of *Waes*, near *Steken*: Where, after a very Bloody and Obstinate Dispute, he forc'd them Sword in Hand. Upon this Occasion, 1200 Men of Baron *Spaar*'s Detachment were Kill'd and Wounded, among whom, were several Officers of Distinction; particularly, two Brigadier - Generals Wounded, and Monsieur *De Vassy* ( Governor of *Sas-Vain-Ghent* ) Kill'd. Baron *Spaar* had also one slight Wound, and his Purse (which had only one Pistol in it) sav'd his Thigh. About the same time, Monsieur *Coeborn* attack'd the Enemy's *LINES* at the Point of *Callo*, which were (after a short Resistance) forc'd; the Redoubt on the Point of *St. Anthony* was also attack'd, which the Enemy seem'd at first resolv'd to defend; but at last, they surrender'd at Discretion.

The Allies  
force the  
French Lines  
in Flanders.

THE forcing of the *French Lines*, occasion'd no small Joy at the *Hague*, and in the Confederate Army, who imagin'd hereupon, that *Antwerp* would soon fall into their Hands: For, on *June 28th*, at Two in the Morning, the Troops commanded by General *Obdam* broke up, and march'd towards (a) *ECKEREN*,

F 4

(which

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(a) *ECKEREN*, is a Village in the Netherlands, in Spanish Brabant, in the County of *Ryem*, at which there was a Sharp and Bloody Battle between the French and the Confederate Troops under General *Obdam* in 1703. It lies 6 Miles and a half almost East of *Lille*, 4 Miles North of *Antwerp*, 23 Miles S. South-West of *Breda*, and 16 S. South-East of *Bergen-Op-Zoom*. Longitude 24. 8. Latitude 21. 51.

**ANNO** (which was intended for their Head-Quarters) with a  
 1703. Design to shew themselves that Day before the Lines of  
*Answerp*, to alarm the Enemy on that side, and hinder  
 them from sending any Detachments over the Bridge of  
*Answerp* into *Flanders*. But, as nothing is more Precious  
 than the Fortune of War, their Expectations  
 were soon at an End, by a surprizing Account sent by  
 General *Obdam* from *Breda*, wherein he acquainted the  
**STATES**, that the *French* had surrounded the Body  
 of the Forces under his Command, and having march'd  
 from *Lille* to *Ekeren*, had put them to a total Rout.  
 That, he had made his Escape to *Breda* with only 30  
 Horse, and could give no farther Account of their Ar-  
 my. This put the *Dutch* into a very great Consterna-  
 tion, till they had receiv'd several more satisfactory Re-  
 lations of this Battle; particularly one from Monsieur  
*Hop*, and another from Lieutenant-General *Standen-  
 bourg*. But to give a just Idea of this Action (which was the  
 most considerable, that this CAMPAIGN afforded  
 in the Low-Countries) I shall recite General *Standen-  
 bourg*'s Letter to the States, which will plainly shew to  
 whom the Victory ought to be Attributed.

## HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

General  
*Standen-  
 bourg*'s  
 Letter to the  
 States about  
 the Battle of  
*Ekeren*.

" **AFTER** that, by Order of your High and Migh-  
 tiness, your Army under the Command of the  
 Baron *D'Obdam*, was diminish'd to 13 Battalions and  
 26 Squadrons; and that 'twas likewise thought pro-  
 per, that this little Army should march from the Camp  
 at *Strabroek*, towards *Ekeren*: Count *Tilly* and my  
 self, represented the ill Situation of a Camp there,  
 with so small a Number of Troops, being but three  
 quarters of a League from the Enemies Line, who,  
 according to the Report of General *Coebern*, were  
 able to Assemble 40 Battalions, that they had Posted  
 from *Lier* to *Ostend*; besides that, they might be  
 reinforce'd from their Grand Army, whereas we had  
 no succours to expect upon an Exigency, even not  
 from the Troops that General *Coebern* Commanded.

" **COUNT Tilly** and my self further Represented,  
 " That the Enemy being superiour to us there, they might  
 " at any time cut off our Retreat; and having repeated  
 " Advice that the Enemy were stronger in their Lines,  
 " than we in our Army; and that our Grand Army  
 " had

" had march'd on the other side of the *Geeker*, as also, *ANNO*  
 " that of the Enemy, which was advanc'd as far as *1703.*  
 " *Tivlemont*, and that we had besides, Advice, that the  
 " Enemy expected Reinforcements in their Lines: We  
 " have not been able to obtain any thing more, from all  
 " these Remonstrances, than that our heavy Baggage  
 " might be sent to *Bergen op Zoom*; which was sent  
 " away the same Morning, about the time, that  
 " *Marschal Boufflers* arriv'd in his Lines, with a consi-  
 " derable Body of Cavalry and Dragoons, and, ac-  
 " cording to the Report of Prisoners, 70 Companies  
 " of Grenadiers; who, without loss of Time, drawing  
 " all the Troops together out of their Lines, with the  
 " *Marquis de Bedmar*, *Prince Serclas*, *Marschal Vil-*  
 " *leroy's* Son, and several other General Officers,  
 " march'd with incredible Diligence; and, having post-  
 " ed an Ambuscade of Dragoons before our Left Wing,  
 " advanc'd with the Gross of their Army to *Capelle*,  
 " which is on the back part of our Camp, before we  
 " had the least Advice of their March, or of their  
 " Design. We should not have had any Intelligence  
 " of 'em, before we had been surrounded, if Count  
 " *Tilly*, my Self, and some of our Major Generals, go-  
 " ing a little out of our Camp, had not met the Am-  
 " bulcade of Dragoons about one a Clock, very near  
 " our great Guard of Cavalry. We all discovering  
 " the said Ambuscade, believ'd the Enemy design'd to  
 " attack us; we put our Troops under Arms, and in-  
 " form'd *Montieur Ohdam* of what we had done. A  
 " Guard, that was upon the Tower of *Rokeren* Church  
 " at the same time, advis'd us, that the Enemy appear'd  
 " with a great Force about *Capelle*, and that they con-  
 " tinu'd to Advance. *Montieur Ohdam* resolv'd there-  
 " upon to retire under *Lillo*, and order'd two Squa-  
 " drons of Dragoons to post themselves of the Post  
 " of *Hoven*, to cover the March of the Army. Whilst  
 " *Montieur D'Ohdam* was busy in disposing the Troops  
 " for their March, we had Advice that the Enemy  
 " were advanc'd to *Hoven*, and had push'd back the  
 " two Squadrons of Dragoons, by which our Retreat  
 " to *Lillo* was cut off. *Brigadier Schulemburgh* was  
 " detach'd, in the beginning, with two Regiments of  
 " *Saxe Goshen*, to take Post at *Mundbrack*, and *Gekug*, on  
 " this side *Hoven*, to cover our Retreat. But, being  
 " arriv'd there, he found that Post well guarded by  
 " the Dragoons and Grenadiers; and their Forces be-  
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**ANNO** (which was intended for their Head-Quarters) with a Design to shew themselves that Day before the Lines of 1703.

*Answerp*, to alarm the Enemy on that side, and hinder them from sending any Detachments over the Bridge of *Answerp* into *Flanders*. But, as nothing is more Precarious than the Fortune of War, their Expectations were soon at an End, by a surprizing Account sent by General *Obdam* from *Breda*, wherein he acquainted the STATES, that the *French* had surrounded the Body of the Forces under his Command, and having march'd from *Lillo* to *Eckeren*, had put them to a total Rout : That, he had made his Escape to *Breda* with only 30 Horse, and could give no farther Account of their Army. This put the *Dutch* into a very great Consternation, till they had receiv'd several more satisfactory Relations of this Battle ; particularly one from Monsieur *Hop*, and another from Lieutenant-General *Slandenbourg*. But to give a just Idea of this Action (which was the most considerable, that this CAMPAIGN afforded in the Low-Countries) I shall recite General *Slandenbourg*'s Letter to the States, which will plainly shew to whom the Victory ought to be Attributed.

#### HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

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" **AFTER** that, by Order of your High and Mightinesses, your Army under the Command of the Baron *D'Obdam*, was diminish'd to 13 Battalions and 26 Squadrons ; and that 'twas likewise thought proper, that this little Army should march from the Camp at *Strabrock*, towards *Eckeren* : Count *Tilly* and my self, represented the ill Scituation of a Camp there, with so small a Number of Troops, being but three quarters of a League from the Enemies Line, who, according to the Report of General *Coeborn*, were able to Assemble 50 Battalions, that they had Posted from *Lier* to *Ostend* ; besides that, they might be reinforce'd from their Grand Army, whereas we had no succours to expect upon an Exigency, even not from the Troops that General *Coeborn* Commanded.

" **COUNT Tilly** and my self further Represented, That the Enemy being superiour to us there, they might at any time cut off our Retreat ; and having repeated Advice that the Enemy were stronger in their Lines, than we in our Army ; and that our Grand Army  
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" had march'd on the other side of the *Zecker*, as also, *ANNO*  
 " that of the Enemy, which was advanc'd as far as *1703.*  
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 " Enemy expected Reinforcements in their Lines: We  
 " have not been able to obtain any thing more, from all  
 " these Remonstrances, than that our heavy Baggage  
 " might be sent to *Bergen op Zoom*; which was sent  
 " away the same Morning, about the time, that  
 " *Marschal Boufflers* arriv'd in his Lines, with a confi-  
 " derable Body of Cavalry and Dragoons, and, ac-  
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 " of Grenadiers; who, without loss of Time, drawing  
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 " march'd with incredible Diligence; and, having post-  
 " ed an Ambuscade of Dragoons before our Left Wing,  
 " advanc'd with the Gros of their Army to *Capelle*,  
 " which is on the back part of our Camp, before we  
 " had the least Advice of their March, or of their  
 " Design. We should not have had any Intelligence  
 " of 'em, before we had been surrounded, if Count  
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 " ing a little out of our Camp, had not met the Am-  
 " buscade of Dragoons about one a Clock, very near  
 " our great Guard of Cavalry. We all discovering  
 " the said Ambuscade, believ'd the Enemy design'd to  
 " attack us; we put our Troops under Arms, and in-  
 " form'd Monsieur *Obdam* of what we had done. A  
 " Guard, that was upon the Tower of *Eckeren* Church  
 " at the same time, advis'd us, that the Enemy appear'd  
 " with a great Force about *Capelle*, and that they con-  
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 " upon to retire under *Lillo*, and order'd two Squa-  
 " drons of Dragoons to possess themselves of the Post  
 " of *Howen*, to cover the March of the Army. Whilst  
 " Monsieur *D'Obdam* was busy in disposing the Troops  
 " for their March, we had Advise that the Enemy  
 " were advanc'd to *Howen*, and had push'd back the  
 " two Squadrons of Dragoons, by which our Retreat  
 " to *Lillo* was cut off. Brigadier *Schulemburgh* was  
 " detach'd, in the beginning, with two Regiments of  
 " *Saxe Gotha*, to take Post at *Munibrock*, and *Gekug*, on  
 " this side *Howen*, to cover our Retreat. But, being  
 " arriv'd there, he found that Post well guarded by  
 " the Dragoons and Grenadiers; and their Forces be-  
 " ing

ANNO  
1703.



" our Communication with *Lillo* ; and as Monsieur *Hop*  
" was near me, and also Count *Tilly*, we resolv'd to  
" attack that Post with the utmost Vigour, altho' the  
" Infantry wanted Powder and Ball ; so that they  
" were oblig'd to attack the Enemy with their Bayo-  
" nets in the Muzzels of their Muskets.

" MAJOR General *Freisheim*, and C. *De Dona*, (a  
" Brigadier,) were detach'd with four Battalions, and  
" march'd over Ground Travers'd with Ditches, where  
" they were forc'd to wade up to their Middle in Wa-  
" ter to attack the Enemy in the Flank, and behind  
" that Post. We caus'd also some Regiments to Ad-  
" vance along that Dike, and Count *Tilly* march'd  
" with some Squadrons of Dragoons, after having fired  
" several Cannon Shots upon that Post, so that the  
" Enemy was Attack'd with the utmost Vigour, in  
" Flank, Front, and Behind ; and oblig'd, not only to  
" abandon that Post, from whence we drove them,  
" but we also push'd them from the Sluices, where  
" they were Intrench'd : We Pursu'd them as far as  
" Fort *la Croix*, which open'd us a Passage along the  
" Dikes to *Lillo* ; where we Retir'd in good Order,  
" and Arriv'd there Yesterday Morning, and are there  
" still Encamp'd.

" I CAN assure your High and Mightinesses, that all  
" the Troops, Cavalry, Infantry, and Dragoons, have  
" fought with exceeding Bravery ; and that Lieutenant  
" General *Fagel*, as well as all the other Generals,  
" have behav'd themselves in this Sharp Engagement  
" with a wonderful Conduct ; and have no other Cha-  
" grin, than the Loss of so many Brave People. There  
" are some Prisoners, and many Wounded ; of whom  
" I shall send you a List by the next Courier. We  
" have taken some Standards, Drums, and Colours,  
" and my Regiment has taken one Peice of Cannon,  
" and one Colour. I hope your High and Mightinesses  
" will consider the little Number of Troops that our  
" Army consist'd of, and also, that the Enemy was  
" double our Strength, and that their Loss is much  
" greater than Ours, being almost all retir'd in Confu-  
" sion, having left the Field of Battle : And, that on  
" the contrary, we are retir'd here in good Order. My  
" Advice, Count *Tilly*'s, and all the other Generals  
" that were present, never was to Expose our selves in  
" so

" coming to me, told me he thought he was Dead or  
" made Prisoner. ANNO

1703.

" UPON this, we resolv'd to make the most Vi-  
" gorous Attempts we could : Count *Tilly* detach'd some  
" Cavalry, under Major General *Hompesch*, to support  
" the Infantry along the Dike, which had been a long  
" time engag'd in a most Bloody manner ; and the  
" *French* Cavalry had done the same thing, to support  
" their Infantry. Major General *Hompesch*, upon this  
" Occasion, Conducted the Cavalry with so much Pru-  
" dence, and Bravery, that several *French* Squadrons  
" were forc'd, from whom we took some Standards,  
" and Kettle Drums ; several Battalions were put to  
" the Rout, and the Enemy push'd back above a quar-  
" ter of a League.

" BRIGADIER *Wyke*, and all the other Briga-  
" diers and Colonels, having spent their Powder and  
" Ball, caus'd their Bayonets to be fix'd to the Mouths  
" of their Muskets, to pursue the Enemy. As the  
" BATTLE was Obstinate and Bloody, all the Way  
" along the Dike, and thereabouts, was cover'd with  
" Dead and Wounded Men.

" I THEN took Post upon the Key of a Canal,  
" joining to the Dike, where I put two Battalions, and  
" the Cavalry behind, to maintain it to the last Extre-  
" mity, in case the first Troops should happen to be  
" broken ; and for the Security of the rest of the Re-  
" giments, which were expected in the Nighr.

" BUT, the Enemy was so much Disorder'd, that  
" they had no desire to renew the Fight there : They  
" tried, during the Heat of the Attack, (which I have  
" just now spoke of) to force us behind ; having caus'd  
" four Battalions of *Antwerp*, and of *Fort la Croix*, to  
" Attack us on the side of the Village, and along ano-  
" ther Dike of *Willemerdonck*. But, as they found that  
" Post well Defended, they retir'd, being oblig'd there-  
" to by the terrible Fire of our Troops : So that De-  
" sign was not of much Use to them ; but the Night  
" coming on, and we finding our selves invested on all  
" sides, we were oblig'd to force our Passage Sword in  
" Hand. The Enemies possess the Post of *Houteren*,  
" and several others about the Sluices, which cut off  
" our

ANN<sup>d</sup> " al: I have Orders to tell You, that they will upon  
 1703. " all Occasions, signify their Acknowledgments to You  
 W " for the same.

Summery of  
 the Battle  
 and its Consequences

ACCORDING to the best Computation, the  
*Dutch* lost in this Engagement 1717 Men Kill'd, 1003  
 Wounded, 694 Prisoners or Detained, and 375 Horses;  
 whereas the *French* had near 1600 Men Kill'd and  
 Wounded, besides 130 Officers: And notwithstanding,  
 Monsieur *Guesnes* (whose Conduct was severely censur'd)  
 went off in the midst of the Action, yet the other *Dutch*  
 Generals, maintain'd the Fight with such admirable  
 Presence of Mind, that the Enemy were oblig'd to  
 abandon the Field of Battle, and march off by Night,  
 without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, towards  
 their Lines. Marshal *Boufflers* Army was at least  
 30000 Men: The greatest Part of their chosen Troops,  
 a great many General Officers, and Young French Lords  
 accompanied him: The first to assist him, and the lat-  
 ter to acquire Glory, and signalize themselves: Where-  
 as the Confederate Army did not exceed above 10000  
 Men. But, the French Court, to make that Action ap-  
 pear with all the Lustre of a compleat Victory on their  
 side, made no Scruple to Acknowledge, that the Allies  
 were Superior in Infantry, Advantageously Posted,  
 Oblig'd to abandon the Field of Battle; as also, their  
 Wounded, Tents, Baggage, 6 Peices of Cannon, 44  
 Mortars, their Ammunition, Provisions, 130 Artillery  
 Waggones, several Colours and Drums, with the Loss  
 of 4000 Men upon the Spot, and 500 made Prisoners.  
 But the Relation Monsieur *Slengenbourg* has given of  
 the Battle, seems to be more Faithful and Authentick,  
 than any that have been given in France, where general-  
 ly a greater Regard is had to the Glory of the KING,  
 than to the Truth of the FACT.

THE Allies, being willing to repair the Disadvan-  
 tages they sustain'd in the Action at *Eckren*, join'd all  
 their Forces together, with a Design to come to an En-  
 gagement with Marschal *Villeroi*, who encamping near  
 St. Job, rang'd all his Forces in Order of Battle; and  
 gave out, that he resolv'd to stay there for the Duke of  
*Marlborough*. The Duke, and General *Auverquerque*,  
 hoping he would be as good as his Word, march'd with  
 their Army under their Command, in several Columns  
 to *Hoogstraet* (which was but half a League from the  
 Enemies

# of the Present W A R.

77

“ so Disadvantageous a Camp, which ought also to give  
 “ your High and Mightinesses the greater Satisfaction  
 “ upon this Occasion, and will further Augment the  
 “ Reputation of your High and Mightinesses Troops.

ANN'D.  
 1703.

“ I HAVE forgot to tell you, that Major General  
 “ Count *d'Ost Frise*, and the Count *Vander Nat* have  
 “ very much Distinguish'd themselves upon this Oc-  
 “ casion ; and that Colonel *Ivon* has always assisted me,  
 “ and serv'd with abundance of Care, Bravery, and  
 “ Good Advice ; not doubting, but that your High and  
 “ Mightinesses will be mindful of their Merits. Mon-  
 “ sieur *Fagel* is embark'd this Day, to have his Wounds  
 “ the better taken care of. General *Coeborn* came to  
 “ *Lillo* the same Night after the Battle, with some Re-  
 “ giments of Foot, but he sent them back immedi-  
 “ ately, under the Command of Major General *Dedem*.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

I AM, &c.

AFTER the Perusal of this Letter, the States came  
 to a Resolution, that Thanks should be given to Lieu-  
 tenant-General *Slangenbourg*, for the great Conduct,  
 Zeal, and Courage, which he exerted in the said Battle  
 of *Eckeren* ; and, that he should be made acquainted,  
 that their High-Mightinesses were likewise very well  
 satisfied with the good Conduct and Valour of the  
 other General Officers, as also, with the extraordinary  
 Courage and Bravery, discover'd as well by the Supe-  
 rior and Sub-altern Officers, as by the Private Soldiers,  
 for having maintain'd the Honour of the Troops of  
 that State, and perform'd their Duty in the Service of  
 their Country : And, that Monsieur *Slangenbourg*  
 should (on the Part of their High-Mightinesses) signify  
 to every one of them, in the best and properest Form,  
 the Satisfaction they had given upon that Occasion.  
 Whereupon, General *Slangenbourg* drew up his Troops,  
 and gave them Thanks in behalf of the States, in these  
 Terms. “ Their High-Mightinesses the States-General,  
 “ and their Mightinesses, the Nobles of the Council of  
 “ State, have order'd Me (in their Names) to Thank  
 “ the Officers High and Low, and the Soldiers, for the  
 “ Bravery, Courage, and Zeal, which you have de-  
 “ monstrated in the Battle so particularly known to you  
 “ all :

The States  
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 thereupon.

ANNO " all: I have Orders to tell You, that they will upon  
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ACCORDING to the best Computation, the  
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their Army under their Command, in several Columns  
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Enemies

Enemies Camp) who, to all outward Appearance, made ANNO  
great Preparation for a Vigorous Action. General *Slan-* 1703.  
*genbourg*, decamping from *Lillo*, march'd all Night, and arriv'd early in the Morning, between *Eckeren* and *Capelle*, to attack them on that side : And, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Army, advanc'd in a great Plain over against the Enemy, and caus'd four Peices of Cannon to be discharg'd for a Signal to General *Slan-*  
*genbourg*, in order for him to begin the Attack. But as he advanc'd, the *Mareschal Villeroy* declin'd the Engagement ; and, having set Fire to his Camp, order'd his Army to retire within their LINES. The Duke of *Marlborough*, thus finding it impossible to bring the French to an Engagement, (July 27th, N.S.) march'd with a considerable Guard to View the Enemies LINES. In which Motion, a Detachment of the English Royal Regiment of Dragoons, happen'd to fall in with one of the Enemies Out-Guards of Forty Horse ; who, after one Discharge retir'd, and were chas'd by the English, to the very Barrier of their Intrenchments ; which afforded a very seasonable Opportunity to the Confederate-Generals, to have a perfect View of the Enemies Lines.

The Confe-  
derates view  
the French  
LINES.

ON the 16th of *August*, a great Detachment of the *HUY Invest-*  
Confederate Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*,<sup>ed.</sup>  
came before (a) *HUY* ; upon whose Approach, the Governour of the Place broke down the Bridge, and retir'd with his Garrison into the Castle and Forts. The Trenches were Open'd on the 17th in the Night ; the Prince of *Anhalt*, commanded the Attack against Fort St. *Joseph*, and Colonel *Frederick Hamilton*, that against Fort *Picard*. The Approaches were carried on with all possible Diligence, and some of the Besiegers Batteries being ready the 21st, began to throw several Bombs into the Enemies Works, and the next Morning, to Fire with Cannon and Mortars ; whereupon, the  
Garrison

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(a) *HUY*, is a considerable Town, in the Low-Countries, with 4 Churches, and a Castle. It was Garrison'd by the French in 1702, and taken by the Confederate Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* this CAMPAIGN. It was re-taken by the French in 1705, and again Re-possess'd by the Confederates that same Year, in whose Hands it now continues. It stands on the River *Maes*, 14 Miles almost South of *Liege*, and 17 almost North-East of *Namur*. Longitude 24. 25. Latitude 50. 56.



ANNO  
1703.



The Garrison  
surrender  
Prisoners of  
War.

Garrison quitted the Forts, of which the Besiegers took Possession : As also, of Fort *Rouge*, which is in a manner commanded by the other Two. On the 23d, the Besiegers began to Play upon the Castle ; and on the 25th, all things being ready for a General Storm, the Batteries Fir'd without Intermission the whole Afternoon : And, several Ladders being fix'd to the Foot of the Castle, the Besieg'd thought fit to beat a Parly, and offer'd to Surrender, provided that the Garrison should be allow'd to March to *Namur*, with the usual Marks of Honour. This Proposition was rejected by the Duke of *Marlborough* ; who sent word to the Governor, That (notwithstanding the Advantages he had over him) if the Garrison would lay down their Arms, all that belong'd to the Officers and Soldiers should be allow'd them, and they should be exchange'd for a like Number of the Confederates Men, whenever *Marschal Villeroy* should require it. These Conditions not being at first allow'd of, Orders were given for renewing the Assault : But, the Soldiers refusing to defend the Place any longer, Monsieur *Millon* (the Governor) was forc'd to accept the Terms offer'd him by the Duke of *Marlborough* ; and, the Garrison (amounting to 900 Men) were made Prisoners of WAR, and to remain till the two Regiments taken some time before in *Tongeren* by the *French*, were releas'd. There was found in the Castle, a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions ; And during the whole Siege, the Confederates had not above 20 Men Kill'd, and 35 Wounded : Whereas the Loss of the Enemy was above double the Number. In pursuance of the Articles agreed on, the Garrison march'd out of the Citadel the 27th in the Morning, and were all disarm'd except the Officers, who had the Favour granted them of keeping their Swords.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* (as I have intimated before) having with great Care and Diligence, inform'd himself of the Condition of the Enemies LINES, and taken the best Advice where they might be Forc'd with greatest Probability of Success ; occasion'd a Grand Council of WAR, which was held in the Confederate Camp, at *Val-Notre-Dame*, a few Days before *Huy* was surrender'd. The Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the States-General, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, Monsieur *Slangenbourgh*, and several Lieutenant and Major-Generals were present, where the Question in Debate was,

was, What would be most proper to be put in Execution, after Huy should be in their Possession. And, the Siege of *Limbourg* being Propos'd, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and some other Generals, were of Opinion, that Attacking the Enemies LINES between the *Mehaigne* and the *Leuwe*, might be an Enterprize, that would contribute much more to the Glory and Advantage of the Confederate Arms. But, this Proposal (tho' back'd with very cogent Arguments) was Oppos'd by the Deputies of the States, and the *Dutch* Generals, who would not consent to hazard their Troops in an Action so very Precarious; and in which, if the *French* should gain the Victory, the United-Provinces would remain expos'd to their Incursions. So that, the Project of attacking their Lines was laid aside, and a Resolution taken to Besiege (a) *LIMBOURG*, which was accordingly Invested (on September 19th) by Lieutenant-General *Brulau*, with 24 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons. The next Day the Foot arriv'd, and the Cannon and Ammunition being come to *Liege*, the Duke of *Marlborough* came the Morning following, with the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and a farther Detachment of 15 Squadrons, and 24 Battalions. The Besiegers, having march'd to their several Posts, and all the Artillery and other Necessaries being come up; a Lieutenant-Colonel with 300 Men, was order'd to Attack the Lower Town, from whence the Enemy retir'd upon the first Assault, and the Besiegers took Possession of it. On the 25th, and 26th, the Confederates play'd upon the Upper Town with their Cannon Night and Day, with such Success, that having made a very wide Breach, they were preparing for a General Storm the next Day; which the Enemy perceiving, bear a Parly, and Surrender'd to the Allies: The Garrison, to the Number of 1400 Men, being made Prisoners of War. The Duke of *Marlborough* appointed the Baroni of *Rechteren* to be Governor of the Place.

ANNED  
1703

*Limbourg*  
Invested by  
the Confederates.

G

THERE

(a) *LIMBOURG*, is a strong, but no very large City of the Low Countries, the Marquisate of the Dukedom and Territory of *Limbourg*, subject to the King of Spain, but taken by the Confederates this CA MPAIGN, on the behalf of King Charles III. It is situated upon a Rock, among shady Woods on the River *Weldret*, 16 Miles South-West of *Aix-La-Chapelle*, 19 almost East of *Liege*, 43 almost South-West of *Cologne*, 54 North of *Luxembourg*, and 70 almost East of *Brussels*. Longitude 25. 30. Latitude 50. 30.

ANNO

1703.

Guelders  
surrender'd  
to the Emili-  
terates.

THERE is nothing more, very remarkable this Campaign, in the *Netherlands*, but that the City of *GUELTERS* (which had several Months been block'd up by the *Prussian* Forces) surrender'd on the 17th of *December*, to *Count De Lutium* upon Articles; and on the 21st, march'd out with two Pieces of Cannon, to be conducted to *Mechlin*, leaving behind them a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions: By the Taking of which Place, the Allies became entire Masters of the *Spanish Guelderland*. The Loss of so many important Places, was no small Disadvantage to the *French*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* held daily Consultations, and us'd all possible Stratagems to bring them to a decisive Battle; but, they were contented to stand upon the Defensive.

Proceedings  
in Germany.

HAVING already mention'd the Junction of the *French* Army under the *Marschal De Villars*, with that of the Elector of *Bavaria*, which had so far elevated his Highness, that his Minister at *Ratisbonne*, triumph'd over the Diet there, as if they had been his Master's Captives; and the Elector not being satisfied with that, Publish'd a MANIFESTO, wherein he Vilified and Calumniated both the Emperor, and his Allies. "Accusing them of Exorbitant Plundering, Extorting Contributions, Burning his Country, Murder and Outrages committed even in the Churches: And thence Insinuating, that he took up Lawful Arms in his own Defence. So having concerted Measures to

Electors of  
Bavaria in-  
vades Tirol.

Invade the Country of *Tirol* on one Side, while the Duke of *Vendome*, with part of the *French* Army in *Italy*, was to force his Way thro' the *Venitine*, and to make an Irruption into *GERMANY* on the Other; his Highness (on *June 13th*) advanc'd with the main Body of his Forces from *Rosenheim* towards *KUFF-STETN* (a strong Town, and a very important Post, on the Borders of *Tirol*) that fell into his Hands by an Accidental Fire, which seizing on two Towers full of Gun-Powder, and these blowing up part of a Bastion along with them, gave the Elector a favourable Opportunity of Storming the Place: So that (on the 19th) the Governor, and part of the Garrison, betook themselves to a speedy Retreat, and the rest were made Prisoners. On the 22d, he march'd to *ROTENBURG* (a very strong Fort on the River *Isar*) the Trenches being

being Open'd the same Evening, the Garrison surrender'd the next Day. On the 25th, his Highness proceeded to *HALL*; and afterwards, made a Triumphant Entry into *INSBRUCK* (the Capital City of *Tirol*) where the Chancellors of the Regency, made their Submission to him, and, at his Desire, order'd the Inhabitants of that Place to lay down their Arms. During his continuance there, he took upon him to Regulate the Government of that part of *Tirol*, from which, he demanded Homage, and a Monthly Contribution of 120000 Florins, besides a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions. He also sent out several Detachments, in order to make himself Master of the remaining Posts upon those Frontiers; One of which, took Possession of *EBERENBURG* (a Place well Fortified both by Nature and Art) where they found considerable Stores of all sorts of Provision, design'd for the Imperial Army in *Italy*.

HIS Electoral Highness, flush'd with these Advantages, thought his Conquests would never be at an End; but, the Tide turn'd, and his Fortune changing on a sudden, put a Stop to his Career. For, a very formidable Number of Hunts-men and Boors in a Valley upon the *Ibn* (leading towards the Vale of *Ennadinna*) having put themselves in a Posture of Defence, defeated a *Bavarian* Detachment at *Brutz*: About 1000 of them were Kill'd upon the Spot, and the Commanding Officer was taken, with 50 Soldiers, 60 Horses, and a considerable Quantity of Baggage. This unexpected Action of the Boors, set an Example to several Hundreds of the Inhabitants of those Parts, who got together under the Command of the Baron of *Heindel* (Major of General *Geschwind's* Regiment) who had with him a few Hunts-men, and about 400 Regular Troops. With this Body, he march'd along the *Ibn*, and (on July 21st) surrounded a Party of 140 *Bavarian* Foot and Dragoons near *Inspruck*; who were all cut off, except the Officers, and 24 Private Men, who had Quarter given them. After this Victory, the Major advanc'd towards *Scharnitz* (the most Important Pass between *Tirol* and *Bavaria*) of which he took Possession the same Day, with inconsiderable Loss; and found there 22 Peices of Cannon, of which 4 were Adorn'd with the Elector's Coat of Arms. On the 22d, another Party of Soldiers and Peasants, Re-took the Town and

And after  
several Con-  
quests is De-  
feated.

ANNO  
1703.

Castle of *Rosenburg*, where the Governor was made Prisoner; and soon after, they Possess'd themselves of the strong Castles of *Ebenburg* and *Clausen*: The first of which Places, was provided with Ammunition and Provisions for a whole Year, and the Loss of it was so great a Mortification to the Elector, that it cost the Governor (Major *Heydam*) his Head, for delivering it up so soon to the Imperialists.

DURING these Transactions, his Electoral Highness mov'd another Way, having March'd from *Inspruck* (on *July* 20th) with the best part of his Troops, intending to force his Way to *Brixen*, and so proceed to *Italy*, thro' the *Lugg* Pass, or over Mount *Brenner*. On the 23d, he began to Intrench himself near the Top of that Mountain, upon Notice that two Imperial Generals (the Counts of *Guttenstein* and *Salari*) were in Motion towards *Stertzing*, with about 6000 Regular Troops, designing to give him Battle. The next Day, they Advanc'd near to his Camp, and having Examin'd the Situation of it, they made all the proper Dispositions for an Attack the next Morning: But, the Elector not thinking fit to run the Hazard of an Engagement, retir'd in great Disorder, leaving behind him most of his Tents, with his Plate, and several other Things to a considerable Value, which were distributed among the Imperial Troops, and the Peasants who accompanied them. Upon this, his Electoral Highness was pursu'd as far as *Matray*, by Count *Guttenstein*, and after that, he fell back to *Inspruck*: But, not thinking himself secure there, he decamp'd the 27th, in the Morning, which gave an Opportunity to General *Guttenstein* to Possess himself of that Capital City. The *Bavarian* Troops in their Retreat from *Inspruck*, were closely follow'd by the Imperial Forces and Country People, who skirmish'd frequently with their Rear-Guard, and (on the 29th) posted themselves on a Hill near *Seafeld*. This gave an Opportunity for a good turn of Fortune to the Elector, who finding himself so hardly press'd upon by his Adversaries, sent out Major-General *Lutzelbourg* (with a Detachment of Foot and Dragoons) to Attack them; which he perform'd so successfully, that he Kill'd near 400 of the Disciplin'd Troops, took 200 Prisoners, and pursu'd the rest to *Criertl*, near which Place, they got over the *Ibn*, and broke down the Bridge behind them: General *Witschel* also, with another

ther Body of *Bavarian* Troops, near *Kuffstein*, fell upon the Peasants, who were drawing together, to besiege that Fortress, and oblig'd them to Retire, with the Loss of about 500 Men Kill'd, or taken Prisoners. But these small Advantages, did not make the Elector amends for the Losses he had sustain'd before; for, having been forc'd to quit all his Acquisitions in *Tirol* (except *Kuffstein*) he retir'd into his own Country, upon Information, that Major-General *Raventlau* had enter'd it by the Way of *Passaw*. These Disgraces so far irritated his Electoral Highness, that (on *August* 28th) he sent Orders to General *Santini*, to make himself absolute Master of *Ratisbonne*, which Place, was in a great Measure in his Possession before. After this, the Elector (hoping to make some Reparation for his ill Success in *Tirol*) resolv'd to seize and take the Episcopal and Imperial City of (a) *AUSBOURG*: But, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, having seasonable Information of the Elector's Designs, (who had already demanded one of the Gates to be put into his Hands) march'd with the greatest Expedition, and having sent some Officers before to encourage the Inhabitants, on the 5th of *September*, he came in sight of the Place, and that Evening, encamp'd close by it: Upon which, the Magistrates admitted two Battalions of the Imperialists into the Town to strengthen the Garrison, and, at the Prince's Request, fir'd their Cannon upon the Enemy. Whereupon, the *Bavarians* (who stood upon a Rising-Ground between *Weltemberg* and *Hailhofen*) divided themselves in two Bodies, the Elector, and the Mareschal *De Villars*, marching towards *Donawert*; and, Count *D'Arco* (General of the Elector's Forces) retreating over the *Lech* to *Friedburg*: Which Place, was soon after surrender'd to the Imperialists.

And fails in his Design on Ausbourg.

G 3

WHILE

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(a) *AUSBOURG*, is a Large, and one of the most Celebrated Cities of Germany, adorn'd with Magnificent Churches, Palaces, Magazines admirably well Provided, and several excellent Hospitals. 'Tis Famous for several Imperial *DIETS* that are usually held in it; and it was here, that the present King of the Romans was Chosen and Crown'd, Anno 1689. The Elector of *Bavaria* in vain attempted the taking of it in *August* 1703. But made himself Master of it the latter end of the same Year. Tho' he was forc'd to abandon it, after the Glorious Battle of *Hockstet* in *August* 1704. It stands on the River *Lech*, by the Borders of *Bavaria*.

ANNO

1703.

Count St-  
rum defeats  
the Marquis  
D'Uffen.

WHILE these things were in Agitation, the Prince of *Baden* order'd Count *Stirum* to pass the *Danube*, and endeavour to Oblige the Elector to quit an Advantageous Post which he Possess'd upon the *Loeb*. Whereupon, the Elector and the Marschal, having Intelligence of Count *Stirum's* Motion, resolv'd to Attack him; and, in Order thereto, sent to the Marquis *D'Uffen* (who was left in the Camp at *Lavingen*) to come forth on a certain Signal, and fall upon the *Imperialists* in the Rear, whilst THEY charg'd them both in Front and Flank. The Preliminaries to the Action being thus Adjusted, the Elector and the Marschal pass'd the *Danube* at *Donawert*, and discharging Six Guns, were answer'd with Two from the Marquis. Thereupon Count *Stirum* (who knew the Meaning of the Signal) March'd and Attack'd the Marquis (having with him 15 Battalions, and as many Squadrons) before the Elector and Marschal could come up: And Observing, that General *D'Uffen's* Horse were separated from his Foot, he Advanc'd with some Select Squadrons, and charg'd the Enemy so well, that they were entirely Broken and Routed, having lost 20 Standards, and several Hundreds Slain. Monsieur *D'Uffen*, finding his Cavalry totally defeated, march'd with his Foot, with great Precipitation to his Camp at *Lavingen*, so that all his Men were in Danger of being either Kill'd or taken Prisoners, had not the Elector and Marschal come up seasonably, and charg'd the *Imperialists* at the same time. General *Schuylenburg* (Commander of the *Saxons*) stood the first Shock, with admirable Bravery and Resolution; but, a Regiment of *Bavaria* giving Ground, and the Enemy being much Superiour in Number, Count *Stirum* retreated in good Order to *Nordlingen*. The Fight continued from Six in the Morning, 'till Four in the Afternoon, when the *French* and *Bavarians*, being no less weary of an Obstinate Resistance, gave over the Combat, and let the *Imperialists* march off without much Molestation, having lost in the Battle (besides their Cannon and Baggage) above 12000 Men.

But at last,  
he oblig'd to  
Retreat.

THE *Imperialists* being all employ'd in driving the Elector of *Bavaria* out of his Dominions, and Watching the Motions of the Marschal *De Villars*; Count *Tallard*, and the Duke of *Burgundy*, projected the

the Siege of (a) Old BRISAC, wherein Monsieur De ANNO  
*Vauban* (the famous French Engineer) assisted. Upon 1703.  
the 22d at Night, the Line of Circumvallation being  
finish'd, the Trenches were Open'd, and the Besieg'd BRISAC  
made a very Vigorous Defence, tho' with the Loss of a Besieg'd by  
considerable Number of Men. But, the Besiegers being the French.  
provided with a Train of 100 Pieces of Cannon,  
and 30 Mortars, with plenty of all other Materials,  
and, the Confederates not having a sufficient Number  
of Men to attempt the Relief of the Place, the Gover-  
nor thought fit to surrender it, after a Siege of 14 or And Surrender'd.  
15 Days. For which slender Defence, the Governor,  
was condemn'd by a Council of War, to be Beheaded,  
and all the other Officers that sign'd the Capirulation,  
were Punish'd.

THE Duke of Burgundy, having left a numerous  
Garrison to secure this Conquest, return'd Triumphant-  
ly to *Versailles*; and the Emperor's Affairs being in a  
declining Condition, since Count *Stirum's* Defeat, Ma-  
reschal Tallard was order'd to Besiege (b) LANDAU, LANDAU  
which he Invested on the 7th of October (N. S.) The Besieg'd by  
Confederates, knowing of what Importance the Preser-  
vation of that Place would be to the common Cause,  
order'd the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* to attempt  
the raising of the SIEGE. He set forwards from the  
*Netherlands*, with 12 Battalions, and 29 Squadrons,  
and having on the 13th, joyn'd the Count of *Nassau*  
*Weilburg* (General of the *Palatine* Forces, near  
*SPIRES*, within 4 Leagues of *Landau*) they concer-  
ted Measures for Relieving the Place. The French  
having Intelligence of their Proceedings, Order'd Mon-  
sieur *Pracontal* (with a Body of 10000 Men) to follow  
the Prince with all possible Expedition, who was so di-  
ligent in his March, that he joyn'd *Mareschal Tallard*,  
before the Confederates had any Notice of it. On the  
14th, all things were prepar'd to Attack the Enemy in  
their

G 4

(a) BRISAC, is a very considerable City and Castle of Germany,  
and esteem'd one of the Strongest Places in Europe; whether its Situation  
upon a high Hill be consider'd, or what Art has contributed to render it Re-  
gular. The Fortification is a French League in Compass, the Bastions are  
fill'd with Earth, fac'd with Brick, and secur'd by a large broad Ditch full of  
Water: And, it will require (in time of WAR) 8 or 10000 Men to defend  
it. It stands on the River Rhine, 26 Miles North of *Basil*, and 30 South  
of *Strasbourg*.

(b) LANDAU. Vide Page 35 of this HISTORY.



ANNO  
1703.



Battle of  
Spirebach.

LANDAU  
Surrender'd.

their Lines on the 16th ensuing ; but on the 15th, when his Highness thought to have been Re-inforc'd by some other Battalions, Count *Nassau* came Riding to the Princes Quarters, and told him that the Enemy was at Hand, marching directly to Attack him, and desir'd him to Command the Right Wing to their Arms. This was very surprizing News to the Prince, because the Count had constantly assur'd him, that *Marschal Tallard* was not in a Condition to come out of his Lines. However, he mounted immediately, and observing, that the *Palatine* Quarter-Master-General had rang'd the Army in a very disadvantageous Place (where they lay expos'd in Flank to the Enemy) he dispatch'd his *Aid-de-Camp* to the Count, to desire him to March slowly, that he might joyn him with his Right-Wing. But, before the Messenger could return, Count *Nassau* had engag'd the Enemy, and at first, had the Advantage : But, the Enemy renewing the Charge, fell on with so much Fury upon the Foot, that they were forc'd to Retire in great Disorder, before the Right-Wing (Commanded by the Prince of *Hesse*) could come up to their Relief. By this means, the Left-Wing being in great Confusion, the Enemy pour'd all their Force upon the Right-Wing, which was defended for some time, with a great deal of Bravery : But, the Defeat of the Left, having open'd a Way for the Enemy to Attack the *Hessian* Foot in Front and Flank, they were forc'd to Retreat, after an Obstinate and Bloody Resistance, which continu'd from One in the Afternoon till Night. The Prince of *Hesse* (during the whole Action) perform'd all that could be expected from a Brave and Experienc'd Commander, having 3 Horses Kill'd under him, and slew a *French* Officer with his own Hand. In this Action several Persons of Distinction fell on both sides (particularly, *Monsieur Pracontal* who commanded the *French*) besides some Thousands of Private Men. But that, which was the greatest Consequence of this Victory, was the Enemy returning to the Camp before *LANDAU*, where the Count *De Frixe* (Governor of the Place) despairing of any farther Relief, surrender'd that Important Fortres, upon the same Conditions that were granted the Year before to *Monsieur De Melac*, the *French* Governor. The Enemy Valu'd themselves very much upon the Success both of the Battle and the Siege ; and Count *Tallard* could not have concluded the CAMPAIGN with more Glory on the *French* Side,

Side; and with greater Disgrace to the Allies, whose **ANNO** Officers were many of them Drinking, and Celebrating **1703.** the Feast of St. *Leopold*, in Honour to the Emperor, when the Enemy unexpectedly surpriz'd them, which unfortunately Occasion'd the Loss of the **BATTLE**, and Surrender of the **TOWN**.

**T H E R E** was nothing more very remarkable this Year in *Germany*, but the taking of *Ausburg* by the Elector of *Bavaria*, which was Invested the 6th of *December*, and the Trenches being Open'd, and the Batteries finish'd, he began to Fire upon the Place with 120 Peices of Cannon and 40 Mortars, and continu'd to Batter it till the 13th, when a Letter directed to General *Bibra* (the Governor) was Intercepted. His Electoral Highness, finding by the Contents of it, that the Governor was advis'd to take such Measures as he should think most Expedient for the Preservation of the Garrison, and the City from being destroy'd, but that there was no Probability of his being Reliev'd : That Prince sent in the Letter by the same Messenger that he had taken it from, and order'd him to let the Governor know, that if he did not immediately deliver up the Place, he would lay it in Ashes, and put all the Garrison to the Sword. Whereupon, a Capitulation was agreed on the 14th, and they were allow'd to March out, with Four Peices of Cannon, and other Marks of Honour, to be Conducted to *Nordlingen*.

**T H E** French Army in *ITALY*, being this Year far superior in Number to the *Germans*, the Duke of *Vendosme*, with a considerable Number of Troops (on *May* 14th) pass'd over the *Mincio*, and, having advanc'd near *PONTE MOLINO*, Order'd a Detachment to Attack that Post : But, the *Imperialists* receiv'd them with so much Bravery, that they were glad to give over the Enterprize. After this (on *June* 5th) the Duke pass'd the *Tartaro*, in order to Besiege *OSTIGLIA*, but the Confederates advancing along the *Po*, with a Powerful Number of Troops, the Enemy retir'd with Precipitation towards *Ponte Molino*, and the River *Secchia*. At this time, Monsieur *Albergotti* (with another Body of French Troops, consisting of 8000 Men) was Attack'd by Count *Guido Staremberg* ; who with 11 Battalions of Foot, 10 Companies of Grenadiers, 1200 Horse, and 12 Peices of Cannon, arriv'd

**ANNO** 1703. in the Neighbourhood of *Mirandola*, where they fell upon the Enemy with such Vigour, that they entirely Routed them, and oblig'd them to march off in great Confusion, with the Loss of above 1000 Men Kill'd, and 100 taken Prisoners, besides the Abandoning *Final De Modena*, of which the *Imperialists* took Possession. But the *French* made themselves Reparation for this Disadvantage, by the Surrender of the Strong and Important Fortress of *B E R S E L L O*, which after a long Resistance, was (on July 27th) Oblig'd to Capitulate.

The French  
take Bersello

**I N** the *Interim*, the Duke of *Vendosme* was preparing to Invade the *Trentine*, and thereby, endeavour to Open a Communication with the Elector of *Bavaria*. In Order hereto, he broke up with his Army (on July 20th) from *Due Castelli*, and March'd to *San Cetto* (near *Villa Franca*) and from thence to *Rivoli*. On the 26th, the *Germans* quitted *Monte Baldo*; and, on the 30th, General *Medavi* (with a Body of 6000 Men) forc'd the *German* Lines in the Vale of *Leder*: After which, he march'd to *Riva*, which the *Germans* abandon'd at his Approach. From *August* the 21st, to the 26th, *Torbole*, the Villages of *Nago* and *Meri*, *Castelbarco*, the Town of *Arco*, and the Castles of *Brena*, *Madruzzo*, and *Toblino*, all submitted to the Enemy. The latter end of *August*, having pass'd the River *Sarca*, the Duke of *Vendosme* march'd towards *TRENT*, and sent a Trumpeter to summon the Town to pay Contributions; but, the Inhabitants not complying with his Demands, he Bombarded the Place, which doing but little Damage, he drew off from before it, and march'd back towards *Riva*, having fail'd in his Design of Opening a Communication with the Elector of *Bavaria*.

The Duke of  
Vendosme  
Invades the  
Trentine.

**T H E** *French* King, having discover'd the Duke of *Savoy's* Inclinations to the Confederacy, by an Intercepted Letter, sent Orders to the Duke of *Vendosme*, to Disarm his Troops, which he perform'd the 29th of *September*, being in all 2200 Men, and the Marquis *Palavicini* who Commanded them; He also sent 20000 Men to *Piemont*, to seize such Towns and Fortresses, as were in subjection to the Duke. This occasion'd a great Consternation at *Turin*, and so much Insens'd his Royal Highness, that as soon as he had made the best Preparations he could to Oppose the *French* Army, he resolv'd to strengthen himself by proper Alliances, that

He disarms  
the Troops of  
Savoy.

he

he might render himself Capable to Oppose the Enemy. **ANNO**  
To this End, he sent Letters to the *Emperor, England,* **1703.**  
and *Holland,* to inform them of the *French King's* un-  
warrantable Proceedings, and of his hearty Inclinations  
to Join with the Allies, in Order to reduce the exorbi-  
tant Power of *France.*

**COUNT Staremberg,** being sensible of the Disad- *General Vis-*  
vantages the Duke of *Savoy* must necessarily be under *conti defeat-*  
at that time, sent him a Detachment of 1500 Horse  
(Commanded by Major-General *Hannibal Visconti*)  
who, notwithstanding all the Diligence and Secrecy he  
could Use in his March, was Attack'd by a Body of  
4000 *French* (under the Duke of *Vendosme*) in the  
Mountains of *St. Sebastian*: And, after a Sharp En-  
gagement, escap'd with the Loss of his Baggage, a-  
bout 150 Men, and several Horses. Soon after, Ge-  
neral *Staremberg* himself (according to the Positive Or-  
ders he had receiv'd from the *Imperial Court*, to At-  
tempt a Junction with the Duke of *Savoy*) began his  
March for *Piedmont* on *December* the 23d, with an Ar-  
my of 15000 Men, from the *Secchia*, thro' the Enemy's  
Country. And after abundance of Fatigue and Trou-  
ble, they at last advanc'd to *Canelli*, where he join'd  
the Duke of *Savoy*, and encamp'd within a Mile of  
each Other. Matters thus dispos'd, and the *French*  
King perceiving that the Breach between Him and the  
Duke of *Savoy* was Irreconcilable, Resolv'd to Declare  
W A R against Him, which was accordingly Publish'd  
on the 4th of *December.*

THE Campaign of 1703 being ended, the Duke of *The CAM-*  
**MARLBOROUGH,** having given necessary Directions *PAIGN en-*  
for the Disposition of the Troops, proceeded (with se- *ded, in 1703.*  
veral other Generals) to the *Hague*, in order to Embark  
for *ENGLAND*, being Saluted in the Places thro'  
which he pass'd, with all possible Demonstrations of Joy  
and Respect. The chief Generals of the *FRENCH*  
Army, likewise, return'd to Court, where it was thought  
fit not only to Honour the Count of *Marsin* with  
*M. Villars's* Post, but they advanc'd him to the Digni-  
ty of a Marechal of *France*, to give more Respect and  
Lustre to his Command. Several other Generals also re-  
ceiv'd great Marks of Esteem: The Elector of *Bavaria*  
was Congratulated upon the Victory he Obtain'd over  
Count *Stirum* at *Schemingen*. Count *Tallard* was par-  
ticularly

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W particularly Respected for his Acquisitions in the Battle of *Spirebach*, and taking of *Landau*. *Marschal Villeroy*, was highly Applauded for having so well Conducted the Army, as to Preserve the Lines, and avoid coming to a General Battle with the Duke of *Marlborough*, (who endeavour'd all he could to engage him to it:) And, *Marschal Boufflers* was look'd upon as a Heroe of the Campaign in *Flanders*; and (according to the Talk at Court) had done Wonders at the Battle of *Bekeren*. But, all these Advantages were Eclips'd by the King of *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, having declar'd themselves in Favour of the Allies; and did not make the *French* King amends, for the Loss of so many Towns, that the Confederates had made themselves Masters of the Preceding CAMPAIGN.





A  
COMPLEAT  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Campaign,  
In the Year, 1704.



ALTHO' the Affairs of the *Empire*, ANNO 1704. were in a very declining Condition, the Preceding Year, yet the Operations of the Present CAMPAIGN were exceeding Glorious to the Confederates. And, in Order to make those Preparations which were absolutely Necessary to Repair the Disadvantages that the *Emperor* had sustain'd, Count *Wratlaw*, the Imperial Envoy (on the 2d of April) Presented a Memorial to the QUEEN, Importing, "That he had several Times, Verbally Represented to Her Majesty's Ministers, the extraordinary Calamity, and imminent Danger, the *EMPIRE* was expos'd to, since the Elector of *Bavaria* had receiv'd a Numerous Army of *FRENCH* into his Countrey; which (together with the Insurrections in *Hungary*) had Reduc'd the Imperial Hereditary Countries,

The Imperial Envoy's Memorial to the QUEEN

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tries, into the utmost Confusion and Uneasiness: So that, there was great Reason to believe, that there would be a General Revolution, and Desolation in Germany, unless a seasonable Provision was made, Proportionable to the Greatness of the Impending Danger. HE Intimated, that he was entirely Satisfied with the Zeal that Her Majesty's Ministers had Express'd for the Common Cause, and with the Regard they had to the Representation he had made to them. But, nothing being as yet resolv'd on, tho' the Season was far Advanc'd, and the final Resolutions on the several Schemes that had been presented, being deferred 'till the Arrival of the Duke of *Marlborough* at the *Hague*, He thereupon thought himself Oblig'd before his Grace's Departure, to do his utmost Endeavour, by Declaring in Writing, the Danger wherein the EMPEROR, and the EMPIRE, were at present Involv'd. That Her Majesty, out of the same Zeal for Preserving the Liberties of EUROPE (for which she was so much Celebrated among the Potentates in Alliance with her) would be pleas'd to Order the Duke of *Marlborough* (Her Captain-General) seriously to consult with the States-General, about the most Expeditious Method for Assisting the EMPIRE; Or, at least, to conduct part of the Troops in Her Majesty's Pay beyond-Sea, to preserve Germany from a total Subversion: It not being just in it self, nor any ways Advantageous to the Common Cause, that Her Majesty's Troops should continue on the Frontiers of *Holland*, which were not in the least threaten'd by the Enemy, and were defended by Great Rivers, and Strong Places; whilst the EMPIRE was Destroy'd by the *French* Troops with Fire and Sword. In the Conclusion, Count *Wrislaw* declar'd, "That the Representations he had made, were Grounded on the Alliance, concluded, between the EMPEROR, ENGLAND, and HOLLAND: Pursuant to which, he hop'd, Her Majesty would give such Orders as were necessary for the Assistance of Germany; by the want of which, he foresaw the Mischiefs that would ensue to the Common Cause: Especially, if the Orders of the States-General to Re-call their Troops from the Empire should take Place, at a Time, when France endeavour'd to send a Powerful Assistance to their Army in *Bavaria*." Hereupon, Her MAJESTY was pleas'd

pleas'd to return an Answer, Importing, " That she  
 " had given Directions to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to  
 " take the most effectual Methods with the States-Ge-  
 " neral of the United Provinces (Her Good Allies and  
 " Confederates) to send a speedy Relief to his Imperial  
 " Majesty, and the Empire : And to press the States, to  
 " take the necessary Measures to rescue *Germany*, from  
 " the Imminent Danger it was Expos'd to.

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AFTER this Memorial was Presented, About the  
 Middle of *April*, the Duke of *Marlborough* (with Gene-  
 ral *Churchil* His Brother, Lieutenant General *Lumley*,  
 the Earl of *Orkney*, and other General Officers) Em-  
 bark'd for *HOLLAND* ; and, on the 21st, Arriv'd  
 at the *Hague*, where he was Complimented by the For-  
 reign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction.  
 And, having had several Conferences with the States-  
 General (or their Deputies) about the Operations of  
 the ensuing CAMPAIGN ; His Grace propos'd  
 to March directly into *Germany*, as being most con-  
 ductive to the Advantage of the Confederacy, and the  
 Disturbance of the Common Enemy. He made a live-  
 ly Representation of the Imminent Danger that threat-  
 ned the whole *Empire*, and indeed all *Europe*, if an im-  
 mediate Check was not given to the Progress that the  
*French* and *Bavarians* had made ; Moreover, as the  
 Confederates were entire Masters of the *Maese*, and all  
 the *Spanish Guelderland*, he was of Opinion, that a  
 lesser Number of Troops would be sufficient, to secure  
 their Frontiers : So, he hop'd, that the States-General  
 would readily concur with him, and join their Forces,  
 with Her Majesty's of *Great-Britain*, in so Glorious a  
 Cause. Their High-Mightinesses after mature Delibe-  
 ration, at last consented to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s  
 Proposals, and all things were happily Determin'd and  
 Adjusted. About the same time, they Regulated the  
 Posts of their General-Officers : Monsieur *D'Auver-*  
*querque* (their Field-Marschal) was appointed to Com-  
 mand their Forces on the *Maese* (having under him, the  
 Counts *De Tilly*, and *Noyelles*, as Generals :) General  
*Slangenbourg* those on the *Moselle* : Lieutenant-General  
*Salisch* in *Brabant* : Lieutenant-General *Spaar*, and Lieu-  
 tenant-General *Fagel* in *Flanders* ; and, Major-General  
*Belcastle* in *Savoy*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, on the  
 5th of *May*, set out from *Holland*, and having receiv'd  
 the Complements of the Magistrates of those Places  
 thro'

The Duke  
 of Marlbo-  
 rough em-  
 barks for  
 Holland.

And Proceeds  
 in his Jour-  
 ney to Ger-  
 many.



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thro' which he pass'd, he arriv'd at *Maastricht* on the 10th, where part of the Army were encamp'd. On the 16th, he Proceeded in his Journey towards *Germany*, and was join'd on the 18th at *Bedburg* by the English Forces. He march'd from thence to *Kalschen*, where he arriv'd the 21st, and there took the Resolution of Advancing with the Horse, for the greater Expedition (leaving the Foot, with the Cannon and Baggage, to march under the Command of his Brother, Lieutenant-General *Churchil*) and on *June* 3d, pass'd the *Necker*, near *Ladenbourg*, where he Rested till the 6th, and then continued his March to *Mondelsheim*, and there encamp'd. Upon this, the *Mareschal Villeroi*, march'd with all possible Speed towards the Upper *Rhine*: And, at the same time, a Detachment of 7 Battalions, and 21 Squadrons from the Confederate Army in *Flanders* (under the Duke of *Wirttemberg*) follow'd the Duke of *Marlborough*. The 10th in the Morning, his Grace had Information, that Prince *EUGENE* of *Savoy*, and Count *WRATISLAW* were upon the Road, intending to pay him a Visit; and accordingly, at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon, they arriv'd at the Duke's Quarters. Prince *Eugene* was extremely pleas'd to see the Duke of *Marlborough* (for whom he had entertain'd a very particular Esteem) and, my Lord Duke on his side, receiv'd him with all the Marks of Honour and Civility due to his Rank and Quality: These two Generals, contracted in this Interview, such a mutual Friendship, as very much contributed to the Glorious Success of the Allies in *Bavaria*. Their Consultations lasted several Hours, and it was agreed upon, that the two Armies should join, and that the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, should Command each Day alternately; and that Prince *Eugene* should go upon the *Rhine*, to Command a separate Army. The 12th, in the Morning, the Troops being drawn up in Order of Battle, his Grace accompanied Prince *Eugene* to a Review of them, and his Highness seem'd wonderfully pleas'd, to find them in such excellent Order, after so hard a March. On the 13th, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* arriv'd in the Camp, at great *Heppach*, where a Conference was held in the Evening. The Day following, the Troops march'd from Great *Heppach*, and Prince *Lewis*, went to his Army on the *Danube*, Prince *Eugene* went Post for *Philipsbourg*, (to Command the Army on the *Rhine*;) and his Grace joyn'd his Troops

Prince Eugene Arrives  
in the Army.

in the Evening at *Ebenbach*. On the 22d, the latter join'd Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* at *Westerfiet*. The 24th, the Army march'd from thence to *Elchingen*, and the 25th to *Gingen*. The 27th, the English Foot and Artillery, (under the Command of General *Churchill*,) who had been join'd in their March, by a Battalion of the King of *Prussia's* Forces, arriv'd in the Camp at *Gingen*; so that all the Forces the Duke of *Marlborough* expected had join'd him, except the *Danish* Horse, which were detach'd after him from the *Netherlandis*. The 30th, the Army march'd from *Gingen* to *Landshausen* on the Right, and *Balmertschoffen* on the Left. They pass'd so near the Enemies Camp, that Lieutenant-General *Bulau*, was sent out the Night before, with a Detachment of 2000 Horse and Dragoons, to secure the Avenues, by which they might have disturb'd the March of the Allies, who by these means proceeded without any Opposition. On the 1st of *July*, they continued their March in sight of the Enemy's Entrenchments at *Dillingen*, and Encamp'd the Right at *Amerdighen*, and the Left at *Onderingen*.

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WHILE they lay in this Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice, that the Elector of *Bavaria* had sent the best of his Infantry to Re-inforce Count *D'Arco*, who was Posted at (a) *SCHELLENBERG* near *Donawert*; where, for several Days, he had caus'd some Thousands of Men to work upon Intrenchments, as being a Post of great Importance. Hereupon, his Grace resolv'd to March and Attack the Enemy; and, the necessary Directions being given to the Army, on *July* 2d, early in the Morning, he advanc'd with a Detachment of 30 Squadrons of *English* and *Dutch*, a considerable Number of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Goor*, Three Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the rest of the Army follow'd with all possible Diligence: But, the March being long, and the Ways very bad, they could not reach the River *Wermitz* (which runs by *Donawert*) till about Noon, and it was 3 Hours before the Bridges were finish'd for the Troops and Cannon to pass over.

H

About

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(a) *SCHELLENBERG*, is an Eminence on the North-side of *Donawert*, upon the *Danube*, with a Fort and strong Intrenchments; in forcing which, the Duke of *Marlborough* obtain'd a Glorious Victory over the French and Bayarians.

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" being very long and bad, we could not get to the  
" *Hermies* till Noon, and it was 3 o'cl' Clock, before  
" we could lay Bridges for our Troops and Cannon to  
" pass over; so that all things being ready, We attack'd  
" them about 6 in the Evening. The Attack lasted  
" above an Hour: The Enemy defended themselves  
" very Vigorously, and were strongly Intrench'd: But  
" at last, were Oblig'd to give Way to the Valour of  
" our Men, and G O D has given Us a Compleat Vi-  
" ctory.

" W E have taken 19 Pieces of Cannon, with all  
" their Tents and Baggage. The Count *D'Aux*, and  
" the other Generals that Commanded them, were  
" Oblig'd to save themselves, by swimming over the  
" *Danube*. I heartily with your High-Mightiness  
" good Success from this Happy Beginning; which  
" is so Glorious for the Arms of the A. I. I. F. S. and  
" from which, I hope (by the Assistance of Heaven) we  
" may reap many Advantages.

" W E have lost many Brave OFFICERS; and  
" we cannot enough bewail the Loss of the Sieurs *...*  
" and *Beinheim*, who were Kill'd in this Action. The  
" Prince of *Baden*, and General *Thungen*, are slightly  
" Wounded. Count *Sitrum* has receiv'd a Wound in  
" his Body; but 'tis hop'd he will Recover. The He-  
" reditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, the Count *De H...*  
" Lieutenant-General *Hod*, and *M. Pallant*, are al-  
" so Wounded. I cannot yet give your High-Migh-  
" nesses a more Ample Account, but I will not fail  
" to send it you the first Opportunity.

" A LITTLE before the Attack began, the Duke  
" *De Meltenberg* (Prince *Eugene's* Adjutant-General)  
" came to inform Us from his Highness, that the Ma-  
" rschals *Pilleray* and *Tallard* were march'd to *S...*  
" *burg*, having Promis'd a great Re-inforcement to the  
" Elector, by the BLACK-FORREST; and  
" have Advice from other Hands, that they design to  
" a Body of 30 Battalions, and 60 Squadrons, of the  
" best Troops. Since I was Witness, how much the  
" Sieur *Mortagne*, distinguish'd himself in the whole  
" Action, I cannot omit doing him the Justice, to re-  
" commend him to your High-Mightiness, to make  
" up to him the Loss of his General: Wherefore,  
" I have

and exposing his Person to the greatest Danger. Prince *ANNO Lewis of Baden* was Wounded, who perform'd the Part of a brave Experienc'd General, as was also the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, who, thro'out the whole Action, gave signal Proofs of an undaunted Courage. The Heroick Count *Stirum* was mortally Wounded. General *Thungen*, Count *Horn*, Lieutenant - General *Wood*, Major-General *Paland*, and several other Officers of Distinction, were likewise Wounded. The next Day the *Bavarian* Garrison quitted (a) *DONAWERT*, upon the Approach of the Confederates, and broke down the Bridges; but, had not time to destroy their Ammunition and Provisions, as they had intended. The Elector of *Bavaria*, hearing of the Defeat of his Troops, repass'd the *Danube* with the utmost Precipitation, and march'd towards the *Lech*.

1794.

*Donawert abandon'd by the Bavarians.*

THE afore said Relation may be depended upon as Authentick, but to give a more Circumstantial Account of this Bloody Action (which was the Prelude of the Misfortunes which attended the Elector of *Bavaria's* Arms) it will not be improper to insert the Duke of *Mariborough's*, and General *Hampesah's* Letters to the States-General.

## HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"UPON our Arrival at *Onderingen* on Tuesday, I understood that the Elector of *Bavaria* had detach'd the best of his Foot to guard the Post of *SCHELLENBERG*, where he had been casting up Intrenchments for some Days, because it was a Post of great Importance. Therefore, I resolv'd to Attack him there; and march'd Yesterday Morning, by 3 o' th' Clock, at the Head of a Detachment of 6000 Foot, 30 Squadrons of Y & U R Troops, and 3 Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers. Whereupon, the Army began their March to follow us; but, the Way

*The Duke of Mariborough's Letter to the States-General.*

H 2

" being

(a) *DONAWERT*, is a City of Germany, in the Confinet of *suabia*, *Neubourg*, and *Bavaria*. It was taken by the Duke of *Mariborough*, after the memorable Victory above-mention'd. It stands on the River *Danube*, 25 Miles North of *Ausbourg*, 17 West of *Neubourg*, and 4 North-East of *Ulm*. Longitude, 30. 48. Latitude 48. 48.

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" being very long and bad, we could not get to the  
 " *Wormis* till Noon, and it was 3 o'ch' Clock, before  
 " we could lay Bridges for our Troops and Cannon to  
 " pass over; so that all things being ready, We attack'd  
 " them about 6 in the Evening. The Attack lasted  
 " above an Hour: The Enemy defended themselves  
 " very Vigorously, and were strongly Intrench'd: But,  
 " at last, were Oblig'd to give Way to the Valour of  
 " our Men, and G O D has given Us a Compleat Vi-  
 " ctory.

" WE have taken 15 Pieces of Cannon, with all  
 " their Tents and Baggage. The Count *D'Arco*, and  
 " the other Generals that Commanded them, were  
 " Oblig'd to save themselves, by swimming over the  
 " *Danube*. I heartily wish your High-Mightiness  
 " good Success from this Happy Beginning; which  
 " is so Glorious for the Arms of the ALLIES, and  
 " from which, I hope (by the Assistance of Heaven,) we  
 " may reap many Advantages.

" WE have lost many Brave OFFICERS; and  
 " we cannot enough bewail the Loss of the Sieurs *Gon*  
 " and *Beinheim*, who were Kill'd in this Action. The  
 " Prince of *Baden*, and General *Thungen*, are slightly  
 " Wounded. Count *Sstrum* has receiv'd a Wound cross  
 " his Body; but 'tis hop'd he will Recover. The He-  
 " reditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, the Count *De Horn*  
 " Lieutenant-General *Wood*, and *M. Pallant*, are all  
 " Wounded. I cannot yet give your High-Mighti-  
 " nesses a more Ample Account, but I will not fail to  
 " send it you the first Opportunity.

" A LITTLE before the Attack began, the Baron  
 " *De Moltenberg* (Prince *Eugene's* Adjutant-General,  
 " came to inform Us from his Highness, that the Ma-  
 " reschals *Villeroi* and *Tallard* were march'd to *Stras-*  
 " *burg*, having Promis'd a great Re-inforcement to the  
 " Elector, by the BLACK-FORREST; and, I  
 " have Advise from other Hands, that they design him  
 " a Body of 50 Battalions, and 60 Squadrons, of their  
 " best Troops. Since I was Witness, how much the  
 " Sieur *Mortagne*, distinguish'd himself in the whole  
 " Action, I cannot omit doing him the Justice, to re-  
 " commend him to your High-Mightinesses, to make  
 " up to him the Loss of his General: Wherefore, I  
 " have

of the present W A R.

101

"have pitch'd upon him to bring this to your High-  
"Mightinesses, and to inform you of the Particulars.

From the Camp at  
Ubermargen, July 3<sup>d</sup>.

The D U K E of  
MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I CANNOT Omit giving you an Account of the <sup>General</sup>  
"Advantage we have gain'd, by the Blessing of <sup>Hompelch's</sup>  
"G O D, over our Enemies at *Danawert*; and sending <sup>Letter to the</sup>  
"the *Aid de Camp*, who was with me upon this Occa- <sup>States-Ge-</sup>  
"sion, to give Your High-Mightinesses a more Satis- <sup>neral.</sup>  
"factory Relation of the Particulars.

"O U R Army march'd Yesterday from *Hemerding-*  
"gen (which lies Six Miles from *Danawert*) and, altho'  
"we had march'd Two or Three Days successively, and  
"had not time before, to clear the Roads, nevertheless,  
"by the Diligence and Care of the Duke of *Marlbo-*  
"rough, the Army made the same Day the intended  
"March, and pass'd it Yesterday at *Ubermargen*, by  
"the River *Wermitz*. The Cavalry and Dragoons  
"pass'd upon a Bridge, and by a Ford, and we made  
"Use of Pantons, which we brought with Us, to make  
"another Bridge, upon which the Infantry pass'd with  
"all possible Expedition. The Avant Guard (where  
"my Lord Duke was in Person, with the Hereditary  
"Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, Lieutenant-General *Lumley*,  
"my Self, Generals *Bonafan* and *Wood*, the Prince of  
"*Hombourg*, the Count *D'Arbach* and *Schulemberg*) was  
"compos'd of 32 Squadrons.

"T H E Infantry consisting of 5850 Men, were led  
"(according to my Lord Duke's Order) by Lieutenant-  
"General *Goor*, and 30 Battalions under the Command  
"of Lieutenant-General *Horn*, who had with him the  
"Major - Generals *Wishers*, *Luyck*, *Palland*, and *Bein-*  
"heim, with Orders to Support them.

"T H E Cavalry having pass'd the River, the Duke  
"of *Marlborough* took them with him, to View, as near  
"as possible, the Enemies Camp and Intrenchments.  
"The Infantry being arriv'd on the other Side of the  
"River,

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“ River, and ready for the Attack, march’d before the  
“ Cavalry; and was led to the Attack by Lieutenant-  
“ General *Goor*, supported by the rest of the Foot,  
“ which the Duke of *Marlborough* had Order’d to Re-  
“ inforce him, under the Command of Lieutenant-  
“ General *Horn*. The whole was follow’d and suppor-  
“ ted by the aforesaid 32 Squadrons.

“ THE Attack being thus dispos’d, the *English* and  
“ *Dutch* Troops drew nearer the Intrenchments, having  
“ on one side, the Town, and on the other, a Wood.  
“ They, and the Enemy, Cannonaded each other about  
“ an Hour, whilst they waited the coming up of the  
“ *Imperialists*. As soon as they Arriv’d, the *English* and  
“ *Dutch* began the Attack with great Vigour, and the  
“ Enemy defended themselves with abundance of Bra-  
“ very. The *Imperialists* advanc’d as Expeditionly as  
“ they could in good Order; and the Prince of *Baden*  
“ having also attack’d them, the Intrenchments were  
“ forc’d, after a very Stubborn Fight, of about an  
“ Hour and an Half. The Dragoons were at the Head  
“ to sustain the Infantry, under the Command of the  
“ Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, and he continued expos’d  
“ to their Fire, till he was Wounded in the Side.  
“ Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, and my Self, with Ge-  
“ neral *Wood*, the Prince of *Hombourg*, Count *Erbach*,  
“ and M. *Schulemberg*, commanded the Cavalry. Lieu-  
“ tenant-General *Goor* (who commanded the Infantry)  
“ was Kill’d, and also Major-General *Boinheim*.

“ THOSE that are Wounded among the Infantry,  
“ are, Lieutenant-General *Horn* in the Leg, Major-  
“ General *Palland* in the Groin (without Danger) and  
“ Brigadier *Tobias* in the Belly.----- Those that are  
“ Wounded amongst the Cavalry, are, the Hereditary  
“ Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, and General *Wood*: The  
“ Count *D'Erbach* had one Horse Kill’d, and another  
“ Wounded: The Prince of *Saxony* is Wounded in the  
“ Arm (without Danger) and Brigadier *Badmar*. Of  
“ the *Imperialists*, the Prince of *Baden* is Wounded in  
“ the Foot; he had also a Horse Kill’d. Count *Sei-*  
“ *rum*, has had a Shot cross his Body. Velt-Mareschal  
“ *Thungen* is Wounded in the Hand; Prince *Alexan-*  
“ *der* of *Wuerttemberg* is Wounded in the Leg: And, the  
“ Prince of *Bevern* (a Major-General) is Kill’d.

“ AS soon as we have a List of the Officers and ANNO  
 “ Soldiers Kill’d and Wounded, I shall not fail to give 1704.  
 “ your High-Mightinesses an Account thereof. I con-  
 “ jecture we have about 6 or 700 Men Kill’d, and 1000  
 “ dangerously Wounded. The Duke of Marlborough  
 “ gave Orders thro’out the whole Action, with the  
 “ greatest Prudence and Presence of Mind. The Prince  
 “ of Baden every Body must own, has done all that  
 “ could be expected from a Great and Brave General ;  
 “ so far, that we owe him, upon this Occasion, all  
 “ possible Praise and Honour.

I am with Profound Respect, &c.

R. V. Baron VAN HOMPECH.

THE Duke of Marlborough, on the Fifth of July,  
 pass’d the Danube near Donawert ; and, on the  
 Seventh, the Count De Frise, with a Detachment of  
 4000 Men, and 12 Pieces of Cannon, march’d over  
 the River Lech, and took Post in the Country of Bava-  
 ria. The whole Army march’d at the same time, and  
 Encamp’d with the Right at Hamler, and the Left at  
 Ginderkingen. Upon the first Notice of the Allies ha-  
 ving begun to pass the Lech, the Garrison of NEW-  
 BOURG march’d out, and retir’d to Ingoldstadt ;  
 Whereupon, a Detachment of Dragoons was immedi-  
 ately sent out by the Duke of Marlborough to take Pos-  
 session of that Place : And Prince Lewis of Baden or-  
 der’d General Herberville (who commanded a separate  
 Body of between 3 or 4000 Men on the other side of  
 the Danube) to remain there, for the Security of that  
 Important Place ; and for the drawing of Provisions  
 out of Franconia, for the Subsistence of the Confederate  
 Troops, while they continued in Bavaria. The 10th,  
 the whole Army pass’d the Lech : And, on the 13th,  
 Count Vecklen (General of the Palatine Horse) arriv’d  
 from Prince Eugene of Savoy, with an Account that the  
 Marechals Villeroy and Tallard, had pass’d the Rhine,  
 above Fort Kehl, in Order to Succour the Elector of  
 Bavaria ; for which Reason, he desir’d a Re-inforce-  
 ment of Horse, to enable him the better to Observe the  
 Enemy’s Motions. Whereupon, Prince Maximilian of  
 Hannover, was detach’d with 30 Squadrons of Impe-  
 rial

The Confe-  
 derates take  
 Possession of  
 Newbourg.



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1704.

Rain surren-  
der'd to the  
Allies.

rial Horse, with Orders to join Prince Eugene with all possible Diligence.

THE Enemy having left a Garrison at (a) RAIN, the Confederate Generals resolv'd to Attack it; and in Order thereto, the Army decamp'd from *Ginderkingen*, pass'd the *Lech*, and came with the Right to *Seauda*, and the Left to *Bercheim*. On the 14th at Night, the Trenches were Open'd before the Place. The Garrison at first seem'd resolv'd to defend it to the last Extremity; but, the Besiegers playing upon the Town with 27 Pieces of Cannon, and their Approaches were carried on so successfully, that, on the 16th, in the Morning, the Governor desir'd to Capitulate: And, the Articles being agreed on, the Garrison march'd out the next Day, to the Number of about 400 Foot, commanded by the Count *De Mercy* (Brigadier General) and, were conducted by a Party of Horse, to the Elector of *Bavaria's* Camp, near *Ausburg*. There was found in the Place, 24 Brass Cannon, a considerable Quantity of Provisions, and some Ammunition. The Allies (encourag'd by the Prosperity of their Arms) were willing to push forward their Conquests; and, on the 18th, march'd to Attack the Post of *AICHA*, which had a Garrison of 8 or 900 *Bavarians*; who, refusing to submit, were part of them put to the Sword, the rest made Prisoners of War, and the Town permitted to be plunder'd by the Soldiers.

And Aicha.

THE Confederate Army having refresh'd themselves two Days at *Aicha*, march'd from thence on the 21st, and the next Day, possess'd themselves of *FRIBURG*. The Elector of *Bavaria* (notwithstanding the great Extremities he was reduc'd to, by the Loss of so many Important Places, whereby, he had Reason to detest the fatal Day, whereon he had enter'd into an Engagement with the two Crowns) refus'd to come to an Accommodation with the Confederates; altho' they took no other Advantage of their late Successes, and great Superiority, than to make such Proposals to him, as (considering his present Circumstances) he could not have expected. This Refusal of the Elector, was highly

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(a) RAIN, is a little Town in Germany, in the Circle of *Bavaria*. near the Danube, and *Lech*, 6 Miles East of *Donawert*, and 9 West of *Newbourg*.

highly resent'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; who presently sent out the Count *De la Tour* (General of the Imperial Horse) and, the Count *D'Ost Frise* (Lieutenant-General in the *Dutch* Service) with 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to Plunder and Burn the Country of *Bavaria*, as far as *Munich*, the Capital City: Hoping, that either a Generous Compassion for his Desolate Subjects, or the want of Subsistence, would conquer the Elector's Obstinacy. In the mean time, the Inhabitants of those Parts were in the greatest Consternation, and sent Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, offering to pay large Contributions, to prevent Military Execution: But, his Grace reply'd, "That the Forces of the QUEEN OF *ENGLAND*, were not come into *Bavaria* to get Money, but to bring their PRINCE to Reason. So that the aforesaid Generals put their Commission in Execution, with the utmost Severity, while the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Mareschal *De Marfin* (having evacuated *RATISBONNE*,) were forc'd to keep close within their strong Camp and Intrenchments at *Ausbourg*, in Expectation of another Army from *France*, under Mareschal *Tallard*, which (notwithstanding all the Vigilance and Precaution of Prince *Eugene*) arriv'd before the End of *July* at *Biberach* near *Ulm*, to the Number of about 22000 Men: Whereupon his Electoral Highness march'd with his Army from *Ausbourg*, and took that Opportunity to join the *French*.

The Confederates take Possession of Ratisbonne.

THE Confederate Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, having Intelligence of these Proceedings, decamp'd (on *August* the 4th) from *Fribourg*, and march'd that Night to *Kippach*. The next Morning they decamp'd from thence, and march'd to *Hokenwert*, where they continued the 6th and 7th. During that time, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, held a Council of W A R; wherein it was agreed, that the latter should besiege *Ingoldstadt*, whilst the other two were to observe the Elector of *Bavaria*. On the 8th, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, march'd from *Hokenwert*, to *St. Sanditzel*; and, on the 9th, from thence to *Axheim*: And, at the same time, Prince *Lewis* went another Way, and bent his March directly to *Newbourg*, in order to Invest *INGOLDSTADT*. The same Day, the Duke of *Marl-*

1704. *ANNO* Marlborough receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy had pass'd part of their Army over the Danube at *Lawingen*; whereupon, his Grace Order'd General *Churchill*, to march with a strong Detachment over that River at *Schonevelt*, to Re-inforce Prince *Eugene*, who lay Encamp'd near *Donawert*. The 10th, they march'd to *Schonevelt*; And, on the 11th, Intelligence was brought, that the Enemy's Troops had all got over the Danube: So that the Duke of *Marlborough* immediately order'd his Army to March by break of Day, and pass that River likewise, which was perform'd accordingly, and at Night, the whole Army being Rejoin'd, encamp'd at *Munster*. On the 12th, very early in the Morning, our Generals went to View the Enemy's Army, taking with them all the Piquet-Guard, which consisted of 28 Squadrons. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* went up to the Top of a Tower call'd *Thiffingen*, that they might better Observe the Posture of the Enemy; and, they took Notice, that their Advanc'd Squadrons (which were in Motion towards us) stopp'd short, after they had perceiv'd Ours. They were possess'd of a very Advantageous Post on a Hill near (a) *HOCHSTET*; their Right Flank being cover'd, by the Danube, and the Village of (b) *BLEINHEIM*, and the Left by the Village of *Lutzengen*: And, they had a Rivulet before them, whose Banks were very high, and the Bottom Marshy. However, after some Consultation, it was thought proper to fall upon the Enemy, before they had time to fortifie themselves in that Post; and, in order thereto, that very Night, all the Necessary Dispositions were made for the Attack, and

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(a) *HOCHSTET*, is a pretty large Town in Germany, in the Circle of *Suabia*: A Place render'd Famous to all Posterity, by the Glorious *VICTORY* (mention'd in the preceding Page) obtain'd in its Neighbourhood, over the Joint Forces of France and *Bavaria*, by the English, Dutch and Imperial Arms, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*. It lies upon the Danube on the North-side, 29 Miles South-West of *Ulm*, and 10 Miles West-by-South of *Donawert*. Longitude 32. 39. Latitude 48.

(b) *BLEINHEIM* (alias *PLENTHEYM*) a Village in Germany, in the Circle of *Bavaria*, upon the Confines of *Suabia*. It stands on the North-side of the Danube, and has on the North-east side of it, a very small Rivulet call'd the *Meul-Weyer*. It is 3 Miles almost East from *HOCHSTET*, 9 West South-West from *Donawert*, 30 North-East from *Ulm*, and 31 North-West from *Ausburg*. Longitude 32. 30. Latitude 48. 44.

## of the ~~present~~ W A R.

and the Baggage was forthwith sent to *Rietlingen*, a Village between *Munster* and *Donawert*.

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*Battle of*  
**HOCHSTET**

ON the 13th of *August* (a DAY, which decided the Elector's Destiny, by the Loss of all his Country) early in the Morning, the whole Confederate Army march'd from *Munster*, leaving their Tents standing; and, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, having Posted themselves on a Rising Ground, summon'd all the General Officers, to give them the necessary Directions, in order to Attack the Enemy; upon which, the Army advanc'd to the Plain, and were drawn up in Order of Battle. About 9 o' th' Clock, the Enemy fir'd some Cannon upon our Troops, as they were marching to form the Line, who were answer'd from our Batteries with good Success; and, both Armies continued Canaanading each other, till near One: During which time, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd a little Rivulet and Morais in the Front of the Enemy to be sounded; and, where it was found Impassible, Orders were given to the Horse of our second Line, to Provide themselves, each Squadron with 20 Falcines, to facilitate our getting over.

THESE Preparations being made, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders for a General Attack, which was begun about One o' th' Clock. Prince *Eugene*, and the Imperial General Officers, were on the Right: General *Churchill*, the Lord *Cutts*, Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, the Lord *Orkney*, and Lieutenant-General *Ingoldsby*, with the rest of the *English* and *Dutch* Generals, were on the Left: And, the Duke of *Marlborough* (in the Centre) Commanded the Whole. The Dispute was wonderfully Sharp and Obstinate, and continued near 4 Hours; at which time, the Troops under Prince *Eugene*, being hard Press'd by the *Bavarians*, began to give Way; Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* went in Person thither, and Order'd the *Corps De Reserve* to Advance, who having pass'd the Rivulet, stopp'd the Enemy from any farther Progress. In the mean time, the *English* and *Dutch* Troops gain'd Ground upon the *French*; and soon after, oblig'd their Horse to retire in great Confusion, leaving their Foot behind them, which were for the most part cut in Pieces. The Battle was exceeding Bloody and Obstinate, and lasted 'till Sun-sett; when it pleas'd G O D to give the Allies a Compleat

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The Confederate  
Army gain  
the Victory.


pleat and Glorious Victory : Great Numbers of the Enemy having been cut off in the Action, as well as in the Retreat, besides, above 30 Squadrons of the *French Horse*, which the Duke push'd into the *Danube*, where he saw the greatest part Perish ; *Mareschal TALLARD* (with several of his General-Officers) being at the same time taken Prisoners. Those who fled towards *HOCHSTET* rallied once, making a shew of defending the rest ; but the Regiment of *Boschmar* fac'd them, and kept them in awe for some time, and being soon join'd by other Regiments, the Enemy Gallop'd full speed towards *Hochstet*. The *French Horse* being entirely defeated, and our Troops Masters of all the Ground, which was between the Enemy's Left, and the Village of *Bleinheim* ; 28 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, which were in that Village, finding themselves cut off from the rest of their Army, and despairing of making their Escape, laid down their Arms, deliver'd their Colours and Standards, and surrender'd themselves Prisoners at Discretion.

IT must be acknowledg'd, that this Memorable Battle, was one of the most Stupendious that has been Recorded in History ; and at the same time, it must be allow'd, that the two Confederate Generals, (the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*) deserve the Highest Encomium : BOTH giving their Commands with all imaginable Sedateness and Presence of Mind ; and exposing their Persons (where-ever their Presence was necessary) with unparalell'd Courage and Resolution. The Duke very narrowly escap'd being shot by a Cannon-Ball, which graz'd under his Horse's Belly, and cover'd him all over with Dirt ; insomuch, that he was thought to have been dash'd in Pieces : The Prince was also in the thickest of the Enemy's Fire, but, had the good Fortune to escape unhurt. The other Generals of the Confederate Army, discharg'd their respective Commands with great Conduct and Valour : And, among the rest, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, and the Prince of *Hannover* (Generals) *Lumley*, *Hompesch*, and *Bulow* (Lieutenants-General) *Wood* and *Villars* (Major-Generals of Horse) the Lord *Cutts*, the Lord *Orkney*, and *Ingoldby* (Lieutenants-General) The Prince of *Holstein-Bock*, *Wilkins*, and *Sr. Paul* (Majors-General) and *Row*, *Ferguson*, and *Berensdorf*, deserve particularly to be Recorded.

THE

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*Lost of the  
French and  
Bavarians.*

THE Enemy's Loss (according to their own Confession in several Intercepted Letters) amounted to near 40000 Men; in which Number they include 4 or 5000 they lost in their Precipitate Retreat to the Black-Forest, either by Desertion, or by the Pursuit of *Hussars* and *Peasants*, who made a great Slaughter of the Stragglers. This Computation does not seem improbable, considering the Number of Prisoners we made exceeded 13000 Men, of which above 1200 were Officers: That we cut in Pieces 10 *French* Battalions on their Right, and overthrew into the *Danube* above 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, most of whom were Drowned: That their Left-Wing did also suffer very much, (especially the Foot) That besides 95 Officers that were found at *Hochstet*, *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*; the Number of the Wounded that they brought off from *Ulm*, were above 7000 Men. Besides, in the great Loss which they sustain'd, there were included several OFFICERS of considerable Distinction. The Count *De Verue* (General of the Horse) was Kill'd: Monsieur *De Busen*, and the Count *De Clerambaut* (Lieutenants-General) were drown'd in the *Danube*: Messieurs *De Blainville*, and *Surlaube* (Lieutenants-General) Died of their Wounds: Monsieur *De Marillac* (Brigadier, only Son to the Councillor of State of that Name) the Duke *De Humiers* (Brother of the Duke *D'AU MONT*) the Marquisses *De Arpaizon*, *De Hauteferd*, and *De Beringhen*, were either Kill'd or Drown'd: The Marquis *De La Baulme* (only Son to Marechal *TALLARD*) was Mortally Wounded, and Died a few Days after the Action. The PRISONERS of Note (besides Marechal *Tallard*) WERE, the Marquis *De Monperoux* (General of the Horse) The Marquis *De Hauteferville* (General of the Dragoons) The Marquis *De Marivaux*, and the Count *De Blanzac* (Lieutenants-General) The Marquis *De Valsene*, the Marquis *De Sepperville*, the Marquis *De Silly*, the Marquis *De La Valiere*, the Chevalier *De Croissy* (*Mareschaux De Camp*) Monsieur *De La Mossierie* (Brigadier-General of the *Genie D'Arms*) Monsieur *De St. Second*, Monsieur *Desnouville*, Monsieur *D'Amigul*, Monsieur *Signey*, and Monsieur *De Montfort* (Brigadiers of Foot) Monsieur *De Jolly*, (Brigadier of Dragoons) The Marquis *De Saffemage* (*Aid-de-Camp*, and Son in Law to Marechal *Tallard*) The Chevalier *De Ligondan*, the Marquis

ANNO 1704. Marquis *De St. Pöiange*, the Baron *De Heyder* (Colonels of Horse) The Marquis *De Vassay*, the Marquis *D'Aurival*, Monsieur *De Prie* (Colonels of Dragoons) Monsieur *De Nonan*, Monsieur *De St. Maurice*, the Count *De Liéne*, the Marquis *De Lessy*, the Baron *D'Elst*, Monsieur *De Balincourt*, Monsieur *De Santoboruf*, Monsieur *De Montenay*, the Count *De Gallard*, Monsieur *De Cressy*, the Count *De Tavennes*, and the Count *De Schacq* (Colonels of Foot) The Prince *Mau-becq* of *Lorraine* (Captain of Horse) The Marquis *D'Auves* (Captain of the *Gens D'Arms*) The Marquis *De Carman* (under Lieutenant of the *Gens D'Arms*) and the Sieurs *Du Breuil*, and *La Mercelatre* (Comissaries of Artillery) Besides the KILL'D and WOUNDED, The Confederates got above 100 Pieces of Cannon, 24 Mortars, 129 Colours, 171 Standards, 17 Pair of Kettle-Drums, 2600 Tents, 24 Coaches, 300 laden Mules, 2 Bridges of Boats, 15 Pontons, 24 Barrels, and 8 Casks of Silver. This Success cost the ALLIES, 4485 Men Kill'd, 7525 Wounded, and 273 made Prisoners. We lost also some Persons of Distinction ; particularly, the Prince of *Holstein Beck*, and Brigadier *Rew* (who both Died of their Wounds) And Lieutenant-Colonel *Philip Dormer* of the *English* Guards, Major-General *Cornwallis*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Dalryel*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Fisherstonchaugh*, Major *Crood*, Colonel *John White*, Lord *Forbes*, and Major *Chenevix*, who were Kill'd in the Action.--- The Principal Persons among our WOUNDED, were, the Lord *North* and *Grey* (who lost his Right-Hand) The Lord *Mordaunt* (who had his Left-Arm Shatter'd) Colonel *Hamilton*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Levingston*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Peyson*, Major *Granville*, Major *George Morgan*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Britton*, Major *Armstrong*, and Major *Hesley*.

Lost of the  
Confederates.

THIS is the best Account, I could procure, and I hope may prove tolerably Perfect : But, to give the most Satisfactory Relation of the Principal Events, of this Glorious and Memorable BATTLE ; I thought it would be very acceptable to insert here 3 Letters : The First, from the Duke of *Marlborough* to Mr. Secretary *Harley* (now Earl of *Oxford*) The Second, from his Grace to the *States-General* : And the Third, from Baron *Hompesch* to the *States* : All which may be depended on as Authentick.

SIR,

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Loss of the  
French and  
Bavarians.

THE Enemy's Loss (according to their own Confession in several Intercepted Letters) amounted to near 40000 Men; in which Number they include 4 or 5000 they lost in their Precipitate Retreat to the Black-Forrest, either by Desertion, or by the Pursuit of *Hussars* and *Peasants*, who made a great Slaughter of the Stragglers. This Computation does not seem improbable, considering the Number of Prisoners we made exceeded 13000 Men, of which above 1200 were Officers: That we cut in Pieces 10 French Battalions on their Right, and overthrew into the Danube above 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, most of whom were Drown'd: That their Left-Wing did also suffer very much, (especially the Foot) That besides 95 Officers that were found at *Hochstet*, *Dillingen* and *Leutingen*; the Number of the Wounded that they brought off from *Ulm*, were above 7000 Men. Besides, in the great Loss which they sustain'd, there were included several OFFICERS of considerable Distinction. The Count *De Verne* (General of the Horse) was Kill'd: Monsieur *De Bufen*, and the Count *De Clerambaut* (Lieutenants-General) were down'd in the Danube: Messieurs *De Blainville*, and *Surlande* (Lieutenants-General) Died of their Wounds: Monsieur *De Marillac* (Brigadier, only Son to the Counsellor of State of that Name) the Duke *De Hamiers* (Brother of the Duke *D'AUMONT*) the Marquisses *De Arpejan*, *De Hauteford*, and *De Beringhen*, were either Kill'd or Drown'd: The Marquis *De La Baulne* (only Son to Marechal *TALLARD*) was Mortally Wounded, and Died a few Days after the Action. The PRISONERS of Note (besides Marechal *Tallard*), WERE, the Marquis *De Momperron* (General of the Horse) The Marquis *De Hauteville* (General of the Dragoons) The Marquis *De Marinax*, and the Count *De Blanzac* (Lieutenants-General) The Marquis *De Valsene*, the Marquis *De Sepperville*, the Marquis *De Sily*, the Marquis *De La Valiere*, the Chevalier *De Croix*, (Mareschaux *De Camp*) Monsieur *De La Messiere* (Brigadier-General of the *Gens D'Arms*, Monsieur *De St. Second*, Monsieur *Desnoville*, Monsieur *D'Amigui*, Monsieur *Signey*, and Monsieur *De Mousfort* (Brigadiers of Foot) Monsieur *De Jolly*, (Brigadier of Dragoons) The Marquis *De Sassenage* (*Aid-de-Camp*, and Son to Late Marechal *Tallard*) The Cavalier *De Ligonden*, the

Marechal



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“ral of his General Officers) being taken Prisoners at the same time. And, in the Village of *BLEIN-HEIM* (which the Enemy had Intrench'd and Fortified, and where they made the greatest Opposition) I Oblig'd 26 entire Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, to surrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion. We took likewise, all their Tents standing, with their Cannon and Ammunition, as also, a great Number of Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Colours, in the Action: So that, I reckon, the greatest part of Monsieur *Tallard's* Army is Taken or Destroy'd. The Bravery of all our Troops upon this Occasion, cannot be express'd; the Generals, as, well as the Officers and Soldiers, behaving themselves with the greatest Courage and Resolution: The Horse and Dragoons, having been Oblig'd to charge 4 or 5 several times. The Elector, and Monsieur *De Marlin*, were so Advantageously Posted, that Prince *Eugene* could make no Impression on them till the Third Attack, at near Seven at Night, when he made a great Slaughter of them: But being near a Wood side, a good Body of *Bavarians* retir'd into it, and the rest of that Army retreated towards *Lawingen*, it being too late, and the Troops too much tir'd, to pursue them far. I cannot say enough in the Praise of the Prince's good Conduct, and the Bravery of his Troops, upon this Occasion. You will please to lay this before her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, to whom I send the Lord *Twynbridge* with the good News. I pray you will likewise inform your self, and let me know Her Majesty's Pleasure, as well relating to Marechal *Tallard* as the other General-Officers; as for the Disposal of near 1200 other Officers, and between 8 and 9000 Common Soldiers, who being all made Prisoners by Her Majesty's Troops, are entirely at her Disposal: But, as the Charge of Subsisting these Officers and Men must be very great, I presume Her Majesty will be inclin'd that they be Exchang'd for any other Prisoners that offer.

“I SHOULD likewise be glad to receive Her Majesty's Directions, for the Disposal of the Standards and Colours, whereof, I have not yet the Number, but guess there cannot be less than 100, which is more than has been taken in any Battle these many Years.

“YOU

S I R,

I GAVE you an Account, on Sunday, of the Situation we were then in, and that we expected to hear the Enemy would pass the Danube at *La Wingen*, in order to Attack Prince Eugene. At Eleven that Night, we had an Express from Him, that the Enemy were come over, and desiring that he might be Re-inforc'd as soon as possible; Whereupon, I order'd my Brother Churchill to Advance at One o' th' Clock in the Morning, with his 20 Battalions, and by Three, the whole Army was in Motion. For the greater Expedition, I order'd part of the Troops to pass over the Danube, and follow the March of the 20 Battalions, and, with most of the Horse, and the Foot of the First Line, I pass'd the Lech at *Rain*, and came over the Danube at *Donauwert*, so that we all join'd the Prince that Night, intending to Advance, and take the Camp of *HOCHSTET*. In Order whereto, we went out on Tuesday early in the Morning, with 40 Squadrons, to View the Ground, but, found the Enemy had already Possess'd themselves of it. Whereupon, we resolv'd to Attack them, and accordingly, we March'd between 3 and 4 Yesterday Morning, from the Camp at *Munster*, leaving all our Tents standing; and, about Six, we came in View of the Enemy, who, we found, did not expect so early a Visit. The Cannon began to Play, about half an Hour after Eight, and form'd themselves in two Bodies; the Elector, with Monsieur *Marsin*, and their Troops on our Right, and Marschal *Tallard*, with all his own, on his Left, which last fell to my Share. They had two little Rivulets, besides a Morass before them, which we were Oblig'd to pass over in their View; and, Prince Eugene was forc'd to take a great Compass to come to the Enemy: So that it was One o' th' Clock, before the Battle began. It lasted with great Vigour till Sun-set; when the Enemy were oblig'd to Retire, and by the Blessing of G O D, we obtain'd a Compleat Victory. We have cut off great Numbers of them, as well in the Action, as in the Retreat; besides above 30 Squadrons of the French, which I push'd into the Danube, where we saw the greatest part of them Perish: Marschal *Tallard* (with several

The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to Mr. Secretary Harley.

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"ral of his General Officers) being taken Prisoners at  
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 "too late, and the Troops too much tir'd, to pursue  
 "them far. I cannot say enough in the Praise of the  
 "Prince's good Conduct, and the Bravery of his  
 "Troops, upon this Occasion. You will please to lay  
 "this before her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, to  
 "whom I send the Lord *Tunbridge* with the good  
 "News. I pray you will likewise inform your self,  
 "and let me know Her Majesty's Pleasure, as well re-  
 "lating to Mareschal *Tallard* as the other General-Offi-  
 "cers; as for the Disposal of near 1200 other Officers;  
 "and between 8 and 9000 Common Soldiers, who be-  
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 "dards and Colours, whereof, I have not yet the  
 "Number, but guess there cannot be less than 100,  
 "which is more than has been taken in any Battle  
 "these many Years.

"YOU

" You will easily believe, that in so Long and Vigorous an Action, the *English* (who had so great a Share in it) must have suffer'd as well in Officers as Private Men; but, I have not yet the Particulars.

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I am, S I R,

Your most Obedient Servant;

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

" I HAD the Honour to write to your High-Mightinesses on Sunday last, to inform you of our Resolution to Besiege *INGOLDSTADT*, and of the Scituation of the Enemy. The same Day in the Evening, we understood that they had pass'd the *Danube* at *Lawingen*; upon which, at Midnight, I order'd General *Churchill* with 20 Battalions, which had pass'd the *Danube* that Day, to Re-inforce Prince *Eugene*; and, at Three in the Morning, I began to March with the rest of the Army: Part of which, (that we might make as much haste as possible) took the same Way with General *Churchill*; and, the Horse, with the first Line of the Foot, pass'd the *Lech* at *Rain*, and the *Danube* at *Donawert*.

The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to the STATES.

" WE join'd Prince *Eugene* the same Night, and encamp'd with our Right at *Appershoven*, and the Left at *Munster*, with a Design next Morning, to take Possession of the Camp at *HOCHSTET*: But, when Prince *Eugene*, and I, came to view the Ground with 40 Squadrons, we found the Enemy had already possess'd it: Upon which, we resolv'd to march towards them, which we did Yesterday, the Army being in Motion by Two in the Morning, which the Enemy did not expect. We came in sight of them by Six; and between Eight and Nine, we Cannonaded each other: But, the Enemy having two Rivulets (or Brooks) before them, and a sort of a Morass, the Horse were oblig'd to file off, and Prince *Eugene* having a great Turn to take, it was One o' th' Clock, before we could come to ENGAGE. The Enemy form'd themselves in two Bodies; The Elector and Marechal *Marfin*, command

ANNO 1704. ded on the Left, and Marschal *Tallard* on the Right :  
 " And, it fell to my Lot to engage the Latter. The  
 " Action was indeed very Hor, and continu'd till Sun-  
 " set ; when it pleas'd GOD to give the High AL-  
 " LIES, one of the Greatest, and most Compleat  
 " Victories that has been known.

" IT is impossible to express the Bravery of our  
 " Troops (as well General-Officers, as Soldiers) who  
 " deserve the highest Praise. Our Cavalry charg'd  
 " Four or Five Times, and the Enemy's whole Army  
 " was put to the Rout. We have made a great Slaugh-  
 " ter of them, and taken their Camp, with their Can-  
 " non and Ammunition. On my side, we push'd a-  
 " bove 30 Squadrons into the *Danube*, where most of  
 " Them were Drown'd ; and, we have taken Marschal  
 " *Tallard*, with many of their General-Officers.  
 " In the Village of *BLENHHEIM* (which the Enc-  
 " my had Fortified) I have made 26 Battalions, and 13  
 " Squadrons Prisoners at Discretion : Besides which,  
 " we have taken a great Number of Standards and  
 " Colours.

" I KNOW not yet all Circumstances that pass'd  
 " on the Right ; but, Prince *Eugene's* good Conduct,  
 " and the Bravery of his Troops, have very remark-  
 " ably signaliz'd themselves in this Glorious Action :  
 " For which, I will delay no longer, to congratulate  
 " your High-Mightinesses, referring you for the Parti-  
 " culars, to Colonel *Panson* (one of my Adjutant-Gen-  
 " erals) Who having been in the Action, will tell you  
 " the Particulars by Word of Mouth.

I am, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

#### HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

*Baton Hon-  
 pelch's Let-  
 ter to the*  
 STATES. WE MARCH'D this Morning, by break of  
 Day from our Camp at *Munster*, to Attack the  
 " Enemy, and came within a League and a half of  
 " *HOCHSTET* ; and, because we had the *Danube*  
 " on one side, and an impracticable Wood on the  
 " other, we had no Way to march, but thro' a Plain,  
 " that had a River running thro' the midst of it, over  
 " which



" which, the Duke of *Marlborough* had caus'd Bridges  
 " to be made the Day before. Norwithstanding this  
 " Precaution, we could not march but in Eight Co-  
 " lumns; and during two Thirds of the Way, it was  
 " impossible for us to draw up in Order of Battle; and  
 " we were oblig'd to Attack the Enemy, under all these  
 " Disadvantages. They had before them a Rivuler,  
 " which was in most Places unpassable for the Cavalry,  
 " the Ground being Marshy: So that our Wing, and  
 " the Imperialists under Prince *Eugene*, were a long  
 " time before we could form our Lines, and Attack the  
 " Enemy. The Fight began at One o'th' Clock, and  
 " continu'd till Five. The Troops of our Wing, ha-  
 " ving pass'd the Rivuler and Morass aforesaid, At-  
 " tack'd the Enemy, who having on their Right the  
 " Castle of *HOCHSTET* on the *Danube*, had Post-  
 " ed near it their Infantry, which made a great Re-  
 " sistance against the *English* and *Dutch* Foot. Our  
 " Cavalry charg'd the Enemy several times, and we  
 " mingled one amongst the other: They repuls'd us,  
 " and we in our turn, beat them back again; so that  
 " the Success for some time was sharply disputed: But;  
 " at last, we put their whole Cavalry to flight, and cut  
 " off several of their Battalions. While the Cavalry  
 " was thus Engag'd, the Infantry in the Centre main-  
 " tain'd a sharp Dispute with the Enemy; and the  
 " Victory was doubtful for some time. Several of our  
 " Battalions (and among Others, THOSE of *Goor*  
 " and *Beinheim*) suffer'd very much. Prince *Eugene*,  
 " with the Imperial Troops, the *Prussians* and *Danish*  
 " Foot, attack'd on his side, the Elector of *Bavaria*,  
 " and found so great Resistance, that the *French* were  
 " Routed, and the Elector retir'd with better Order,  
 " but not without great Loss. That Prince, and the  
 " *French* being thus defeated, 20 Battalions of the  
 " *French* retir'd into *HOCHSTET*; where, being  
 " cover'd by a Castle, they could not be forc'd without  
 " Cannon: They defended themselves till towards  
 " Night, against the *English* and *Dutch*, but were then  
 " Oblig'd to surrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion,  
 " with all their Generals. Mareschal *Tallard* was driven  
 " to the Banks of the *Danube* with several Squadrons,  
 " and being press'd on by our Cavalry, surrender'd  
 " himself Prisoner to the *Sieur De Beynenbourg* (Adju-  
 " tant-General to the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*)  
 " having not thought fit to run the Hazard of being

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“ Drown'd, as were most of his Cavalry and Infantry, which our Horse drove into the *Danube*. The Marquiss *De Momperron* (General of the *French Cavalry*) The Marquiss of *Marguen*, Monsieur *De Pruange* (Lieutenant-General of the Cavalry) Monsieur *Clarembau*, and Monsieur *De Blansac* (Lieutenant-Generals Brigadier *Jollie* (Mareschal *De Camp*) The Chevalier *De Legorde* (Colonel of Horse) The Marquiss *De La Valiere* (Brigadier) have been made Prisoners. We have taken a great deal of Cannon, but, I cannot yet learn the Number of Pieces, and other Particulars. The Prince of *Holstein-Beck* (Major-General) who arriv'd in our Camp but the Day before, was dangerously Wounded, taken Prisoner by the Enemy, and put upon a Waggon to be carried away; but, the Cavalry being defeated, we found him on the said Waggon, having 3 or 4 dangerous Wounds: Major general *Natfmar* (in the *Prussian Troops*) was also dangerously Wounded. We have likewise lost amongst our Cavalry some Officers; and, of the Regiment of the Count *De Erpach*, we had his Brother (a Man of Merit) Kill'd, with Captain *Wissenrodt* and another: But, I shall send a List of the Officers Kill'd and Wounded with all possible Speed. The Fight was very Bloody and Obstinate in the Beginning, because we Attack'd the Enemy with great Disadvantage, and besides, they were considerably stronger than Us.

“ THE Enemy (according to the Report of Defectors) earnestly wish'd that we would Attack them in their Advantageous Posts; but, thro' GOD's Blessing, the very Disadvantage that we lay under, has been the Occasion of such a compleat Victory, that none can sufficiently return Thanks for the same. The Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders with great Prudence and Conduct, and expos'd himself in the most dangerous Places during the whole Action, giving Directions with a great Presence of Mind, amidst the hottest Fire. Prince *Eugene*, on his part, has done as much as possible: And, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, was in the midst of the Action and has very much distinguish'd himself.

I am, &amp;c.

R. V. Baron De HOMPESCI

I SHALL

I SHALL add to the Relations which these General-Officers have given of the Battle of HOCHSTET, a Letter from a French General, to Monsieur De Chamillard (Minister of State in France) which seems to give a very particular Account of this Memorable Action.

S I R,

THE Army march'd the 12th from *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*, to go and Encamp at *BLEINHEIM* along a Rivulet, which edg'd the Front of our Camp and was said to be Moorish, but was not so; our Right reaching to the *Danube*, and our Left to a Hill cover'd by a thin Wood. The Elector having press'd to march forward, upon a Belief that the Enemy were not join'd, Monsieur De Tallard consented to it, and rely'd upon People who had serv'd a Year and half in that Country, to post himself as I told you. The Camp was hardly marking, when Information was brought to the Marechal, that the Enemy appear'd on the other side of the Rivulet, that border'd the Front of our Camp. He went that way immediately, and, having caus'd some Troops to go over, the Enemy retir'd to their Camp. Several People press'd the Elector to march up to them, assuring him that they were not join'd. The Marechals dissuaded him from it; representing so him, that, before they advanc'd, they ought to be thoroughly Inform'd. In order to that, a great Detachment was made to approach them nearer; and we made some Prisoners, who assur'd us, that they were join'd: Whereupon we return'd back, and had no other Thoughts than to Encamp. About Five of the Clock in the Morning, the Enemy march'd in their turn, to view us, with the great *Piquet*, with whom they advanc'd as far as *Sweiningen*, and then retir'd. The next Day, at two of the Clock in the Morning, the Enemy beat the General, and march'd in order to Attack us. We were still ignorant of their Design at Six of the Clock in the Morning; but seeing them advance towards us in Four great Columns, we began to believe that they had a mind to fight us. We beat the General in our Camp, and soon after, sounded to Horse: And in that Interval, the Resolution was taken, how we should Post our selves. To make you

A Letter  
from a  
French Ge-  
neral to  
Monsieur De  
Chamillard.



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"comprehend it without a *Plan*, and at this Distance;  
 "I must resume the Scituation of our Camp. Our  
 "Right reach'd to the *Danube*, having the Village of  
 "*Bleinheim* in our Front, where was Monsieur *De Tal-*  
 "*lard's* Quarters; and the Village of *Lutzingen* to the  
 "Left of our Camp, where was the Elector's Quar-  
 "ters. All the first Line of Foot of Monsieur *De Tal-*  
 "*lard* had its Right to the *Danube*, that it might be at  
 "Hand, to be Posted in the Village of *Bleinheim*,  
 "which was before it. That first Line was of Nine-  
 "teen Battalions, on the Left of which we had Posted  
 "all our first Line of Horse; so that they join'd the  
 "Horse of Monsieur *Marcin*. Next to this was the  
 "rest of his Army, which reach'd as far as the Hill,  
 "and of which I shall not give you the Particulars,  
 "because I was not there, having been sufficiently em-  
 "ploy'd in our Right. The Second Line was drawn  
 "up as usual; that is to say, the Infantry in the Centre:  
 "The two Armies having Communication one  
 "with another, and making together 80 Battalions,  
 "and 140 Squadrons. In the Centre of both our Ar-  
 "mies there was a Hill, which Commanded all the  
 "Plain, and whose gentle declivity reach'd as far as  
 "the Rivulet that ran along the Front of our Camp;  
 "and over against that Hill, was a Village call'd *Over-*  
 "*derklawe*, which we caus'd to be set on Fire, as well  
 "as two Mills, that were on the Rivulet, in the Way  
 "down to *Bleinheim*; so that it was resolv'd to defend  
 "only the Passage of the Rivulet, and the Morais,  
 "the Generals being order'd to Charge the Enemy as  
 "they pass'd, and *so take heed not to let too many of*  
 "*them pass*. This Resolution being taken, we Posted  
 "in the Village of *Bleinheim*, the 19 Battalions of  
 "our First Line, and Seven of the Second. We plac'd  
 "there also, our Four Regiments of Dragoons, on  
 "Foot, to the Right, along the *Danube*; and, from  
 "the Village of *Bleinheim* to that of *Overklawe*, we  
 "Posted on Two Lines, 48 Squadrons of Monsieur  
 "*De Tallard's* Army, and 32 of that of Monsieur *De*  
 "*Marcin*, and 9 Battalions in the Centre; and the  
 "Brigades of *Champagne* and *Bourbonnois*, to the Right  
 "of Monsieur *De Marfin's* Village, that might be at  
 "Hand, to sustain either his Village, or the Right of  
 "his Cavalry. We plac'd Batteries in all the Front,  
 "and both Armies Cannonaded one another, till 10 or  
 "11 a Clock in the Morning, when the first Attack  
 "began.

" began. During this Cannonading, Advice was  
 " brought to Monsieur *De Tallard*, that the Enemy  
 " march'd a great Number of Infantry to the Right,  
 " but that their Design was to Attack the Left of Mon-  
 " sieur *De Marfin*, as the weakest Side, by reason of  
 " the thin Wood, to which it reach'd. He went with  
 " speed to the Right, which the Enemy did really de-  
 " sign to Attack, being advanc'd to pass the Rivulet, in  
 " the whole Front of the Hill I have mention'd before,  
 " where all their Horse were posted, over against the  
 " Right of Monsieur *De Marfin*. Monsieur *De Silly*,  
 " and one † of his Friends, were upon that Hill, and  
 " seeing that our Men were drawing off our Battery,  
 " they went thither and stopp'd them ; and seeing the  
 " *English* preparing themselves to Attack the Village of  
 " *Bleinheim*, they resolv'd to cause the first and second  
 " Line of Horse to March, as if the Marechal (*De*  
 " *Tallard*) had been there present. He rode up to them  
 " full Gallop, and made them, indeed, Advance ;  
 " But unfortunately the Brigades of the two Rights  
 " did only March, nor did the *Gendarmerie* move,  
 " which gave the Enemy Time to form, without Di-  
 " sturbance, several Lines of Horse, in all the Space of  
 " Ground, whither the Troops did not March, till a-  
 " bove Three Quarters of an Hour after that first  
 " Charge. All the Men the Enemy had in the Bottom  
 " of the Valley were repuls'd, as well as those who  
 " happen'd to be in the Way of the *Gendarmarie*, who  
 " march'd at last intoxicated with Conceit, upon that  
 " little Advantage. We prepar'd our selves to receive  
 " the Enemy a Second time, and neglected the great  
 " double Lines, which were forming at the foot of that  
 " fatal Hill. Monsieur *De Silly* had his Horse kill'd un-  
 " der him, and was thinking how to get another, when  
 " his Friend, seeing the Marechal *De Tallard*, join'd  
 " him, and gave him an Account of the Attack of the  
 " Village. Monsieur *De Tallard* resolv'd to go thither,  
 " and so the Hill was neglected, not being able to per-  
 " ceive what pass'd at the Foot of it. Thus they en-  
 " tred the Village, and Monsieur *De Tallard* redoubled  
 " his Care to secure that Post. At last he went out of  
 " that Village, and return'd to the Cavalry. As he  
 " came to the Right, the Enemy began a fresh Attack :  
 " They advanc'd to the Village of *Bleinheim*, to the  
 " very Muzzels of our Muskets, but were repuls'd.  
 " The *Gendarmerie*, who, with Sword in Hand, thought

† He who  
 writes this  
 Letter,

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" to have repuls'd the Enemy that were before them,  
 " were expos'd to the Fire of some Infantry well posted,  
 " and were charg'd by some *English* Squadrons, which  
 " made them give Way, and drove them beyond a  
 " Rivulet they had behind them. In this Charge,  
 " *Messieurs De Surlaube*, and *D'Imecourt*, had their  
 " Horses kill'd under them, and, the first receiv'd Six  
 " or Seven Wounds. The Brigade of *Silly* thro' the  
 " Intervals of which the *Gendarmerie* pass'd to rally  
 " themselves, charg'd the *English*, and made them re-  
 " pass the Rivulet with Precipitation. During this  
 " brisk Attack, the Generals of our Left, and of Mon-  
 " sieur *Marfin's* Right, awak'd out of their Fatal Drou-  
 " siness; and caus'd some Brigades to march to the  
 " Enemy, whom they saw almost advanc'd to the Top  
 " of the Hill. All our Brigades charg'd briskly, and  
 " made all the Squadrons they Attack'd, give Way;  
 " but these Squadrons being sustain'd by several Lines  
 " of Horse and Foot, our Men were forc'd to shrink  
 " back, and throw themselves on our Second Line,  
 " which being at some Distance, gave the Enemy time  
 " to gain Ground, which they maintain'd by their  
 " Numbers, and their slow and close March. We ral-  
 " lied the Squadrons of our First Line, and they  
 " Charg'd again with the same Success, but were still  
 " over-power'd, as were also the said Brigades, and at  
 " last, the Second Line. Monsieur *De Tallard* inter-  
 " lac'd our Battalions with our Cavalry, with Design  
 " to make a last Effort, to break the Double Lines of  
 " the Enemy. Our Men March'd up to them Gallant-  
 " ly, and the Enemy's First Line threw themselves on  
 " their Second. We gain'd some Ground, and ad-  
 " vanc'd to Charge the Second Line; but this being  
 " sustain'd by a Third and Fourth, our Troopers fled,  
 " and our poor Battalions were cut in Pieces. We  
 " rallied still, the third time, that broken Cavalry,  
 " which diminish'd by the Charges, and form'd now  
 " but one Line. Things being in this Condition,  
 " Monsieur *De Tallard* consider'd that it was high time  
 " to draw off the Dragoons and Infantry out of the  
 " Village of *Bleinheim*, and resolv'd upon it, exorting  
 " his Cavalry to stand their Ground. He sent a trusty  
 " Man to Monsieur *De Marcin*, to desire him to Face  
 " the Enemy with some Troops on the Right of his  
 " Village, to keep them in Play, to favour the Retreat  
 " of our Infantry: But Monsieur *De Marcin* represent-  
 " ed

" ed to that trusty Man, that he had too much Business  
 " in the Front of his Village, and the rest of the Line,  
 " to spare any Troops, he not being Victorious, but  
 " only maintaining his Ground. During this Discourse  
 " our Horse had faced the Enemy, but on a sudden,  
 " they were order'd to wheel about, which was done  
 " with all the Disorder you may imagine. In short,  
 " this was so precipitate a Flight, that many cast them-  
 " selves into the *Danube*, and the Enemy let loose  
 " Three Regiments of Dragoons after them. Monsieur  
 " *De Tallard* was envelop'd with the Run-aways, and  
 " taken in that Rout. Messieurs *De Mauperoux*, *De la*  
 " *Valliere*, *Silly*, *Sepperville*, *Messeliere*, *St. Rouage Li-*  
 " *gonde*, and several others, were also made Prisoners.  
 " The Taking of Monsieur *De Tallard* is a great Mis-  
 " fortune for the King: For 'tis certain, that with his  
 " Infantry he might have made a very Honourable Re-  
 " treat; whereas, that Infantry is now the Laughing-  
 " stock of Nations, and useless to the King for a long  
 " time, in a War so violent as this is. In short, to  
 " give you an Account of all that happen'd, on that  
 " fatal Day, Part of our Cavalry, and all the *Gendar-*  
 " *merie*, having thrown themselves towards the *Danube*,  
 " into a narrow Nook, which form'd a Demi-Island,  
 " they found themselves cut off from the rest of the  
 " Army, which forc'd many brave Men to throw them-  
 " selves into the *Danube* to save themselves. The  
 " News of this being brought to *Grignan's* Brigade,  
 " which were retir'd more to the Left, to pass the Mo-  
 " rafs at *Hochster*, they Rally'd and march'd to the Ene-  
 " my, and made them abandon the Defile in which  
 " they were; and so disengag'd all those who were not  
 " either kill'd or taken: And then forming themselves  
 " on the Height of *Hochster*, march'd on, facing the  
 " Enemy, which gave us time to draw off the Woun-  
 " ded from that Place. This was the sad Fate of a  
 " brisk and good Cavalry, which might have been used  
 " to better Purpose; but which we give over lament-  
 " ing, as soon as we consider the wretched Destiny of  
 " our Regiments of Foot. 'Twas Messieurs *De Cleram-*  
 " *baut* and *Blanzac*, who commanded the Dragoons  
 " and Infantry in the Village of *Bleinheim*, and all  
 " that we learn from some Officers, who were made  
 " Prisoners, and are come to our Camp, is, that Mon-  
 " sieur *De Clarembaut*, without taking a Resolution  
 " worthy of his Name, with a Powerful Body, which  
 " was

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" was yet intire, as soon as he saw the Rout of our Ca-  
 " valry, caus'd his Postillion to sound the *Danube*, and  
 " throwing himself into it, was drown'd. The Ene-  
 " my having surrounded the Village of *Bleinheim* by  
 " several Lines, advanc'd to streighten it, close on the  
 " Left Flank, where our Right of Horse was before  
 " Posted. Our Men were soon alarm'd, and the Colo-  
 " nel of the Royal Regiment bethought himself of sa-  
 " ving his Life, and that of his Soldiers; whom he  
 " caus'd to lay down their Arms, and surrender'd him-  
 " self the Colours. The Soldiers of *Surlaub*, who  
 " were also in the Left Flank, put themselves into dis-  
 " order, and enter'd the Centre of the Village in Con-  
 " fusion. Monsieur *De Siviere* being inform'd of this  
 " Disorder, call'd the Regiments of *Provence* and *Artois*,  
 " and all that were Resolute, to him, and with Sword  
 " in Hand, drove the Enemy to the very Head of their  
 " Cavalry, and return'd to the Village leisurely. Mon-  
 " sieur *De Siviere* had his Wrist broken. My Lord  
 " *Marlborough* judging rightly, that there were Old  
 " Troops in that Place, the overcoming of which  
 " would cost him dear, made use of Monsieur *Desnon-*  
 " *ville* his Prisoner, to exhort them to accept of their  
 " Lives. Monsieur *De Blanxac* consented to it, and did  
 " his best to get the Consent of *Navarre*, who buried  
 " their Colours. All yielded, Monsieur *De Blanxac*  
 " Sign'd the Articles: But *Siviere* and *Jourry* refused to  
 " set their Hands to it. They were all Disarm'd, and  
 " had their Colours taken from them: Grief will not  
 " suffer me to carry this Recital any further. You may  
 " well imagine what a sad Spectacle it is to see 26 Bat-  
 " talions, and Four Regiments of Dragoons, Prisoners.  
 " I leave that Black Idea, and return to the Village of  
 " *Overkhanne*, the Quarters of Monsieur *De Marcin*.  
 " When he saw the Horse of his Right, and ours,  
 " routed, he bethought himself of Retreating with his  
 " Left; who, thro' the Care of Count *De Bourg*, had  
 " always Repuls'd the Enemy, having charg'd them as  
 " they were half pass'd. He drew off all his Infantry,  
 " and march'd leisurely as far as the Morass of *HOCH-*  
 " *STET*, which he repass'd in good Order, and came  
 " to *Dillingen*, where the Resolution was taken to send  
 " the Horse to *Ulm*, by *Goldensingen*, and to cause all  
 " the Baggage to pass the *Danube* that Night. In the  
 " Morning, we drew off all the Infantry, and came to  
 " Encamp at *Lipent*, leaving 1000 Men at *Lawingen*,  
 " with

" with orders to Retreat as soon as the Enemy should approach, and to burn the Bridge, which was done. And, marching since with Precipitation, we bring to the King the poor Remains of an Army grieved to Death; and which is no otherwise Guilty, than thro' the Non-performance of the Positive Order which had been given, not to let the Enemy pass the River; let; and to Charge them as they pass'd, altogether, and not in Brigades; as we did against a Body Form'd, and Formidable, which at last penetrated into our Centre, and surrounded the Infantry, &c.

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THE Success of this Battle, having entirely chang'd the Face of Affairs in the Empire, and sav'd the House of *Austria* from Ruin; the Duke of *Marlborough* (being willing to loose no Time, and judging it more Advantageous for the Common Cause, to join all the Confederate Forces together, to streighten the Enemy as much as possible, and Oblige them to quit *GERMANY*, and re-pass the *Rhine*) sent an Express to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, to give over the Siege of *INGOLDSTADT*, and re-join the Army with the Forces under his Command; considering, that not only THAT Place, but the whole Country of *Bavaria*, must fall of Course into the Emperor's Hands. The Duke's, and Prince *Eugene's* Opinion was confirm'd by the Example of the City of *AUSBURG*, which the French quitted the 16th of *August*; carrying with them Four Hostages, as a Security for 2000 Sick and Wounded Men they left in that Place. The Magistrates being assembled immediately after, sent Four Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to desire his Protection. His Grace inform'd them, that they had nothing to Fear from the Troops of Her *Britanick* Majesty, and the States-General, who were only sent against the Enemies of the Empire, and their Allies; and thereupon, his Grace Order'd a Detachment to March, and take Possession of that Important Place. Soon after, *Mareschal Tallard*, with the Prisoners of Distinction, were sent towards *Hanau* and *Frankfort*, under a Guard of Dragoons; and, the other Prisoners were sent into the Adjacent Places.

The Bavarians quit  
Ausburg.

ON *August* 21st, the Duke of *Marlborough* encamp'd at *Sefeltingen* (within half a League of *Ulm*) The 22d, the Governor of *Ulm* (who apprehended a Siege) sent out

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LANDAU  
invested.

U L M. Sur-  
render'd.

out of the Town 430 Prisoners, which the Enemy had taken at *Hochstet*, *Dillingen*, and other Places; with a Compliment to his Grace, that he would be pleas'd to take a proper Opportunity to return an equal Number, and those Prisoners being *Germans*, the Duke sent them to Prince *Eugene*. On the 25th, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, had a long Conference, wherein they concerted the further Operations of the CAMPAIGN; and it was Resolv'd, That seeing the Enemy were returning towards the *Rhine*, all the Confederate Forces should likewise march that Way, except 23 Battalions, and some Squadrons, which should be left under the Command of General *Thungen*, to carry on the Siege of *U L M*. In pursuance whereof, the Confederate Troops, began their March from the Neighbourhood of *Ulm*, on *August* the 26th, by different Roads, to the general Rendezvouz of the Army, which was appointed to be at *Bruchsal* near *Philipsburg*. From that Day, the Confederate Army was in Motion, till *September* the 9th; when a Party of Imperial Horse, having met some Squadrons of the Enemy, Commanded by the Duke *De Montfort* (a Major-General) who had been conducting 4 Battalions, and a Sum of Money into *Landau*, fell upon them with great Vigour, and put them to the Rout; Killing above 100 upon the Spot, taking several Prisoners, and Mortally Wounding their Commander. On the 12th, Prince *Lewis* march'd towards *LANDAU*, with the Troops appointed to besiege that Place; and, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Prince *Eugene*, came to the Camp of *Croon Weyssembourg*, in Order to cover the Seige. The same Night, the Former receiv'd an Express from General *Thungen*, Importing, That having form'd the Siege of *Ulm*, and receiv'd his great Artillery the 8th of *September*, the Garrison beat a Parly the 10th, and on the 11th, surrender'd that Place upon Honourable Terms; which he was willing to Grant, that no Time might be lost for the further Execution of the Projects of this CAMPAIGN. The Imperialists found in *Ulm*, 222 Brass Pieces of Cannon, 23 Brass Mortars, 1200 Barrels of Powder, with a considerable Quantity of Provisions; which was seasonably apply'd to the carrying on the Siege of *Landau*.

IT will be very necessary to insert here, General HOMPESECH's Second Letter to the States-General, dated August 17th, which not only finishes the Account of the Battle of HOCHSTET, but gives a further Light into the Designs of the Confederates.

# HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

“THE Enemies Loss, and particularly that of Marechal Tallard's Army, does rather Increase than Diminish. Instead of 26 Battalions, I mention'd to your High-Mightinesses to be made Prisoners, there are 27, and 4 Regiments of Dragoons; and, I can Assure your Lordships, that the Six Battalions, which were in the Lines, and overthrown by our Cavalry, were almost all Kill'd, and the few that were left, are taken Prisoners. I am also inform'd, that 3 Battalions of French on their Right Wing, were entirely Ruin'd. Of their Cavalry, there were a great many Squadrons drown'd in the Danube, Kill'd, or taken Prisoners. Abundance of their other Horse, were also Kill'd in the Battle and Pursuit; so that we may reckon all Marechal Tallard's Army quite Ruin'd. On our Wing, We took 35 Pieces of Cannon, and, I am inform'd, we took 10 on our Right. The French had 50 Cannon planted against our Wing, of which they could hardly withdraw any: But, we have not yet found the rest, which makes Us think they have thrown them into the Danube, when they saw the Battle lost. The Number of Prisoners, according to the last Enquiry, amounts to 10500.

“YESTERDAY four Deputies arriv'd here from Ausburg, to desire the Duke of Marlborough's Protection. His Grace answer'd, that they had nothing to fear from the Troops of the Queen, or the States, since they were sent against the Enemies of the Empire, and their Allies. In the mean time, some Troops were Order'd to take Possession of the Citadel of Ausburg. This plainly discovers the Enemy's Weakness and Consternation, to abandon a Place of that Importance, situated upon a considerable River covering Bavaria; and, which the Elector was in a

“Con-



ANNO " Condition to maintain, without Mareſchal Tallard's  
1704. " Re-inforcement.

" THE Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*,  
" are of Opinion (which is certainly the beſt for bring-  
" ing the Matter to an Iſſue) to Abandon the Siege of  
" *Ingoldſtadt* ; upon which, an Expreſs is ſent to the  
" Prince of *Baden*, and we ſhall march ſtreight to *Ulm*.  
" The Enemy have retreated from *Lawingen*, ſince their  
" Deſeat ; ſo that we have the *Danube* free as far as  
" that Place : And, if *Ulm* falls into our Hands, we  
" may reckon the WAR finiſh'd on this Side.

" IF the Enemy Poſt themſelves before that Place,  
" we ſhall endeavour to Attack them, or Surround  
" them ; ſo that their Cava!ry ſhall not be able to Sub-  
" ſiſt for Want of Forrage. If they march from that  
" Place, they cannot Subſiſt, and we hope to be able to  
" Oblige them to return towards the *Rhine* : And, if  
" they leave a ſtrong Garrifon in *Ulm*, thoſe Troops  
" will be ſoon loſt to them. GOD has given Us ſuch  
" an Evident Teſtimony of his Bleſſing and Aſſiſtance  
" againſt our Enemies (tho' they were Advantageouſly  
" Poſted, and, had ſeveral Battalions more than We)  
" that we have Ground to hope for a Happy Iſſue of  
" this War. This Day, we return'd Thanks for the  
" Great and Signal Victory, which the Almighty has  
" been pleas'd to give Us over our Enemies, in Hopes  
" that they will be accepted by him, and that he will  
" continue to bleſs the Deſigns of our Principals : And,  
" this Evening, we ſhall diſcharge our Cannon, and  
" make other Rejoicings. According to what I have  
" ſeen and heard, both General-Officers and Soldiers,  
" have done all that could be expected from Men of  
" Conduct and Bravery. Altho' I have already com-  
" mended the Valour and Prudence of the Duke of  
" *Marlborough* ; I muſt again repeat, that none can ſuf-  
" ficiently Praise him, for the Zeal and Vigilance he  
" ſhew'd in this Action. The ſame may be ſaid of  
" Prince *Eugene* ; and after the Example of theſe two  
" Generals (who are Perſons of ſingular Goodneſs and  
" Conduct) our whole Army is in a perfect Harmony,  
" ſo that we have a Proſpect of very Glorious Conſe-  
" quences. I have order'd Monsieur *Meurs* (the Bearer  
" hereof) to acquaint your High-Mightineſſes with the  
" Import-

of the ~~Present~~ W A R.

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" Important Conquest of *Ausburg*, and to make a Ver-  
bal Report to You of what has occur'd here.

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1704.



I am,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

Your High-Mightinesses most

Humble and Obedient Servant.

R. V. Baron DE HOMPECH.

**T**HE Siege of *LANDAU* (which I mention'd before) was carried on with all possible Application : But, notwithstanding the great Conduct and Vigilance of the King of the *Romans*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, the Place was bravely defended for above two Months, by Monsieur *De Laubins* the Governor. However, on *November* the 23d, the Besiegers having lodg'd themselves on the Counterguards both on the Right and Left, and sufficient Breaches being made ; the next Morning, the necessary Dispositions were made for a General Assault, and 5000 Men were commanded to go upon that Service. So that, the Besieg'd being drove to the last Extremity, were oblig'd to beat a Parley between 10 and 11 o' th' Clock : Whereupon, Ho-  
stages were Exchang'd, and the Capitulation was sign'd the same Day, which consisted of 28 Articles, which were in Effect, much the same as those granted by the *Imperialists* to Monsieur *De Melac* two Years ago, and by the *French* to the Count *De Frize* the Preceding CAMPAIGN. On the 26th, the Besieg'd march'd out of *Landau*, to the Number of 3400, which surviv'd out of 7000 Men, of which the Garrison consisted at the beginning of the Siege. The King of the *Romans* having enter'd the Place, found it reduc'd to a Heap of Rubbish, and having given the Command of it to the Count *De Frize* (who had before maintain'd that Post with great Courage and Ability) his Majesty set out for *Vienna*, having Order'd Prince *Eugene* to settle the Affairs of *Bavaria*, and left to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, the Disposition of the Forces on the *Rhine*. Landau surrenders to the Confederates.

THE Confederates omitting nothing that might advance the Glory they had already acquir'd in *Bavaria*,

**ANNO** 1704. *ria*, resolv'd to prosecute the Siege of **TRAERBACH**. To which end, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd towards the *Moselle* with a considerable Army, which he

*Traerbach*  
*Besieg'd.*

left under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, as also the Direction of the Attacks of that Place. The Castle was Invested the Beginning of *November*, and the Approaches were carried on with so much Success, that on the 21<sup>st</sup>, the Besiegers attempt- ed to Storm it: But, as they were climbing up the Eminencies (the Rock on which that Fortress is built, proving very steep, and the Weather being exceeding Stormy) the Garrison made so vigorous a Defence, that the Assailants were Olig'd to retire with considerable Loss. Notwithstanding these Discouragements, the Prince of *Hesse* was resolv'd to carry on the Siege with the utmost Vigour, and, on *December* 20<sup>th</sup>, oblig'd the Garrison to Surrender on Honourable Conditions.

*And Surrender'd to the Confederates.*

The Confederates met with a great deal of Difficulty and Opposition in all the Attacks; and the Baron *De Trogne* (the States chief Engineer) was shot by the Prince of *Hesse's* Side, as he was giving the necessary Directions. Moreover, we had above 1000 Men Kill'd or Wounded.

*The Duke of Marlborough makes a Tour to Berlin, Hannover, &c.*

**DURING** the Siege of *Traerbach*, the Duke of *Marlborough* (whom the Emperor, for his signal Services done to the House of *Austria*, had made a Prince of the Empire) went to the Court of *Prussia*, to negotiate that 8000 of the *Prussian* Troops might be sent to *Italy* the next **CAMPAIGN**, to serve there for the Relief of the Duke of *Savoy*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*. He was receiv'd at *Berlin*, and all other Places thro' which he pass'd, with the highest Testimonials of Respect; Persons of the greatest Distinction, endeavouring in a particular Manner, to express their Sense of his Personal Merit, and of the Signal Advantages the Empire had receiv'd by his Conduct and Courage. His *Prussian* Majesty presented him with a Hat, having a Button, Loop, and Hat-band all of Diamonds, valu'd at 30000 Crowns, besides two fine Saddle-Horses, with very Rich Furniture. His Highness, having settled all Matters entirely to his Satisfaction, proceeded to the Court of *Hannover*, where he arriv'd the first of *December*, and was receiv'd by the Elector, the Princess *Sophia*, and all the Electoral Family, with particular Marks of Esteem. From

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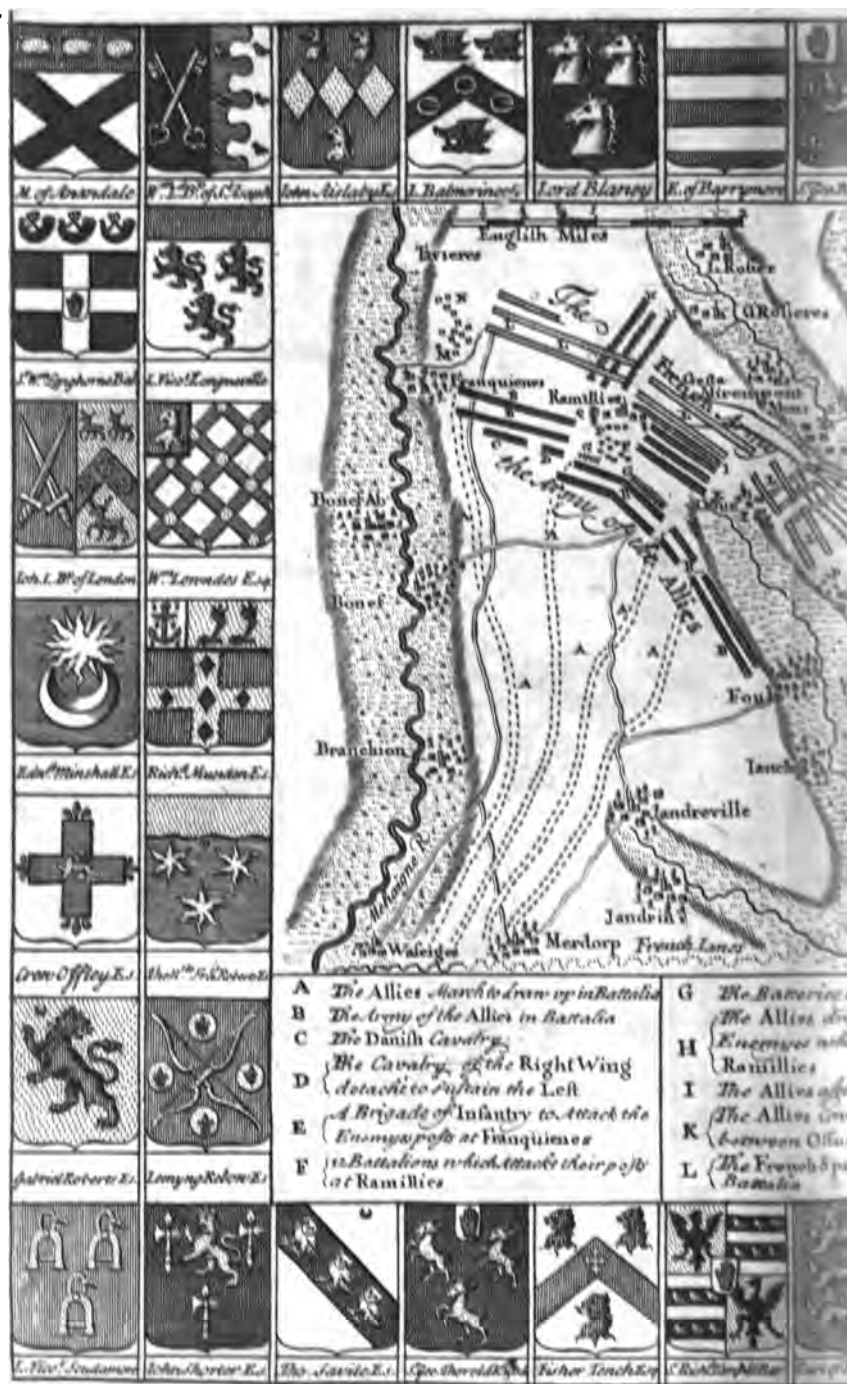
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encourag'd by the Success of their Affairs in *Germany*, and the ill Consequences, the Loss of a Battle would be attended with. The Elector (who was over-burthen'd with Disgraces) was bent upon nothing but Revenge, and insisted upon an Engagement. The Marechal, after a very warm Debate with him upon that Subject, told him, that he would not March, and to make an End of the Dispute, produc'd the King's Orders. His Electoral Highness, being thus frustrated in his Designs, and finding no Remedy sufficient to call Fortune on his Side, return'd to *Brussels*, his former Seat of Pleasure and Gallantry.

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The Elector  
of Bavaria  
frustrated in  
his Designs  
of Attacking  
Mareschal  
D'Auver-  
querque.

TO conclude my Relations of this CAMPAIGN, I shall only add, that the *French* King was so much Exasperated at the Loss of the Battle of *Hochstet*, that he did not only highly blame his General Officers, but to give further Marks of his Resentment, He broke 2 Mareschals *De Camp*, 14 Brigadiers, and good part of the Squadrons and Battalions, which were surpris'd at the Village of *Bleinheim*. The Prisoners taken in that Famous Action, were divided between the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*: Some remain'd in *Germany*; several were sent into *Holland*; and others were brought over into *England*. The Standards and Colours taken in the said Battle, were brought over at the same time, and landed at the Tower; from whence were (by Her Majesty's Order) carried in Procession, thro' *London* to *Westminster-Hall*, by a Detachment of the Horse-Guards and Horse Grenadiers, and a Battalion of Foot Guards, and there put up, to the Number of 162, on each side of the Hall, to remain as Trophies of that Memorable and Glorious Victory.

A





A  
C O M P L E A T  
H I S T O R Y  
O F T H E  
C a m p a i g n,  
In the Year, 1705.




THE Duke of *Marlborough* having communicated to the Cabiner-Council, his several Projects of Improving the Successes of the last CAMPAIGN, on the 26th of *March*, took leave of Her Majesty, and Embark'd on the 30th for *Holland*, where he safely arriv'd the

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The Duke of  
Marlborough  
Embarks for  
Holland.

2d of *April*. Upon his coming to the *Hague*, his Grace had several Conferences with the Pensionary, and other Members of the States-General; wherein he laid before them, the great Advantages that would accrue to the whole Confederacy, by Attacking *France* on the side of the *MOSELLE*: Which would deprive Her of the Means, either of enlarging her Conquests in *Piedmont*, or of protecting *Spain*, by putting her upon a Necessity of defending herself at Home. The States approv'd of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Design, and all

**ANNO** other Matters having been concerted for opening the 1703. Campaign; he set out from the *Hague*, on the 4th of May, and on the 11th, his Grace and Monsieur D'An-  
 verguerque review'd the Dutch Troops at *Harcourt*, near *Maestricht*. The English Troops being all arriv'd in the Neighbourhood, encamp'd near *Veser*, pass'd the *Maase*, and continu'd their March towards the *Moselle*, under the Command of General *Churchill*; his Grace leaving *Maestricht* at the same time, and proceeding directly to *Coblentz*, to give the necessary Orders for the March of the Artillery to *Treves*. On the 19th, the Duke proceeded to *Rastat*, to confer with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, about the Operations of the Campaign: And, having concerted with his Highness, that Part of the Imperial Troops should march from *Lauterbourg*, and join the Army on the *Moselle*, by a certain time propos'd; his Grace went from *Rastat* the 22d, to view the Lines of *Biehl* and *Stolhoffen*, from whence he proceeded to *Manheim*, and then to *Triers*, where he arriv'd the 26th: The Duke having assembled all the Troops in the Neighbourhood of that Place, the English and Dutch Forces which were encamp'd near *Igel*, on the other side of the *Moselle*, pass'd that River on the 3d of June, over several Bridges, and from thence march'd to those prepar'd for them over the *Saar*, which River they also pass'd at *Consaarbruek*: The *Hessians*, *Danes*, and *Lunenburghers*, pass'd the *Saar* at the same time; and so all the Forces join'd. After a Difficult March of near Eight Hours, they at last advanc'd within a Quarter of a League of *Stirk*; near which Place, *M. Villars* was encamp'd with a numerous Army. This unexpected Motion, made that General think, that my Lord Duke was resolv'd to Attack him: He therefore left his Camp, and Posted himself in another that was more Advantageous, where the Front of his Army was cover'd by impracticable Defiles; his Right by a Wood; his Left by the *Moselle*; and his Rear by a Rivuler. Hereupon, his Grace took Possession of their Camp, and made 300 Men (which the Mareschal had left behind) Prisoners of WAR.

And encamp'd  
 in Sight of  
 the French  
 Army.

THE Design of the Duke of *Marlborough* in advancing to this Place, was not so much to Attack the Enemy, as to cover the Siege of *Saar Louis*, which was to be carried on by a Detachment of Imperial Troops, which Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* had promis'd to bring from

from *Lauterbourg*, and by some Forces in the *English* and *Dutch* Pay. But, that General not being so good as his Word, and Forage being so very scarce, that the Army could not long subsist between the *Moselle* and the *Saar*; the Duke of *Marlborough* was very Impatient, and sent frequent Expresses to quicken the March of the *Imperialists*, and to exhort the Princes who had Promis'd to furnish Artillery, Horses, and Waggon, to send them with the utmost Expedition. In the mean time (*May 28th*) The Enemy Invested *HUY*, with a Detachment under the Command of the Count *De Gasse*; and on the 10th of *June*, the Castle Surrender'd, the Garrison being made Prisoners of W A R. After this, the Elector and *Mareschal Villeroy*, being willing to make the best Use of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Absence, march'd with their Army towards *LIEGE*, and resolv'd to form the Siege of that Place. This Melancholy News had no sooner reach'd the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, but his Grace receiv'd a Letter from the States, "wherein they represented to him the "Loss of *Huy*; the Siege of *Liege*, which was begun; "the Threats which the Elector and *Villeroy* made, that "they would recover the former Conquests of the "Allies; the Necessity that there was to make a "Powerful Diversion to Oppose their Enterprises: And, "if that could not be done on the *Moselle*, the States "desir'd his Grace to return with his Army towards "the *Maese*. The Duke perceiving the Delay of the *German* Troops, would render the Siege of *Saar Lewis* Abortive; the Difficulty of Subsisting a Numerous Army in a ruin'd Country; and, the Impracticableness of Attacking *Mareschal Villars* (who besides his Superiority of Troops, was Posted in an inaccessible Camp) resolv'd at last to march to the Relief of *Liege*. In order thereto, he decamp'd the 17th, and mov'd towards *Triers*, where it was Resolv'd in a Council of War, that the Forces under his Command, should march back to the *Maese*, except 7000 *Palatines* in the Pay of *England* and *Holland*, who were left for the Security of *Triers*, and other Posts on that side, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Aubach*.

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The French  
take Posses-  
sion of Huy.

And Besiege  
Liege.

The Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough fails  
in his Design  
on Saar Lew-  
is.

And marches  
back to the  
Netherlands.

IN pursuance of these Resolutions, the Duke march'd for the *NETHERLANDS*, by the shortest Way: And, the *Imperial* Troops, the *Prussians*, &c. march'd for the Upper *Rhine*. Whereupon, *Mareschal Villars*

**ANNO** made a Detachment to Re-inforce the Elector of *Sava-*  
*ria* ; another to Re-inforce the *Marschal De Marfin* in  
 1703. *Alsace* ; and, advanc'd with the rest towards the *Saar*.  
 Upon the first Notice of it, the *Palatine-General*, sent  
 Orders to the Governor of *Saarbruck*, to quit the Ca-  
 stle and blow up the Fortifications, which he accord-  
 ingly perform'd : After this (even before the Enemy  
 appear'd in sight) he imprudently destroy'd all the Ma-  
 gazines, blew up the Fortifications, burnt the Boats de-  
 sign'd to make Bridges, and cowardly quitted that Im-  
 portant Post which had cost the Allies Prodigious Sum-  
 of Money. The Enemy presently took Possession of  
 the Place, and *Marschal Villars* march'd to join the  
*Marschal De Marfin* ; and in Conjunction, beat the  
*Imperialists* from the Lines of *Croon-Wyffenburgh* ; and  
 General *Thungen* found it a great Difficulty to main-  
 tain himself in the Lines of *Laughterbourg*. These un-  
 pardonable Mismangements, oblig'd the Duke of *Mar-*  
*borough* to send Colonel *Durel* (one of his *Aids De Camp*)  
 to represent the whole Matter to the *Emperor*.

The French  
 takes Posses-  
 sion of 1703  
 etc.

**THE** Duke in his March from *Tyrs*, having re-  
 ceiv'd Intelligence from *M. D'Auverquerque*, that the  
 Enemy had not yet begun the Siege of the Citadel  
 of *Liege*, he immediately detach'd all the Grenadiers  
 of his Army, and 100 Men out of each Battalion,  
 under the Command of the Earl of *Orkney*, with Or-  
 ders to march with all possible Speed, and to be at  
*Maastricht* by the 28th, where he would join them  
 with the Cavalry, and either Recover *Liege*, or En-  
 gage the Enemy. This Expedition prov'd very Suc-  
 cessful ; for, the Elector and *Marschal Villars*,  
 being inform'd of my Lord Duke's Intentions, sent  
 back their Artillery to *Namur* ; abandon'd the Siege of  
*LIEGE* ; recall'd the *Marquis D'Alegre*, with his  
 Detachment, which he had led to the *Moselle* ; retir'd  
 within their Lines, and form'd a new Scheme for the  
 rest of the Campaign.

The Allies re-  
 cover Liege.

**THE** Enemy having secur'd themselves by their  
 Precipitate Retreat within their Lines, the Duke of  
*Marborough*, and Velt - *Marschal D'Auverquerque*,  
 thought fit to undertake the Siege of *HUT*, before  
 they proceeded in any other Enterprize. To which  
 purpose, they gave the Command of it to General  
*Scults*, who invest'd the Place on the 6th of *July*, and  
 made

made himself Master of it on the 11th, upon the same Conditions that the Elector and M. *Villeroy* had taken it before : The Governor and Garrison being made Prisoners of War. The Garrison consisted of 500 Men, Commanded by Monsieur *De St. Pierre* (a Brigadier-General in the French Service) besides whom, there was a Governor appointed by the Elector of *Cologn*. They march'd out of the Place on the 12th, to the Number of 450 Men, besides the Sick and Wounded, and were conducted to *Maastricht*. *Huy* being thus retaken by the Confederates, the Duke of *Marlborough* was resolv'd (after having the Opinion of the States-General) to go upon a very remarkable Enterprize, which was, to Attack the Enemy's LINES. The Particulars of this Memorable Action is contain'd in the following Letter, written from the Camp at *Ullerbeek*, near *Louvain*, July 20th.

“ G E N E R A L *Hempesch* being return'd from the *Hague* (where he had been to make some Proposals to the States about Attacking the Enemy's LINES) The Duke of *Marlborough* held two Councils of War, wherein the General Officers of his Army, and those of *Mareschal D'Auverquerque's* were present. The Forcing of the Enemy's Lines was the Subject Matter in Debate ; but nothing being resolv'd upon the first Time, a Second Council was call'd. Some Generals in the Service of the States, oppos'd the Project of Attacking the Lines, and gave several strong Arguments against it : But, his Excellency Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, Count *Noyelles*, and several other Persons of Distinction, declar'd, that it was their Opinion, that the Attacking of the said Lines was neither Dangerous, nor the Success of it Improbable ; if the Judicious Measures propos'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* were put in Execution ; and therefore, it was resolv'd to Attack them. The Enemy being posted along the Lines, with 100 Battalions, and 146 Squadrons, which made the two Armies near equal, according to that Computation ; the Allies being 95 Battalions, and 157 Squadrons ; it was resolv'd to make a Feint to divide their Forces : And accordingly, the Army under *Mareschal D'Auverquerque*, decamp'd from *Vignamont* the 17th, at 3 a Clock in the Morning, and march'd towards *Burdine* on the other side of the

The Confederates force the French Lines in Flanders.

“ *Mehaigne*,



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" *Mebaigne*, and the Duke of *Mariborough* made a Motion at the same Time, as if he intended to support Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* in the Attack of the Lines about *Messelen*, where they were not so strong as in other Parts. This Feint succeeded even beyond Expectation, for the *French* mov'd that Way ; but the same Night, after the Signal was given to the Soldiers to repair to their Tents, the Army under his Grace was order'd to March ; and also that under *Mareschal D'Auverquerque*, which repass'd the *Mebaigne*, both advancing with all possible Expedition, to support the Detachment which was order'd to Attack the Enemy's Lines about *HETLISHEM*. The Execution of the Design was kept so secret, that the Enemy knew nothing of it, and this being the strongest part of their Lines, was least suspected ; so that the Troops pass'd without any Opposition. However, 24 Squadrons of *Bavarian* Horse, and 20 Battalions, advanced to repulse our Troops, which occasion'd a very sharp Dispute : But, the Horse and Dragoons of the Right Wing Defeated them, and the Enemy fled in great Confusion, leaving their Standards, Colours, and 18 Pieces of Cannon behind them. All the Troops behav'd themselves to Admiration ; and amongst the Horse, Brigadier *Cadogan's* Regiment particularly distinguish'd themselves, having had the Honour to Charge first. They defeated 4 Squadrons of *Bavarian* Guards, and drove them thro' 2 Battalions of their own Foot, and took 4 Standards. In this Action, the Marquis *D'Alegre*, and Count *Horn* (Lieutenants-General) 3 *Bavarian* Colonels, and 74 other Officers were made Prisoners. The Confederate Army march'd the same Day to *Tirlemont* ; the *French* decamping in our Sight, and pass'd the *Geete*, breaking down their Bridges with so much Precipitation, that they left 14 or 1500 Men on this side the River, who were taken Prisoners, together with the Battalion of *Monluc* in *Tirlemont* : We would have follow'd them, but found it impracticable, by reason of a Defile. Yesterday we came to this Camp, and the Enemy seem resolv'd to defend *Louvain*. The Regiments of *La Mark* and *Alsace*, were almost all cut in Pieces near *Heileshem*. The Attack of the Lines, was commanded by Count *Noyelles* ; the Foot under him, by the Lieutenants-General *Ingoldshy* and *Scholtzen* ; and the Horse, by the Lieutenants-General

" *Ingoldshy*

" *Ingoldby* and *Hompesch*. This ill Success has caus'd  
" great Divisions among the *French* and *Bavarians*, who  
" accuse each other of Misbehaving themselves : But,  
" they endeavour to palliate their Loss as well as they  
" can, and to prevent a greater, they have posted them-  
" selves very advantageously at *Park* near *Louvain*, on  
" the other side of the *Dyle*, to oppose the Passage of  
" the Confederates, who are encamp'd over-against  
" them. Notwithstanding this Precaution of the Ene-  
" my, the Confederates, on the 29th of *July*, attempted  
" to pass that River in two Places, toward the Village  
" of *Neer-Ische* and *Corbeck*, with a Detachment of  
" 18 Battalions, and 20 Squadrons, with some Artillery,  
" follow'd by the whole Army, who join'd them the  
" next Morning by break of Day ; and the *Pontons*  
" being immediately laid upon the River, some Batta-  
" lions pass'd over, and drove back those of the Ene-  
" my which offer'd to Oppose them : But, the Head of  
" their Army appearing at the same time, it was not  
" thought fit to push that Attempt too far ; and so  
" the Allies who were got over, re-pass'd the River,  
" with the Loss of a very few Men : And, the Duke  
" of *Marlborough* (with his Army) march'd, and en-  
" camp'd at *Meldert*, and *Mareschal D'Auverquerque*  
" (with the Army of the States) at *Bossu*.

I remain, &c.

SOON after the Forcing the Enemy's Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Lieutenant-General *Hompesch* to the States-General, with an Account of this great Success : And, *Mareschal D'Auverquerque* likewise wrote a Letter to *Monseigneur Fagel*, to be communicated to their High-Mightinesses. Which Letters I incert here, as giving a more Circumstantial and Satisfactory Account of this Memorable Action.

## HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

" I CONGRATULATE your High-Mighti- The Duke  
" nesses upon our happy Entry into the Enemy's of Marlbo-  
" Lines, and upon the Defeat of a great Body of the rough's Let-  
" Enemy's Army which oppos'd Us there. We began ter to the  
" our March Yesterday about 10 a Clock at Night ; States.  
" and Count *Noyelles* who commanded a Detachment  
" of

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" of 38 Squadrons, and 20 Battalions, whom I caus'd  
" to advance, in order to surprize the Posts of *Niederh-*  
" *sen* and *Hillesheim*, has perfectly succeeded, and very  
" much distinguish'd himself; as also the Prince of  
" *Hesse*, and all the other Generals that were in that  
" Action: The Troops also have shewn a Bravery be-  
" yond Expectation. After the Enemy was Repuls'd,  
" I caus'd the Army to advance towards this Place,  
" where I Oblig'd the Battalion of *Montuc* which we  
" found there, to surrender themselves Prisoners at  
" Discretion. I thought this good News requir'd me to  
" send a Person of Distinction to your High-Mighti-  
" nesses, to give you an Account thereof. I have there-  
" fore chosen Lieutenant-General *Hompesch* (who had a  
" considerable Part in this Action) Personally to inform  
" you of the Particulars. I forbear in this my first  
" Letter, to give your High - Mightinesses an exact  
" Number of all the Prisoners, Cannon, Colours, and  
" Standards, which we have taken from the Enemy:  
" Time not permitting to make an exact Enquiry. I  
" design to morrow to march towards *Louvain*. I am  
" with Inviolable Respect and Obligation,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

From the Camp at  
TIRLEMONT  
the 18th of July, 1705.

MARLBOROUGH.

S I R,

Mareschal  
D'Auver-  
querque's  
Letter to  
Monsieur Va-  
gel.

" WE having resolv'd to Attack the Enemy's Lines  
" near *Hillesheim* this Morning, and force them  
" if it was found Practicable, we made this Disposition,  
" viz. That in the Morning I should march from *Vigna-*  
" *mont* with the Army of the States, and Post my self  
" before their Lines on the other side the *Mehaigne*,  
" near *Messelen*, to Alarm them, and try to draw them  
" that Way. That the Duke of *Marlborough* should  
" march in the Evening, after their Retreat, towards  
" *Hillesheim*, to execute our true Design; and, that I  
" on my side, after their Retreat, should repass the  
" *Mehaigne* to support the Duke. The Enemy really  
" thought that our Armies would undertake something  
" against them on the other side the *Mehaigne*; they  
" caus'd, therefore, all their Posts thereabouts to be  
" Re-inforc'd, without taking the same Precaution in  
" the

" the Places where we design'd to Attack them. Where-  
 upon, we became Masters of, and pass'd their Lines  
 with all our Army. The *Bavarian* Cavalry, who  
 oppos'd Us in the beginning, consisted of 24 Squa-  
 drons, and is almost entirely ruin'd; as also, the two  
 Regiments of *Alsace* and *La Mark*. Besides those  
 which are Kill'd (whose Number I cannot now ex-  
 actly inform You) We have taken Prisoners, the Mar-  
 quis *D'Aligre*, and the Count *De Horn*, Lieutenants-  
 General: The Baron *De Thauferken*, Commander of  
 the Elector of *Bavaria's* Carabincers; the Colonel of  
 the Regiment of Culrassiers of *1765/Strasbourg*, and se-  
 veral other Officers. We have also taken from the  
 Enemy, 10 Pieces of Cannon, with 3 Trumpets, be-  
 sides 8 other Pieces of Cannon, among which are 3  
 Twenty four Pounders. I do my self the Honour  
 to Congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this  
 Occasion.

ANNO  
1703.  
W

I am,

From the Camp at  
TIRLEMONT,  
the 18th of July, 1703.

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

AUVERGUE.

ON the 3d of *August*, Baron *Spaar* (who comman-  
 ded a small Body of *Dutch* Troops in *Flanders*)  
 march'd from *Rijmen*, with all his Grenadiers, and a  
 sufficient Number of Fusiliers to support them, being  
 follow'd by the rest of the Forces under his Command;  
 and in his March, defeated a Party of French Troops.  
 He came in the Night to *Rebesh*, on the Canal that  
 goes from *Bruges* to *Ghent*, where his Men made a  
 Bridge, and pass'd over it, altho' the Enemy had a  
 Guard there, who pretended to make some Opposition.  
 After this, he Attack'd their LINES (which were de-  
 fended by several Forts) forc'd them Sword in Hand at  
*Lovendegen*; and in less than 3 Quarters of an Hour,  
 took Possession of 4 of those Forts, and made several  
 Officers, with 300 Private Men, Prisoners at Discre-  
 tion. Then they march'd towards *Bruges*, but having  
 Intelligence, that the Enemy were advancing towards  
 them with a Superior Force, which they had drawn  
 out of several Garrisons in the *French* and *Spanish* *Flan-  
 ders*, they thought fit to retire; carrying away with  
 them several Hostages, for the Security of the Payment  
 of

Baron  
Spaar's Ex-  
pedition.

ANNO  
1705.

" of 38 Squadrons, and 20 Battalions, whom I caus'd  
" to advance, in order to surprize the Posts of *Nearbes-*  
" *pen* and *Hillesheim*, has perfectly succeeded, and very  
" much distinguish'd himself; as also the Prince of  
" *Hesse*, and all the other Generals that were in that  
" Action: The Troops also have shewn a Bravery be-  
" yond Expectation. After the Enemy was Repuls'd,  
" I caus'd the Army to advance towards this Place,  
" where I Oblig'd the Battalion of *Montec* which we  
" found there, to surrender themselves Prisoners at  
" Discretion. I thought this good News requir'd me to  
" send a Person of Distinction to your High-Might-  
" nesses, to give you an Account thereof. I have there-  
" fore chosen Lieutenant-General *Hompesch* (who had a  
" considerable Part in this Action) Personally to inform  
" you of the Particulars. I forbear in this my first  
" Letter, to give your High - Mightinesses an exact  
" Number of all the Prisoners, Cannon, Colours, and  
" Standards, which we have taken from the Enemy:  
" Time not permitting to make an exact Enquiry. I  
" design to morrow to march towards *Louvain*. I am  
" with Inviolable Respect and Obligation,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

From the Camp at  
TIRLEMONT  
the 18th of July, 1705.

MARLBOROUGH.

S I R,

Maréchal  
D'Auver-  
querque's  
Letter to  
Monsieur Fa-  
gel.

" WE having resolv'd to Attack the Enemy's Lines  
" near *Hillesheim* this Morning, and force them  
" if it was found Practicable, we made this Disposition,  
" viz. That in the Morning I should march from *Vigna-*  
" *mont* with the Army of the States, and Post my self  
" before their Lines on the other side the *Mebaigne*,  
" near *Messelen*, to Alarm them, and try to draw them  
" that Way. That the Duke of *Marlborough* should  
" march in the Evening, after their Retreat, towards  
" *Hillesheim*, to execute our true Design; and, that I  
" on my side, after their Retreat, should repass the  
" *Mebaigne* to support the Duke. The Enemy really  
" thought that our Armies would undertake something  
" against them on the other side the *Mebaigne*; they  
" caus'd, therefore, all their Posts thereabouts to be  
" Re-inforc'd, without taking the same Precaution in  
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" the Places where we design'd to Attack them. Where-  
 " upon, we became Masters of, and pass'd their Lines  
 " with all our Army. The *Bavarian* Cavalry, who  
 " oppos'd Us in the beginning, consisted of 24 Squa-  
 " drons, and is almost entirely ruin'd ; as also, the two  
 " Regiments of *Alsace* and *La Mark*. Besides those  
 " which are Kill'd (whose Number I cannot now ex-  
 " actly inform You) We have taken Prisoners, the Mar-  
 " quiss *D'Aligre*, and the Count *De Horn*, Lieutenants-  
 " General : The Baron *De Thausferken*, Commander of  
 " the Elector of *Bavaria's* Carabineers ; the Colonel of  
 " the Regiment of Cuirassiers of *Wolfenstorff*, and se-  
 " veral other Officers. We have also taken from the  
 " Enemy, 10 Pieces of Cannon, with 3 Trumpets, be-  
 " sides 8 other Pieces of Cannon, among which are 3  
 " Twenty four Pounders. I do my self the Honour  
 " to Congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this  
 " Occasion.

ANNO  
1703.  
W

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TIRLEMONT,  
the 18th of July, 1703.

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

AUVERQUERQUE.

ON the 3d of *August*, Baron *Spaar* (who comman-  
 ded a small Body of *Dutch* Troops in *Flanders*)  
 march'd from *Riemen*, with all his Grenadiers, and a  
 sufficient Number of Fusiliers to support them, being  
 follow'd by the rest of the Forces under his Command ;  
 and in his March, defeated a Party of French Troops.  
 He came in the Night to *Rebosh*, on the Canal that  
 goes from *Bruges* to *Ghent*, where his Men made a  
 Bridge, and pass'd over it, altho' the Enemy had a  
 Guard there, who pretended to make some Opposition.  
 After this, he Attack'd their LINES (which were de-  
 fended by several Forts) forc'd them Sword in Hand at  
*Levendegen* ; and in less than 3 Quarters of an Hour,  
 took Possession of 4 of those Forts, and made several  
 Officers, with 300 Private Men, Prisoners at Discre-  
 tion. Then they march'd towards *Bruges*, but having  
 Intelligence, that the Enemy were advancing towards  
 them with a Superior Force, which they had drawn  
 out of several Garrisons in the *French* and *Spanish* *Flan-*  
*ders*, they thought fit to retire ; carrying away with  
 them several Hostages, for the Security of the Payment  
 of

Baron  
Spaar's Ex-  
pedition.

**ANNO** of Contributions ; and having burnt the Pallisadoes, Houses, and Corps De Guard along the French Lines, thrown the Cannon they found there into the Canal, and destroy'd all the Ammunition.

THE Duke of Marlborough (who wish'd for an Opportunity of trying the Vigour of his Troops in a decisive Battle) made several Marches, and at last, advanc'd to Corbais, from thence to Genap, and so to Fiebermont ; and having pass'd several Defiles, he arriv'd in a spacious Plain, and found the Enemy between Over-Iſche and Neer-Iſche, with the small River Iſche before them. Hereupon, the whole Army was drawn up in Order of Battle ; whom the Duke of Marlborough and Mareſchal D'Auverquerque having View'd, they were both of Opinion, that the Opportunity of Attacking the Enemy was too fair to let ſlip. But, General Slangembourg, and the Deputies of the States Oppos'd their Designs, and abſolutely refus'd to conſent to it. His Grace at laſt ſubmitted (tho' with a great deal of Reluctancy) as appears by the Letter he ſent to the States-General upon that Occaſion : Wherein he inform'd them, " That his Heart was ſo full, he could " not forbear to repreſent to their High-Mightineſſes, " that he found he had much leſs Authority here, than " when he had the Honour of Commanding their " Troops the laſt Year in Germany.

*The Duke of Marlborough's Deſigns of At- tacking the French, oppos'd by the Dutch.*

THE Duke of Marlborough's Project thus proving Abortive, the Confederate Army march'd the 19th of Auguſt to Lower-Wavre ; where having reſted one Day, they return'd to Corbais, and Mareſchal D'Auverquerque's Army came at the ſame time to Mount St. Hubert. Four Days after, both Armies march'd and encamp'd together, with the Right near La Ramee, and the Left at Porwix. A few Days after, a Detachment was made (under the Command of Lieutenant-General Dedem) to Beſiege (a) SOUT-LEUWE. The Train of Artillery from Maaſtricht, arriv'd before the Place on the 3d of

*Sout-Leuwe beſieg'd by the Confederates*

(a) SOUT-LEUWE, is a little ſtrong Town and Caſtle of the Low-Countries, in the Dukedom of Brabant. It ſtands in a Moraſs almoſt inſur- ceſſible, and was taken the preſent CAMPAIGN by the Confederates, after the Glorious Action of forcing the French LINES. It ſtands on the River Gheet, by the Borders of Liege, 16 Miles almoſt Eaſt of Lovain, 21 Weſt of Maaſtricht, and 24 of Namur and Liege.

3d of September, and the same Night, the Besiegers attack'd a Redoubt, of which they soon possess'd themselves with little Opposition. After which, two Battalions began to break Ground, and carried the Trenches within 100 Yards of the Town; and at the same time, the Batteries were carried on with great Expedition. But, on the 4th, the Governor desir'd to Capitulate, and sent out a Major to General *Dedem*, with Proposals upon which he was willing to surrender the Place. That General would admit of no other Terms, than the Garrison's being Prisoners of War, which was consented to, provided, that the Officers might march out with their Swords, and save their Baggage; which being communicated to the Duke of *Marlborough*, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, and the Deputies of the States, it was allow'd: And, on the 5th, 200 of our Men took Possession of the Town and Citadel, without having fir'd one Gun. On the 7th, they March'd out, in order to be conducted to *Maestricht*, together with Brigadier-General *Du Mont* (their Governor) and Monsieur *De Mers* (the Lieutenant *Du Roy*) There was found in the Place, 10 Pieces of Brass, and 8 of Iron Cannon, and 2 Brass Mortars; with a great Number of Bombs, 10000 Grenadoes, 200 Barrels of Powder, 6000 Tools of several Kinds, 2000 Muskets, 100 Barrels of Musket-Shot, 18000 Sacks of Meal, besides other Provisions and Necessaries. *And surrender'd.*

THE Confederate Army having taken *Sout-Louwe*, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the LINES of the Enemy to be Levell'd, and *TIRELEMONT* to be dismantled, and having pass'd the *Demer*, encamp'd at *Arfchoet*, where his Grace continued some Days, to give Directions for the beginning and carrying on the Fortifications of *Diest*, *Hasselt*, *Tongeren*, and some other Places. The Army march'd afterwards towards *Herentals* and *Turnhout*, where Monsieur *Boys* (Pensionary of *Amsterdam*) waited upon his Grace on the Part of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, and had a long Conference with him. His Grace set out a few Days after for the *Hague*, and left the Army under the Command of Mareschal *D'Auverquerque*. They continu'd at *Herentals* till the 20th of October, when the Duke of *Marlborough* being return'd from the *Hague* (where he had spent some Days to confer with the States upon the Orders he had receiv'd from *England* to go to *Vienna*) they



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they broke up, and remov'd to *Ostmael*, whence they continued their March the next Day to *Breebe*. During the March, 30 Squadrons of the Enemy came within Musket-shot of the Rear-Guard of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque's* Army; and they put Grenadiers into the Villages of *Herensals*, *Brumel* and *Nyle*, to support those Squadrons; but they did not think fit to Attack Us. They fell into *Herensals*, and plunder'd the Waggon of about 30 Sutlers, who staid behind contrary to Order; and when *Mareschal D'Auverquerque's* Troops were employ'd in Breaking down six Bridges, over which they had pass'd the *Noers*, they fir'd briskly upon them from the Ramparts, and either Kill'd or Wounded above 20 Men. On the 24th, the Count *De Noyelles* Invested (a) *SANTVLIET* with 15 Battalions and 8 Squadrons detach'd from the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, and 6 Battalions drawn out of *Bergen-Op-Zoom*, and other Garrisons. The 26th in the Evening, the Trenches were Open'd before the Place, and carried on so successfully, that on the 29th, two large Breaches being made, *Mareschal D'Auverquerque* gave Orders that all the Granadiers of the Army, supported by 3 Battalions of the Garrison of *Bergen-Op-Zoom*, should be ready to Attack the Fort the next Morning: But, that Evening, the Besieg'd beat a Parly, and the Count *De Noyelles* having sent Word to the Governor, that He with his Garrison must expect no other Terms than to be made Prisoners of War; after some Deliberation, he surrender'd upon those Conditions. Whereupon, Count *Noyelles* wrote the following Letter to Monsieur *Fagel*.

*Santvliet  
surrender'd  
to the Allies.*

S I R,

*Count  
Noyelle's  
Letter to M.  
Fagel.*

" I DO my self the Honour to acquaint their High-  
" Mightinesses, that I was detach'd the 24th Instant  
" from the Grand Army to Besiege *SANTVLIET*.  
" The Trenches were open'd in the Night, between  
" the 26th and 27th, and carried on the next Day into  
" the

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(a) *SANTVLIET*, is a strong Fort in Brabant, in the Marquisate of *Bergen*, a Place of great Importance for its Situation and Strength, and was taken and dismantled by the Confederates this CAMPAIGN. It stands about 2 Miles to the East off the *Scheld*, 10 Miles N. North-East from *Antwerp*, 4 Miles direct North from *Lillo*, and 10 Miles direct South from *Bergen-Op-Zoom*.

of the present W A R.

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1705.  
W

"the very Counterscarp, which the Enemy abandon'd.  
"The same Day, our Artillery began to Fire against  
"the Place to make a Breach, and this Day at 5 a  
"Clock in the Evening they beat a Parley. Hostages  
"being exchang'd, they demand'd to march out with  
"the usual Marks of Honour; but, upon my refus-  
"ing the same, they surrender'd at 11 at Night, Prison-  
"ers of W A R. The Baggage of the Officers is to  
"be conducted to *Aniwerp*, and they are allow'd to  
"wear their Swords. The Sick and Wounded, who  
"are not in a Condition to be Transported, are to con-  
"tinue in the Place till they are cur'd, and then to re-  
"join the Prisoners. The Garrison consisted of the  
"Regiment of *Mally*, and 400 Grenadiers, without in-  
"cluding the Men belonging to the Artillery; and was  
"commanded by the Count *D'Entragues*.

I am, &c.

From the Camp before  
SANTVLIE T,  
October 29th, 1705.

Le Comte De NOELLE:

W H I L E the Allies were taken up with the Siege  
of *Sansvliet*, the Elector of *Bavaria* made a De-  
tachment the 24th of *October* to surprize *D I E S T*, under  
the Command of *Don Marcello De Grimaldi*, and at the  
same time, sent Word to the Count *D'Artagnan* (Gover-  
nor of *Louvain*) to join them on the March with his Gar-  
rison. Whereupon they unexpectedly appear'd before the  
Place; immediately secur'd all the Avenues on each  
side the *Demer*, and sent a Trumpeter to summons the  
Governor to surrender; which he refusing, about 11 a  
Clock the *Spanish* Troops attack'd a small Fort on an  
Eminence, and carried it with the Loss of 30 Men  
Kill'd or Wounded. About two, all the *Spanish*, *French* Dieftaken by  
and *Bavarian* Troops of the said Detachment, advanc'd the French.  
Sword in Hand, to make a general Storm; but the  
Garrison not thinking fit to stand it, beat a Parley, and  
surrender'd Prisoners of WAR, and about 5, the Troops  
of the Two Crowns took Possession of the Town.  
The Garrison consisted of 4 Battalions, and a Regi-  
ment of Dragoons, and was commanded by Brigadier  
*Gaudecker*, who being carried Prisoner to *Brussels*, sent  
a Relation of this Misfortune to the States, concluding,  
"That he was extremely concern'd, that after 34 Years  
L "Service

ANNO 1703. " Service, perform'd without the least Disgrace or Stain  
 " to his Reputation, that he should be put into a Place,  
 " where a Man of Honour was not capable of defend-  
 " ing himself. Thus ended the CAMPAIGN in  
 " the *Netherlands*.

*Proceedings  
 on the Upper  
 Rhine.*

HAVING observ'd what pass'd most remarkeable this Year between the Armies of the Allies, and those of the two Crowns in the NETHERLANDS, I will take a short View of the Motions of the Confederates on the Upper *Rhine*, with which I will finish the Campaign. The Emperor having express'd to Colonel *Durel* his great Dissatisfaction on the fatal Causes which had broke the Duke of *Marlborough's* Measures on the *Moselle*, dispatch'd immediately General *Gronsfelt* and Count *Wells*, to Prince *Lewin* of *Baden*, to expostulate the Matter with him, in order to prevent the like Mismanagements for the Future. The Prince finding his Honour sully'd on that Account, publish'd a *Manifesto*, endeavouring to clear himself, which contain some Reflections upon a particular Person, and was industriously suppress'd. In the mean time, the Imperial Army continued at *Lauterburgh*, in which advantageous Post, *Mareschal Villars* did not think fit to Attack them. However, the beginning of *July*, he advanc'd to *Croon-Weysemburg*, took part of the Garrison Prisoners of WAR, and came in sight of the Imperial Army. They made some Attacks; but found all the Posts so well Guarded, that after having consum'd the Forage between the *Lauter* and *Landau*, demolish'd the Walls of *Croon-Weysemburg*, and the Lines about that Place; they retir'd towards *Haguenau*. Soon after, the *French* not only raz'd the Lines about *Triers*, but besieg'd and took *Homburgh*; the *Palatines* having surrender'd that Place upon Articles.

*The French  
 take Homburgh.*

MARESCHAL *Villars* having pass'd the *Rhine* at *Strasburg* on the 6th of *August*, oblig'd General *Thungen* to do the like with the Imperialists; and on the 12th, Prince *Lewin* of *Baden* arriv'd in the Camp at *Stolhoffen*. His Highness having taken a Review of the Army the 14th, and held a Council of WAR the 16th, resolv'd to advance the Night following directly towards the Enemy, who were very advantageously encamp'd: But, *Mareschal Villars* had no sooner Notice of his Highness's Approach, but he retir'd under the

## of the Present W A R.

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the Cannon of *Kehl*, and a few Days after, repair'd the *Rhine*. On the 22d, the Prince of *Haden* repair'd that River with his Army, leaving the Count *De La Tour* with 12000 Men to guard the Lines of *Stollhoffen*. The 24th, he advanc'd in order to Attack the LINES of *Haguenaw*, altho' they were strongly Guarded. The Enemy at first made some Resistance; but the Count *De Merd* (with the Horse) Attack'd them with that Vigour, that he soon made himself Master of the LINES. After this, he perceiv'd the Enemy's whole Army drawn up in Order of Battle; but, the Prince of *Haden* having Notice of it, immediately re-inforc'd him with 2 Regiments of Horse, and advanc'd himself with part of the Army to support him, so that the French thought fit to retire. The *Imperialists* lost no more than one Lieutenant, and 16 Soldiers in forcing the Lines, whereas the Enemy had near 400 Men kill'd or Taken.

ANNO  
1741.

Y

The French  
Lines forc'd  
at Haguenaw.

'Till the *Imperial* and *French* Armies having been several times within sight of one another, it was expected on both sides that an Engagement would have ensu'd. But, Prince *Lewis* of *Haden* being re-inforc'd by 10 Battalions and 20 Squadrons of the *Prussian* Troops; Marshal *Villars* the 13th of *September*, thought fit to decamp in the Night with the utmost Privacy, and retire towards *Strasbourg*. The same Day, Nine Squadrons, and Nine Battalions, with a Detachment of Grenadiers, under the Command of Count *De Rize*, were order'd to Besiege (a) *DRY'S KNECHT*. The Trenches were open'd on the 16th, and the Attacks were carried on with so much Vigour, that the Garrison (consisting of about 400 Men) surrender'd the 24th, Prisoners of W A R. The Confederates found in the Place 400 Sacks of Meal, 4 Pieces of Cannon, 400 Muskets, 12 Barrels of Powder; and the taking of it, gave an Opportunity to the *Imperialists* closely to block up

The Count  
detaching 1000  
Grenadiers

I. 2

Just before,

(a) *DRY'S KNECHT*, is a fortified Post in Alsace, about 4 Miles from Haguenaw run towards the Rhine. It was taken by Prince *Lewis* of *Haden* as above-mention'd, but soon retaken by the French. It stands about a League West of the Rhine, 4 Miles south East of Haguenaw, 14 Miles almost North from Strasbourg, and 6 Miles West of Stollhoffen.

**ANNO** *Two-Lewd.* On the 28th, (b) **HAGUENAW** was  
 1703. Invested by a strong Detachment, commanded by Ge-  
 neral *Tbungen*, having under him the Generals *Erffa*  
 and *Arnheim*. The *Polish* Infantry of the King of  
*Prussia*, and that of *Wirttemberg*, were employ'd in  
 the Siege, with 20 Squadrons: And, tho' the Place  
 had a good Counterscarp, a large Ditch full of Water,  
 and a Strong Wall, yet the Garrison made but a slender  
 Resistance, offering to surrender the 3th of *October*  
 upon Articles; but none being allow'd, but to be made  
 Prisoners of **WAR**, they resolv'd to quit the Place in  
 the Night, and retire to *Savern*. The Place not being  
 And *Hague-* Invested on that Side, they put their Designs in Exe-  
*naw.* cution, to the great Dissatisfaction of Prince *Lewd* of  
*Baden*. The taking of *Drusenheim* and *Haguenaw*, ena-  
 bled the  *Germans*  to secure their Quarters on that Side  
 of the *Rhine*, and very much Facilitated the Projects of  
 the ensuing **CAMPAIGN**.

(b) **HAGUENAW**, is a City of Germany, in the Circle of the  
*Upper Rhine*, and *Lautgravedum* of *Alsatia*, Once Imperial, but in an un-  
 certain State since the taking of *Landau* by the *Germans* in 1702, for in  
 1703, the *French* *Repossessed* it, and in 1704, drew Lines by it,  
 which Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* forc'd the **CAMPAIGN**, and took the  
 Town. It was re-taken by the *French* in 1706. It stands on the River  
*Mathebrun*, 13 Miles almost North of *Strasburg*, and as many West of  
*Baden*.





A  
COMPLEAT  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Campaign,  
In the Year, 1706.



THE Court of *France* being sensible that a defensive War, would at last terminate in her Irrecoverable Ruin, resolv'd to make an extraordinary Effort, and to act every where Offensively in the Year 1706. In Order thereto, a great Council of War was held at *Versailles*,

ANNO  
1706.

where most of the Generals assisted, and form'd several Projects to raise the Glory of his Majesty's Arms, and recall Fortune, which had seem'd to abandon them in the Preceding Campaigns. The Elector of *Bavaria*, and Marechal *Villeroi*, set out early for the *Netherlands* with a Body of 70000 Men. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who arriv'd at the *Hague* the 25th of *April*, continued there 'till the 9th of *May*; during which time, he had frequent Conferences with the Deputies of the States, upon the necessary Measures to be taken

**ANNO** 1706. for opening the Campaign. His Grace, with Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* came to *Maestricht* on the 12th, and the next Day they re-view'd the Army. On the 21st, the *English* Troops join'd the *Dutch* between *Borkloen* and *Groes Warem*; and the 22d, the *Danes* in the Confederate Service, likewise came up. About the same time, the *French* having been join'd by the Horse of the Marechal *De Marcin's* Army, and confiding in their Superiority of Number, came out of their Lines, and encamp'd between *Tirlemont* and *Judoigno*. Whereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, relying upon the Goodness of their Troops, resolv'd to advance towards the Enemy; and accordingly, on Sunday the 23d (being *Whitsunday*) about 3 in the Morning, the Army march'd in 8 Columns towards *RAMILLIES*, where they found the Enemy getting into the Camp of Mount *St. Andre*, and placing their Right to the *Mehaigne*, where they had posted a Brigade of Foot, and fill'd the Space between that and *Ramillies* (which is about half a League) with near 100 Squadrons (among which were the Troops of the *French* King's Houshold) they had also at *RAMILLIES*, above 20 Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about 12 Pieces of Cannon.

*Battle of  
Ramillies.*

**THE** Duke of *Marlborough* judging by the Scituation of the Ground, that the Stress of the Action would be on the Left, Order'd, that besides the Number of Horse belonging to that Wing, the *Danish* Squadrons (being 20 in Number) should also be posted there. It was about Two in the Afternoon before the Confederate Army could be form'd in Order of Battle, and then they began the Attack on our Left with 4 Battalions, which push'd the Brigade of Foot above-mention'd from their Post on the *Mehaigne*. Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* at the same time, charg'd with the Horse of that Wing, and the Success was doubtful for about half an Hour; which the Duke of *Marlborough* perceiving, order'd the rest of the Horse of the Right (except the *English* who were 17 Squadrons) to support those on the Left. Here, while the Duke was rallying some, and giving his Orders to others to Charge, he was in very great Danger; for, being singled out by several of the resoluteest of the Enemy, and having the Misfortune of falling from his Horse, he had either been Kill'd or taken Prisoner, if some of the Confederate

rate

## of the present W A R.

1751

rate Foot, that were near at Hand, had not come very seasonably to his Assistance: After which, his Grace had still a greater Escape, a Cannon Ball taking off the Head of Collonel *Briendfield* (his Grace's Gentleman of the Horse) as he was holding the Stirrup for the Duke to Re-mount.

ANNO  
1706.

*The Village  
of Ramillies  
taken by the  
Confederates.*

THE Village of (a) *RAMILLIES* was Attack'd by a Detachment of 12 Battalions of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Schultz*, which enter'd at once with great Vigour and Resolution. His Grace hasten'd the Line of Foot thither to support them; which, tho' it was at a great Distance, yet came up soon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village, and at the same time, charg'd the rest of their Foot that were Posted behind the *Gheet*, ordering the *English* Horse to support them.

*The French  
Army de-  
feated.*

BY this time, the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse being entirely Defeated, the Horse on our Left, fell upon the Foot on their Right, of whom they slew great Numbers, cutting to Pieces about 20 of their Battalions, whose Colours they took, and likewise their Cannon. The rest of the Enemy's Foot were entirely broke, tho' the Horse of their Left-Wing seem'd to make a stand, to gain time for their Foot to retire; but were charg'd so quick, and with so much Bravery and Resolution by the *English* Horse, that they entirely abandon'd the Foot, and our Dragoons pushing into the Village of *Autreglise*, made a terrible Slaughter of them. Those that took to the Left, were pursu'd by the *Dutch* and *Danes*, who kill'd several, and made abundance of Prisoners. Those that fled to the Right, were chas'd by the Regiments of *Lumley*, *Hay*, and *Ross*, which two last fell in with the Foot Regiment

L 4

Du

(a) *RAMILLIES*, is a Village (surrounded with a Ditch) in Brabant, in the Districkt of Louvain, by the Skirts of the Province of Namur, subject to the King of Spain, render'd Famous to all Posterity by the Glorious Victory above-mention'd, obtain'd there by the Duke of Marlborough, and Monsieur D'Auverquerque, over the Elector of Bavaria, and Marechal Villeroy, which was follow'd by the Reduction of almost all the Netherlands in two Months time. It lies at the Head of the *Gheet*, about a Mile and a half North from the side of the *Mehaigne*, that Interval being the narrow Aperture where that Glorious Battle was Fought. It is 6 Miles almost South from *Judoigne*, 12 Miles South from *Tirlemont*, 14 Miles West-North-West from *Huy*, and 11 Miles North from *Namur*.



**ANNO** *Du Roy*, who threw down their Arms and Colours, and begg'd Quarter. The Regiments of *English* Horse that pursu'd the Enemy's Centre, were that of Lieutenant-General *Wood*, commanded by himself, and *Wyndham's* Carabiniers, headed by Major *Petry*. When they came upon a rising Ground, they espy'd seven Squadrons of the *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Guards, among which was the Elector in Person, and Marechal *Villeroy*, who hop'd with those few choice Troops, to make good their Retreat, and save their Cannon. But General *Wood* came up, and charg'd them so Vigorously, that he broke them all in Pieces, Killing many of them, and taking the rest Prisoners; among whom, were 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, 4 Captains, and several Subaltern Officers. He took also the Standard of the Elector's Guards, two of his own Trumpets, and Kill'd his Kettle-Drummer; The Elector himself, and Marechal *Villeroy* very narrowly escaping. Major *Petry* (at the Head of *Windham's* Carabineers) fell upon the Enemy with equal Briskness and Resolution; put many of them to the Sword, and took several Prisoners, particularly the Major of the *Spanish* Guards, besides 4 Officers, and 46 Private Men of the Royal Bombardiers, with their Colours. The Confederates pursu'd the Enemy all Night, by the Way of *Judoigne*, as far as *Meldert* (being 5 Leagues from the Place of Battle, and 2 from *Louvain*) whither part of the *French* Army retir'd, and the rest fled to *Waveron*. Upon which, the Army of the Allies pursu'd the *Gheet* in 3 different Places at *Judoigne*, and advanc'd the 24th near *Meldert*.

And pursu'd  
by the Con-  
federates.

The Allies  
gain a Com-  
pleat Victo-  
ry.

**THUS** the Allies gain'd a compleat and entire Victory, which decided the Destiny of the Low-Countries, as the Battle of *Hochstet* did that of *Bavaria*. The Duke of *Marlborough* (who was Personally present in the hottest of the Action) gave his Orders with great Sedateness and Presence of Mind; and it must be acknowledg'd (even by his Enemies) that in this Action, his Grace's Conduct and Bravery shin'd in a most conspicuous Manner. His Excellency Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* (Velt-Mareschal of the *Dutch* Troops) acted with all the Prudence and Valour, becoming an experienc'd General. And indeed, all the Troops both Officers and Soldiers particularly distinguish'd themselves, and no way lessen'd the Esteem and Reputation they had Acquir'd

of the present W A R.

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Marlborough wrote the following Letter to the States-  
General.

ANNO  
1706.



HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

VELT-MARESCHAL D'Auverquerque having The Duke  
dispatch'd Monsieur Wassenaar to your High- of Marlbo-  
Mightinesses, to give you an Account of the Victory rough's Let-  
that the good GOD has given Us on Sunday last, ter to the  
over the Enemy, I was willing to defer my Congra- States.  
tulation till this Day, that I might at the same time,  
give your High-Mightinesses an Account of the Suc-  
cess of our Design in passing over the Dyle, having  
resolv'd to attempt it this Morning by break of Day ;  
but the Enemy has spar'd us that Trouble, having left  
us the Country open by the Retreat which they have  
made towards *Brussels* : So that it is with a double  
Joy, that I do my self the Honour to write you this  
from *LOUVAIN*, where I have a long time wish'd  
to be for the Good of the common Cause.

" ALL the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, have  
certainly done as much as was Humanly possible in this  
Glorious Day ; and I cannot sufficiently praise their  
Conduct and Bravery. I do not in the least doubt,  
but Messieurs the Deputies, and Monsieur D'Auver-  
querque have render'd that Justice to your own Troops ;  
and that your High-Mightinesses will embrace all Oc-  
casions of Acknowledging and Recompening so ma-  
ny brave Persons. I have chosen Colonel *CHAN-*  
*CLOS* to carry this agreeable News to You, as well  
for his Merit in the last Campaign, as for the Services  
he has now done. He will inform your High-Migh-  
tinesses of every thing that has pass'd, and the pre-  
sent Scituation of the Enemy, whom we have re-  
solv'd to pursue. I shall always esteem it the great-  
est Pleasure, to testify to your High-Mightinesses my  
Inviolable Application to your Interest, and that I  
am, with all possible Respect,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

*LOUVAIN, the*  
25th of May, 1706.

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH

**A**NNO of Horſe) Meſſieurs *Schimmelpennigh, Beckman, De Oxal-*  
 1706. *lier*, and *Clerk* (Captains of Foot) *Monſieur Winter-*  
 kamp (a Cornet) Meſſieurs *Roor* and *Croenbreeker* (En-  
 ſigns) and Adjutant *Piper*. Among the Wounded were  
 reckon'd, Colonel *La Rocque Serriere*, Major *Grave-*  
*Vander-Nas*, Major *St. Pol* (who died of his Wounds)  
 Major *Swerin* (who was taken Priſoner) Major *Larny*  
 (Mortally Wounded) Major *Cunningham*, *Monſieur Van*  
*Bergen* (Captain of Horſe) and *Monſieur Suſterland*  
 (Captain of Foot) *Monſieur D'Auverquerque* (who pur-  
 ſu'd the Enemy all Night) was like to have been  
 ſtabb'd by a *Bavarian* Captain, to whom he had gene-  
 rouſly given Quarter, and ſuffer'd him to keep his  
 Sword: But, he was prevented by one *Violette* (Groom  
 to that General) who ſhot the *Bavarian* Dead upon the  
 Spot.

The French  
 abandon  
 Louvain.

THERE was no Liſt tranſmitted of the Officers  
 in *Engliſh* Pay that were Kill'd or Wounded, but they  
 were not many; for the *Dutch* Horſe and Foot had the  
 moſt difficult part of the Engagement, having the  
*French* King's Houſhold, and other choice Troops to  
 deal with, which compos'd the Enemy's Right Wing.  
 The Elector of *Bavaria*, and Mareſchal *Villeroy* with  
 the greateſt part of the broken Remains of their Army  
 continued their Precipitate Flight, till they were got to  
 (a) LOUVAIN, where having held a Council of  
 War, they reſolv'd to abandon that Place, and retire  
 towards *Bruffels*. On the other Hand, the Confede-  
 rates having halted at *Beveſheim*, the 24th of *May*, for  
 the Refreshment of their Troops, dispos'd all things  
 for their March early the next Morning, in order to  
 force the Paſſage of the *Dyle*; but he receiv'd advice  
 in the Night, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp,  
 and abandon'd LOUVAIN: Whereupon Bridges  
 being laid over that River, a Detachment of 500 Men  
 was ſent to take Poſſeſſion of the Place, and the whole  
 Army paſſ'd the River the next Day about Noon, and  
 encamp'd at *Bethlem*. The ſame Day, the Duke of  
*Marlbo-*

(a) LOUVAIN, is a very Large and Pleaſant City of the Low-  
 Countries, the French abandon'd it May 24th, 1706, the next Day after  
 the Memorable Battle of RAMILLIES, and the Duke of Marlbo-  
 rough took Poſſeſſion of it on the 25th. It ſtands on the River *Dyle*, 11  
 Miles South-Eaſt of *Mechlin*, 15 North-Eaſt of *Bruffels*, 27 North of *Na-*  
*mur*, and 38 North-Eaſt of *Mons*.

of the ~~present~~ W A R.

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Marlbrough wrote the following Letter to the States-General.

ANNO  
1706.



HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"VELT-MARESCHAL D'Auverquerque having <sup>The Duke</sup> dispatch'd Monsieur *Wassenaar* to your High-<sup>of Marlbo-</sup> Mightinesses, to give you an Account of the Victory <sup>rough's Let-</sup> that the good GOD has given Us on Sunday last, <sup>ter to the</sup> over the Enemy, I was willing to defer my Congra-<sup>States.</sup> tulation till this Day, that I might at the same time, give your High-Mightinesses an Account of the Success of our Design in passing over the *Dyle*, having resolv'd to attempt it this Morning by break of Day; but the Enemy has spar'd us that Trouble, having left us the Country open by the Retreat which they have made towards *Brussels*: So that it is with a double Joy, that I do my self the Honour to write you this from *LOUVAIN*, where I have a long time with'd to be for the Good of the common Cause.

"ALL the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, have certainly done as much as was Humanly possible in this Glorious Day; and I cannot sufficiently praise their Conduct and Bravery. I do not in the least doubt, but Messieurs the Deputies, and Monsieur D'Auverquerque have render'd that Justice to your own Troops; and that your High-Mightinesses will embrace all Occasions of Acknowledging and Recompening so many brave Persons. I have chosen Colonel *CHAN-CLOS* to carry this agreeable News to You, as well for his Merit in the last Campaign, as for the Services he has now done. He will inform your High-Mightinesses of every thing that has pass'd, and the present Scituation of the Enemy, whom we have resolv'd to pursue. I shall always esteem it the greatest Pleasure, to testify to your High-Mightinesses my Inviolable Application to your Interest, and that I am, with all possible Respect,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

*LOUVAIN, the*  
25th of May, 1706.

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH

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ANNO

1706.

Monsieur  
D'Auver-  
querque's  
Letter to the  
States.

## A Compleat HISTORY

## HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

" IT has pleas'd Almighty GOD to grant your Arms,  
 " I and those of your Allies a compleat and perfect  
 " Victory over our Enemies the 23d of this Month (be-  
 " ing *Whitsunday*) for which Goodness we ought to  
 " Praise and Thank Him. I do my self the Honour,  
 " most humbly to Congratulate your High-Mightinesses  
 " upon this signal Victory, by my Adjutant Monsieur  
 " *De Haffenaar*, who has been order'd to make you a  
 " Detail of the Particulars that have pass'd in this  
 " Action. We use all possible Diligence Vigorously to  
 " Prosecute this Happy Success against the Enemy, in  
 " Favour of the common Cause. This Morning, we  
 " pass'd the *Dyle*, and are encamp'd near *Fer-Broux*,  
 " *LOUVAIN* being behind Us. The Enemy are  
 " retir'd upon our Approach, and are at present on the  
 " side of the Canal near *Grimberg*. I must testify to your  
 " High-Mightinesses the Bravery and Fidelity of the  
 " Troops, as well as your General and Subaltern Offi-  
 " cers, as they have deserv'd; and they have truly had  
 " a great Share in this Victory. The *English*, and  
 " Auxiliary Troops, have not acquir'd less Honour by  
 " their Bravery. The Duke of *Marlborough* (according  
 " to his laudable Custom) has done all that could be  
 " expected from a great Captain. The Enemy have  
 " sustain'd a vast Loss; but I cannot yet inform your  
 " High-Mightinesses of the exact Number of their  
 " Slain, which is very considerable. They could only  
 " save 2 or 3 Pieces of their Cannon; the rest (to the  
 " Number of 16) being fall'n into our Hands. We  
 " have likewise taken 70 Standards and Colours, and  
 " made Prisoners 200 Officers, (Generals and Sub-al-  
 " terns) besides those who have been taken by the *En-  
 " glish*. I have sent back for 3 Months upon their Pa-  
 " role those who were with me, many of them being  
 " much Wounded, and others Stripp'd and Riffled, ac-  
 " cording to the Fortune of WAR. The Soldiers that  
 " we have taken, are above 3000, whom I have sent  
 " by the Way of *Liege* to *Maestricht*, to be dispos'd  
 " into other Places. We have likewise lost several  
 " Officers of Distinction, and among the rest, Prince  
 " *Lewis of Hesse*, Colonel of Foot. I shall order an  
 " exact List to be made of the Officers and Soldiers  
 " that have been Kill'd and Wounded in this Action,

" which

of the present W A R.

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" which I shall do my self the Honour to transmit to  
 " your High-Mightinesses. I Hope, and Pray that the  
 " Almighty will continue his Blessing upon your Arms,  
 " and those of your Allies, in order to attain the desir'd  
 " End. I believe we ought at this time to Re-inforce  
 " the Army as much as possible, to maintain and push  
 " forward our Advantages; and to this End, it is ne-  
 " cessary to draw more Troops out of the Garrisons,  
 " since they are now sufficiently out of Danger. The  
 " Enemy will do all that is in their Power to Re-inforce  
 " theirs; and Marechal *Marfin* is to join them in a  
 " Day or two with a great Detachment. I remain with  
 " the higheest Respect,

ANNO  
 1706.

LOUVAIN, the  
 25th of May, 1706.

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

AUVERQUERQUE.

S I R,

" IF the Events of the Battle of *Ramillies* had an-  
 " swer'd the Hopes we expected from it, it would  
 " not have been the Loss, but the Gain of a Battle that  
 " I should have acquainted your Majesty with. There  
 " is no Fault to be imputed to the Generals which have  
 " Commanded, nor the Troops which have Fought;  
 " but to a Fatality without Example. I have a Heart  
 " so full of that Misfortune, that I cannot express to  
 " your Majesty the Burthen that I Labour under. The  
 " Loss, S I R, of the Battle of *Ramillies*, which has  
 " been as Fatal as that of *Hochstet*, convinces me, That  
 " it is not the Number of an Army, nor the Advanta-  
 " geous Scituation of a Camp, nor the Courage of  
 " Soldiers, that give the Victory, but GOD alone.  
 " When I seriously consider of all that has pass'd in this  
 " great Action (where your Majesty's Household, and  
 " my Cuirassiers, have broke no less than 3 times the  
 " Enemy's Left) I must confels, I do not comprehend  
 " the Business of War. The only Consolation that re-  
 " mains, S I R, in my Misfortunes is, that I have done  
 " nothing contrary to your Orders, which Marechal  
 " *Villeroi* cannot but Acknowledge, as well as all the  
 " Officers of the Army, who have seen me expose my  
 " self as much as the meanest Soldier: And, if the  
 " Peril of my Life would have purchas'd a Victory, it  
 " would not have been assuredly my Fault, that your  
 " Majesty's

The Elector  
 of Bavaria's  
 Letter to the  
 French King.

ANNO 1706. " Majesty's Arms had not been Triumphant. But, the  
 " Evil is befall'n us, and what remains is to seek the  
 " Means of Remedying it. I expect in all this *Chaos*  
 " of Confusion your Majesty's Orders, and am,

S I R,

Near LOUVAIN, the  
 23d of May, 1706.

Your Majesty's, &amp;c.

The Elector of *BAVARIA*.

The Consequences of  
 the Battle of  
*Ramillies*.

AFTER the Battle of *Ramillies*, there was nothing to be seen in the Low-Countries, but a general Revolution, and the Allies were blest'd with a continued Course of Conquests. The Inhabitants of those Parts (fatigu'd with the Domination of *France*) receiv'd the Confederate Generals every where as their Deliverers, who had redeem'd them from Slavery, and recover'd their ancient Liberty. The *French* having abandon'd LOUVAIN, and retir'd over the Canal of *Brussels*, the Duke of *Marlborough* pursu'd them without Loss of Time, oblig'd the Elector to leave the Field; and with the Remains of his Army, seek a Sanctuary under the Cannon of the Fortified Towns. On the 26th of May, the Confederate Army advanc'd to *Dighem*, and in the March, his Grace receiv'd a Letter from the Marquis *De Deynse*, Governor of *BRUSSELS* (where all things were in the utmost Confusion) Importing, " That the States of *Brabant*, and the Magistracy of *Brussels*, having taken the Resolution to send Deputies to him, in order to make their Submissions; he humbly desir'd his Grace to send a Trumpeter to conduct them in safety, to the Place where he should think fit to receive them. Hereupon, his Grace sent Colonel *Panton* (one of his *Aids-De-Camp*) with a Complement to the Marquis, and the States of *Brabant*, to let them know he should be glad to see them in the Afternoon. Accordingly, they came to his Grace's Quarters near *Dighem*, with two other Deputations; one from the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, the other from the Burgo-Masters, and City of *Brussels*: And, all express'd both their Satisfaction at their being deliver'd from the *French* Yoke, and the deep Sense of the Obligations they ow'd to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the States-General. Whereupon, his

The States  
 of *Brabant*  
 send Deputies  
 to the  
 Duke of  
*Marlborough*.

his Grace (in Conjunction with the Field-Deputies) wrote a Letter to the States of *Brabant*, intimating, " That Her Majesty, and their High-Mightinesses, had sent them to maintain the just Rights of his Catholick Majesty *CHARLES III.* to the Kingdoms of *Spain*, and to all that had any Dependance thereon; not doubting, but that they likewise were convinc'd of the lawful Sovereignty of his said Majesty, and that they would with Pleasure embrace that Happy Opportunity, of submitting themselves to his Obedience as faithful Subjects. They assur'd them likewise, that his Catholick Majesty would maintain them in the entire Enjoyment of all their ancient Rights and Privileges, as well Ecclesiastical as Secular: And, as to their own Particulars, they assur'd them, that the Army should be employ'd every where for their Protection, in such a manner as they should desire it; and that they would most earnestly seek in every thing, the Opportunities of shewing to them a sincere Respect and Esteem. Two other Letters of the like Tenour were wrote to the Sovereign Council, and to the City of *Brussels*, which had the desired Effect: For, the next Day in the Afternoon, (the *May 27th*) the 3 Deputations return'd with Letters, owning his Catholick Majesty in Form, and making their Acknowledgments for the Protection which had been Promis'd them upon all Occasions. In pursuance of the Assurances given by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies of the States, the following Order was publish'd in the Camp at *Beaulieu*.

ANNO  
1706.

*Brussels  
declares  
for King  
Charles III.*

*JOHN* Duke and Earl of *Marlborough*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Marquis of *Blandford*, Baron *Churchill* of *Aymouth*, one of Her Britanick Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Master-General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the first Regiment of Her Majesty's Guards, Captain-General of her Land Forces, and Commander in chief of the Army of the Allies.

" WHEREAS GOD has Graciously bless'd the  
" Just Arms of the Allies, with a Victory over the  
" French Forces, and thereby brought Us into the Possession of the *Spanish* *Netherlands*, which Provinces  
" we Acknowledge to belong rightfully to his Catholick Majesty *CHARLES III.* We are resolv'd to  
" protect

*Duke of  
Marlborough's  
Orders.*



ANNO  
1706.

“protect these Provinces, and maintain all their Inhabitants in the quiet Possession of their Estates and Effects, as good Subjects of his said Majesty. Wherefore, by these Presents we forbid all the Officers and Soldiers of our Army, to do the least hurt to the said Inhabitants ; but, on the contrary, command them to give them all the Help and Assistance they shall require. And declare, if any Soldier shall be taken Plundering, or doing any Damage to the said Inhabitants, their Houses, Cattle, Moveables, or other Goods, he shall immediately be punish’d with Death. And, the more effectually to restrain Moroders, and oblige the Officers to keep their Soldiers under a strict Discipline ; We farther declare, that the Regiments or Corps, to which any Soldiers taken transgressing this their Order belong, shall be oblig’d to make good to the said Inhabitants all the Loss and Damage they have sustain’d, without any other Form or Process, than the Apprehending of such Soldiers in the Fact, who (as is abovesaid) shall suffer Death without Mercy. And, that no Man may pretend Ignorance, we command that these Presents be forthwith Read and Publish’d at the Head of each Squadron, and Battalion of our Army, and that a Printed Copy be distributed to each Company. Given at our Camp at *Beaulieu*, the 26th of *May*, 1706.

The Prince and Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*.

THE Submission of *BRUSSELS*, which had so great an Influence on the other Towns in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, will be one of the most curious Points of the History of this CAMPAIGN : And therefore, I shall insert here, a Letter from the Field-Deputies of the States, to their High-Mightinesses on the same Subject, which contains several very remarkable Transactions.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The States  
Deputies  
Letter to  
their High-  
Mightinesses

AFTER having given the Necessary Orders in *Louvain* to preserve the rest of the Magazines of Meal and Oats, and discover the Provisions the *French* had put into several Monasteries, we decamp’d from *Bethlem* ; and being on our March, the Duke of *Marlborough*

“rough receiv'd a Letter from the Marquis *De Deynse* ANNO  
 “(Governor of *Brussels*) in the Name of the Deputies 1706.  
 “of the States of *Brabant*, and the Magistrates of *Brus-*  
 “*sels*, wherein they desir'd his Grace to appoint an  
 “Hour and Place to receive a Deputation of the said  
 “States; who, being now abandon'd by the *French*,  
 “were willing to submit to the Arms of *England*, and  
 “the States-General. The same Evening (about Six)  
 “my Lord Duke did Us the Honour to come to our  
 “Quarters, and bring along with him the States of  
 “*Brabant*; but before we receiv'd them, we had a pri-  
 “vate Conference with his Grace, who told Us, that  
 “he found in them a favourable Disposition, to cause  
 “upon the Demand of himself, and the Deputies of  
 “your High-Mightinesses, the 3 States of *Brabant*  
 “to meet with all possible Expedition, to proceed to the  
 “Recognition of King *CHARLES III.* for their  
 “Lawful Sovereign, in a most Solemn Manner :  
 “Whereupon, we thought it of the highest Importance  
 “to the Common Cause, in this Juncture, to improve  
 “their favourable Disposition, in Hopes that the Exam-  
 “ple of *Brabant*, and the Capital City in particular,  
 “will be follow'd by the other Provinces. This will  
 “afford Us likewise an Opportunity to persuade them  
 “to recall their Troops in the Service of *France*. And  
 “besides, we don't Question but this will have another  
 “good effect, *viz.* To encourage the *Spaniards* and  
 “*Walloons*, and even the *Bavarians* to Desert : The  
 “two former, because they may have the same Em-  
 “ployments under their Lawful Prince ; and the latter,  
 “because they are exasperated against the *French*,  
 “whom they charge not to have done their Duty in the  
 “late Battle. The Elector himself has express'd the  
 “same thing in very plain Terms. These were the  
 “chief Things agreed upon between my Lord Duke  
 “and Us, which being set down in Writing, and com-  
 “municated to the Deputies of the States of *Brabant*,  
 “&c. who approv'd the same ; Letters were directed  
 “to the several Members thereof, to cause their Re-  
 “spective Bodies to be assembled to Morrow or next  
 “Day. We hope your High-Mightinesses will approve  
 “our Conduct in this Affair, which is so nice in it self,  
 “that it would not admit of any Delay, and that you  
 “would send Us your further Orders and Instructions  
 “with all possible Speed. Having in one of our for-  
 “mer represented the Necessity to cause the Artillery

ANNO

1706.

“ to be brought from *Coblentz*, we shall add in this,  
 “ that having conferr'd with my Lord Duke on that  
 “ Subject, we have pitch'd upon *Dort*, as the most con-  
 “ venient Place, where that Artillery is to be brought.  
 “ Your High-Mightinesses will give us leave to com-  
 “ plain once more, that there is not here one President  
 “ of the Council of WAR, nor Fischal or Provost,  
 “ nor any Persons belonging to the Hospital; tho' the  
 “ former are absolutely necessary for keeping the Troops  
 “ under a good Discipline, and the other for looking  
 “ after the Wounded, and taking care of so many brave  
 “ Men, who have courageously and joyfully expos'd  
 “ their Lives for the Service of the State. We cannot  
 “ likewise forbear on this Occasion, to desire your  
 “ High-Mightinesses to take into Consideration, whe-  
 “ ther it will not be proper to give some Gratuity to  
 “ those Soldiers, who have fought with so much Bra-  
 “ very and Resolution, that even our Enemies admire  
 “ them.

“ THE *French* had all the Troops of the Household,  
 “ and the choicest Regiments of all their other Forces,  
 “ in the Place of Action; and having besides the Ad-  
 “ vantage of the Ground, and 50 Pieces of Cannon in  
 “ Front to cover them, they thought themselves Invin-  
 “ cible. But notwithstanding, the Army of the two  
 “ Powers (*England and Holland*) and in particular, the  
 “ Troops of your High-Mightinesses, which being post-  
 “ ed on the Left, had the Right of the Enemy to en-  
 “ gage, attack'd them with so much Vigour in Front  
 “ and Flank, that they facilitated the Victory to our  
 “ Right Wing: Therefore, we take the Liberty to re-  
 “ commend these Brave Troops to your High-Mighti-  
 “ nesses, that they may be encourag'd to behave them-  
 “ selves in the same manner on the like Occasions;  
 “ which in all probability may happen this Campaign,  
 “ and decide the Fate of the WAR. We cannot on the  
 “ other hand, forbear to acquaint your High-Mighti-  
 “ nesses, that several Generals of the Cavalry of the  
 “ Left Wing, and even all the Brigadiers (except one)  
 “ are absent, as are also several Officers of lesser Rank,  
 “ of whom we have order'd a List to be made. We  
 “ have order'd some Regiments out of the Frontier Pla-  
 “ ces, which are now out of all Danger by this Victo-  
 “ ry; and we desire your High-Mightinesses to give  
 “ Orders to the Troops in the Provinces to march  
 “ with

“ with all Speed, that this unspeakable Consternation of  
 “ the Enemy, and the favourable Season, may be right-  
 “ ly improv’d to the best Advantage. The Confusion  
 “ the Enemy were in after the BATTLE, cannot be  
 “ express’d ; as we are inform’d by the *Sieur S’Graven-*  
 “ *moer*, who was an Eye-Witness thereof, having been  
 “ taken Prisoner when the Enemy broke thro’ our first  
 “ Line. He reports, that the Elector (notwithstanding  
 “ his great Courage, and the Bravery he express’d in  
 “ the Battle) could not forbear to melt in Tears in his  
 “ Presence, as did also several other Generals : In  
 “ short, the Victory is compleat, and the happy Conse-  
 “ quences thereof begin to appear. We congratulate  
 “ your High-Mightinesses upon that Account, and hope  
 “ to have Matter enough to repeat the Complement;  
 “ the Conjuncture being very favourable, and the Duke  
 “ applying himself to it with all possible Zeal. We  
 “ shall on *Sunday* next, return our Solemn Thanks to  
 “ Almighty G O D, to whom these great Successes are  
 “ owing, and offer up our Prayers that he would be  
 “ pleas’d to continue to bless the Arms of the Allies,  
 “ and put a Stop (by means of a Lasting and Honoura-  
 “ ble Peace) to the Effusion of Christian Blood.

ANN’O  
1706.

We remain, &c.

*Ferdinand Van Colten.*

*Baron Van Rheede.*

*S. Van Gossinga.*

SOON after the City of BRUSSELS had sub-  
 mitted, the Magistrates of MECHLIN waited  
 upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies of the  
 States, and made their Submission : Whereupon, his  
 Grace sent Colonel *Durel* (Adjutant-General) with a  
 Detachment of 200 Horse, to take Possession of that  
 Town. The Magistrates of ALOST came likewise  
 to the Duke, and express’d their Affection and Fidelity  
 to King CHARLES III. And a Detachment was  
 forthwith dispatch’d to that Place. On the 27th, the  
 Duke of *Marlborough* having sent his Brother, General  
*Churchill*, with 4 Battalions of Foot, and 2 Squadrons  
 of Horse to command in *Brussels* ; the next Day, his  
 Grace arriv’d there himself ; and was met at the Gate

*Mechlin and  
Alost declare  
for King  
Charles.*

**ANNO** 1706. by the Magistrates of the City, who presented him with the Keys; which he return'd, with repeated assurances of her *Britanick* Majesty's Protection. After having been congratulated by the Nobility upon his great Successes, he return'd in the Evening to the Camp, where he receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy had abandon'd **LIERE**, and carried all the Artillery and Stores therein to *Amwerp*: So that his Grace (the Day following) sent a Detachment of 200 Men, to take Possession of that Place also.

Here abandon'd by the Enemy.

**THE** Confederate Army being arriv'd near **GHEENT**, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent a Detachment of 2000 Grenadiers, and a 1000 Horse, with 6 Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with the Pontons, to lay a Bridge on the *Scheld* at *Gause*, in order to intercept the Enemy's Retreat, towards their own Frontiers: But, as soon as they heard of the Motion of the Confederates, they quitted their Camp between *St. Dennis* and *Ghent*, and march'd the 3d, at 3-a-Clock in the Morning towards *Courtray*. Upon advice that the Enemy had evacuated **GHEENT**, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanc'd near that City, and encamp'd at *Meerlebeck*. Soon after his Arrival, the Magistrates of the City came to wait upon him, who exhorted them to follow the Example of the Cities of *Brabant*, in Acknowledging King **CHARLES**. The next Day, the Count *De Nassau* (Son to Monsieur *D'Anversquerque*) march'd into that City; whereupon, (after some Debates) the Prince *De Ventimiglia* (the Governor) deliver'd up the Castle: And, the Marquis *De L...* *Rios's* Regiment (consisting of 400 Men) surrender'd Prisoners of **WAR**. The Duke of *Marlborough* went also into the City about Noon, and was met at the Gate by the Magistrates, who presented to him the Keys, which he return'd with a great deal of Civility, and was afterwards entertain'd at Dinner by the Count *De Nassau*. In the Evening, the Magistrates made another Visit to his Grace at his Quarters, and made their formal Submission to King **CHARLES**.

Ghent surrenders.

**UPON** the 1st of *June*, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent General *Reis* with a Detachment of 600 Horse to **BRUGES**, with Letters to invite the Magistrates of that City and the *Francs*, to the Obedience of King **CHARLES III**. And, at the same Time, Brigadier *Dewit*;

*Dewitz* was detach'd with 6 Squadrons to summon the Governor of *OUDENARD*. The next Day, the Magistrates of *Bruges*, and the Countrey of *Francq*, waited on his Grace to make their Submissions and Acknowledgments in due Form; and the Duke forthwith order'd a Battalion of the Troops of *Flanders* to march into that City, and another into *DAMME*, which Place the Enemy had abandon'd. The same Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice from Brigadier *Dewitz*, that the Garrison of *OUDENARD* (consisting of one *Spanish* and two *French* Battalions) refus'd to surrender; but his Grace giving Orders to Lieutenant-General *Scholten* to march thither with 7 Battalions, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mortars, they no sooner arriv'd, but the Garrison immediately Capitulated. Brigadier *Cadogan* (who was sent to summons *ANTWERP*,) acquainted his Grace, that there were 10 Battalions in the City and Castle, who seem'd inclin'd to surrender upon Honourable Terms. Accordingly, Baron *Schilde* (Treasurer of *Antwerp*) with an Officer of the Garrison of that Place, came to the Duke (who was then encamp'd at *Arfele*) with Letters from the City, and from the Marquis *De Terracena* (Governor of the Castle) desiring that those Gentlemen might have leave to go to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to receive his Directions, in relation to the Summons they had receiv'd from his Grace: But, the Duke not thinking fit to grant their Request, detach'd the Earl of *Orkney* with 1000 Horse, to join Brigadier *Cadogan*, and to Invest the Place; and gave Orders, that no more than Four Hours Time should be allow'd the Garrison to consider of the Capitulation offer'd them: So at last they agreed to it, and the Articles were Sign'd, whereby the Garrison was to march out in 3 Days, and to be conducted to *Quesnoy*. The Duke being willing to push his Conquests as far as possible, sent Colonel *Durel*, with a Detachment of 150 Horse, and a Letter to the Governor of *DENDERMOND* to summon that Place likewise to Acknowledge King *CHARLES* III. And a Letter was likewise sent to Major-General *Refs*, for the Governor of *OSTEND* to the same Purpose. Of all which Transactions the Duke of *Marlborough* inform'd the States by the following Letter.

ANNO  
1706.  
Bruges Submits.

Oudenard  
Surrender's.

Antwerp Capitulates.

'ANNO

1706.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough's Let-  
ter to the  
States about  
the Surren-  
der of  
Ghent, Bru-  
ges, &c.

“ ACCORDING to what I did my self the Ho-  
“ nour to write to your High-Mightinesses on the  
“ 1st Instant, the Castle of *Ghent* was oblig'd to surren-  
“ der the next Day : The *Spanish* Battalion (consisting  
“ of 400 Men) with the Colonel, the Marquis *De Los*  
“ *Rios*, and the Officers being made Prisoners of WAR :  
“ But all the Soldiers (except 30) declar'd for King  
“ *CHARLES*. The Summons we sent to *BRUGES*,  
“ and the Country of *Francq*, has had the desired Ef-  
“ fect : The Magistrates came hither this Morning to  
“ make their Submission, and Acknowledg'd their  
“ Lawful Sovereign in due Form. We caus'd a Batta-  
“ lion of the Troops of *Flanders* to march thereinto,  
“ and another was sent to *DAMME*, which the Enc-  
“ my had abandon'd. But what is more surprising still,  
“ is, that having Yesterday caus'd *OUDE NARD* to  
“ be summon'd ; and upon their Refusal, order'd that  
“ Day, Lieutenant-General *Scholten* to march thither  
“ with 7 Battalions, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mor-  
“ tars ; the Garrison (consisting of 3 Battalions) has  
“ immediately Capitulated, and a *French* Battalion  
“ therein, has obtain'd leave to retire. The other two  
“ Battalions (being *Spaniards*) together with the Gover-  
“ nor, have declar'd for King *CHARLES* : And, at  
“ this Instant, I am inform'd that our Men are got into  
“ the Place, This Morning, I receiv'd a Letter from  
“ Brigadier *Cadogan*, whom I had sent to summons  
“ *ANTWERP*, whereby it appears that we had not  
“ right Intelligence of the Strength of that Garrison,  
“ since he informs me, that there are 5 *French*, and as  
“ many *Spanish* Battalions therein. However, he Ac-  
“ quaints me, that they seem dispos'd to surrender up-  
“ on Honourable Terms ; whereupon, having advis'd  
“ with Messieurs the Deputies, and Monsieur *D'Auver-*  
“ *querque*, and consider'd the Importance of that Place,  
“ and how precious Time is to us ; we have sent a full  
“ Power to the Brigadier aforesaid, to grant them rea-  
“ sonable Terms, of which we expect an Account to-  
“ Morrow.

“ THE Hand of GOD appears visibly in all this,  
“ striking the Enemy with such a Terror, as obliges  
“ them to deliver up so many strong Places, and large  
“ Coun-

“Countries without offering the least Resistance. This  
 “has encourag’d me to summon the Towns of *D E N-*  
 “*DERMOND* and *O S T E N D*; and for that Pur-  
 “pose I have sent Detachments with Letters for the  
 “Governors. We shall soon know what this will pro-  
 “duce, and I shall not fail to impart it to your High-  
 “Mightinesses. We have made our Bridges, and the  
 “necessary Dispositions to pass the *Scheld*, and the *Lys*  
 “to Morrow, to encamp between *Deinse* and *Nivelle*:  
 “The Enemy are retir’d beyond *Courtray*. I am,

ANNO  
1706.

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

ON the 5th of JUNE, Colonel *Durel* sent an Ex-press to acquaint the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Answer of the Governor of *Dendermond* to his Grace’s Summons, Importing, “That that Place being well Garrison’d, and provided with all Necessaries for its Defence, he hop’d to merit his Grace’s Esteem, by discharging his Duty, and the Trust repos’d in him. The next Day, arriv’d another Express from Major-General *Ross*, with the Answer of the Governor of *Ostend*, to the Summons made him to Surrender, Importing, “That he had sent to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and hop’d he would be excus’d, if he defended the Place as became him, till further Orders. Whereupon, a Detachment was order’d to March, and Possess it self of (a) *PLASENDAL*, upon the Canal near *Ostend*, to facilitate the Siege of that Place. The Day before, the Assembly of the States of *Flanders*, unanimously Resolv’d to Acknowledge King *CHARLES* III, which they did by a formal Instrument, dated in the Town-house of *Ghent*, the 6th of *June*, seal’d with the Seal of the Province of *Flanders*; which was Ratified by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies of the States-General, under their Hands, and the whole Contents thereof granted in the Name of his Catholick

*Dendermond*  
and *Ostend*  
refuse to  
surrender.

The States  
of *Flanders*  
Acknowledge  
K. Charles.

M 4

Majesty

(a) *PLASENDAL*, a strong Fort, standing about 2 Miles, or a League, South-East from *Ostend*, upon the Canal; which surrender’d to the Confederates, 2 or 3 Days before they invested the Place, June 1706. The French took this Fort in July 1708, but lost it again, before the End of this CAMPAIGN.



ANNO Majesty King CHARLES III. in the Camp at *Arfeole*,  
1706. the 7th of June 1706.



THE Confederate Army being unable to undertake any thing of Consequence for several Days, by reason the Heavy Artillery was not come up, the Duke laid hold of that Opportunity to take a Journey to the *Hague*, in order to confer with the States-General, about the further Operations of the CAMPAIGN, and other Matters of Importance. Accordingly, his Grace having left the Army at *Arfeole* (under the Command of Velt-Marschal *D'Auverquerque*) set out the 8th of June, and arriv'd at the *Hague* the next Day. He continued there till the 11th, where having concerted Measures, about the Government of the Cities and Towns lately conquer'd, and settled all other Matters entirely to the Satisfaction of their High-Mightinesses, he set out in order to return to the Army. As his Grace was proceeding in his Journey, he was met at *Moxem* (two Leagues from *Antwerp*) by the Bishop of that City, attended by all the Clergy, who assur'd his Grace of their inviolable Loyalty and Affection to King CHARLES III, and to the House of *Austria*. At *Antwerp*, he was receiv'd with all the Honours and Ceremonies usually paid to their Sovereign Princes; 150 of the Principal Citizens going in Procession before his Coach with lighted Flambeaux to the Bishop's Palace, where he was Splendidly Entertain'd, and lodg'd that Night. The Marquis *De Teracena* (Grandee of *Spain*, and Governor of the Citadel) who had likewise declar'd for King CHARLES, waited on his Grace during the whole Solemnity.

The Duke  
of Marlborough  
brought goods  
to the  
Hague.

And returns  
to the Army.

HIS Grace left *Antwerp* the 13th, early in the Morning, and arriv'd the same Evening in the Camp at *Arfeole*, where he was Re-inforc'd by 20 Battalions, which the States-General had drawn out of several Garrisons: And, at the same time, the Troops of *Hannover*, and those of the King of *Prussia* (which serv'd last Year on the *Rhine*) advanc'd towards *Brabant* with all possible Speed. The Enemy (who were encamp'd near *Courtray*) were Re-inforc'd by a Detachment of Foot, which Marschal *De Marsin* brought from *Germany*; and other Detachments likewise (both from the French Army on the *Upper-Rhine*, and from the King's Household) were order'd to *Flanders*. However, the Confederates were resolv'd to Besiege (a)

(a) **O S T E N D** ; and accordingly, on *June 15th*, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* march'd with a Detachment to form the Siege of that Place ; and at the same time, Lieutenant-General *Fagel* advanc'd with another Body, and took the Fort of **PLASENDALE** Sword in Hand. After this, they made themselves Masters of the Bridge of *Santworde*, by which means, they secur'd the Sluices ; and the next Day, the Troops march'd to approach **O S T E N D**, which was closely block'd up by Sea, by a Squadron of 9 large *English* Men of War, 4 Bomb Ketches, and 2 Fire-Ships, under the Command of Sir *Stafford Fairborne* ; but, for want of the Artillery, the Trenches were not open'd before the latter End of the Month. On the first of *July*, the Batteries being finish'd, the Besiegers planted the Cannon and Mortars thereon. The 3d, Sir *Stafford Fairborne* came ashore, to concert Measures with Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, and it was resolv'd, that the next Day, the Town should be Bombarded both by Sea and Land, which was executed in the Morning by break of Day, with such uninterrupted Fury, that in a few Hours the Town was on Fire in several Places ; and the Besiegers continuing to batter it all that Day, great part of the Enemy's Cannon were dismounted before Night, and the Place almost entirely Ruin'd. The 4th, was spent in Firing against, and Bombarding the Town ; and the Night between the 4th and 5th, an Assault was made upon the Counterscarpe. The Attack was begun by 50 *English* Grenadiers, commanded by a Lieutenant, being supported by a *Dutch* Battalion, and was carried on with such Vigour and Resolution, that the Allies having beaten the Enemy from their Works, made a Lodgment upon the Counterscarp. That Morning, the Besieg'd sallied out with 900 Men, in order to dislodge the Besiegers, and endeavour the Regaining of that Post ; but the Battalions that were in the Trenches, advancing to their Assistance, and some Discharges being made on both sides, the Enemy retir'd without being

ANNO  
1706.

Ostend be-  
sieged by the  
Confeder-  
ates.

(a) **O S T E N D**, is a very strong and fine Sea-Port of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Marquisate of the Territory of Vianden-Urien, subject to the King of Spain. It was Invested by the Confederates both by Sea and Land, *June 25th*, 1706, and obliged to surrender *July 6th*. It stands about 9 Miles North-East of Newport, 11 West of Bruges, 10 South-West of Sluys, 24 North-East of Dunkirk, and 35 almost West of Ghent. Longitude 22. 8. Latitude 51. 8.

**ANNO** 1706. being able to Effect their Design. In the mean time, great Diligence was us'd in perfecting two Batteries on the *Glacis*; but, on the 6th, the Besieg'd not being able to hold out any longer, against the Force of 47 pieces of Heavy Cannon, and 18 Mortars, which incessantly Fir'd upon them, they bear a Parley at Nine in the Morning, and the Capitulation being concluded and sign'd the same Evening, the Governor (Count *De la Motte*) with the Garrison, march'd out the 8th, and were conducted to *Mons*: It consisted of two *Spanish* Battalions; Four Troops of Dragoons of the same Nation, and Four *French* Regiments; but great part of the former enter'd into the Service of the Allies. This Important Town was Invested during the Government of the Arch-Duke *Albert* of *Austria*, the 3th of *July* 1601, and sustain'd a Siege of three Years; before which Place, the *Spaniards* (commanded by the Famous *Spinola*) lost near 100000 Men; whereas in Four Days time, it was taken by the Powerful and Successful Arms of the Confederates.

And surren-  
der'd.

The Prince  
Royal of  
Prussia, ar-  
rives in the  
Army.

**MONSIEUR D'Auverquerque** having caus'd the Approaches before *Ostend* to be levell'd, and left a good Garrison in that Town, and in *Plassendale*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Spaar*, march'd to joyn the Duke of *Marlborough*, who on *July* the 8th, advanc'd from his Camp at *Rousselaer* to *Harlebeck*, took Possession of *Courtray*, and on the 11th, proceeded to *Helchin* on the *Scheld*, where his Grace order'd 4 Bridges to be laid over that River. The Country People between the *Scheld*, and the *Lys* were commanded to level the Lines. The Elector of *Bavaria* upon Advice of the Allies having laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, and the Appearance of their Troops about *Gramont*, retir'd in great haste, the 13th at Night, from *Mons* to *Valenciennes*. On the 16th, the Prince Royal of *Prussia* arriv'd in the Army, being met at some distance from the Camp by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the General-Officers, and was receiv'd with all the Respect due to his high Birth and Character. The Troops of *Prussia* and *Hannover*, with 3000 *Palatines*, having joyn'd the Grand Army, they made all the necessary Dispositions for a Siege: Of which the *French* having Intelligence, they (by means of their *Sluices*) render'd the *Lys* un-navigable below *Menin*. Hereupon, General *Salisch* was order'd on the 21st, with a strong Detachment, to break down the Dams and *Sluices* between *Armentieres*, *Lisse*, and *Menin*, to free the Course









Counte of the *Lux*, that the Boats laden with Artillery and Ammunition might come up from thence to *Contra*. At last the Siege of (a) *M K N I N* was reliev'd upon (A place which was a Key to the *French* Conquests in the *Netherlands*; on whose Fortifications, the Celebrated Engineer *Montfieur D' Vanban* had exerted his utmost Skill, and the Reduction whereof, would both add great Reputation to the Arms of the Allies, and bring their late Acquisitions) It was invested July the 1st, by General *Salisch*; but waiting for the coming up of the Artillery from *Chent*, the Trenches were not Open'd till the 4th of *August*; And then the Approaches were carried on in the usual Form, without any remarkable Occurrence till the 18th, when the Saps on the Right and Left being advanc'd as far as the Salient Angles of the Counterscarpe, the Disposition was made for Attacking it in the Evening. Lieutenant General *Schloten*, and the Earl of *Orkney* commanded at the two Attacks, and each had under him a Major-General, and a Brigadier, with 400 Grenadiers, as many Workmen, and a Detachment of the like Number of Fusiliers to cover them; the whole being sustain'd by the 9 Battalions that Reliev'd the Trenches, 4 on the Right, and 5 on the Left. The Attack began about 7 a Clock, upon a signal of a Mine the Beliegers sprung up at each of the Angles; and the Men behav'd themselves with so much Bravery upon that Occasion, that they soon beat the Enemy out of the Cover'd Way with great Slaughter, and made a Judgment close to the Pallisado's. The Action was very bloody and Obstinate, by reason the Beliegers were expos'd to the Fire of the Ravellins and other Works, for near two Hours before they could cover themselves, which Occasioned the greatest part of their Loss, being computed in the whole to amount to near 1400 Men Kill'd or Wounded; In the mean time, the Duke of *Vendosme* (who arriv'd at *Valemennes* the 4th of *August*) was drawing together an Army, with which he threaten'd to attempt the Relief of *M K N I N*; whereupon, the Duke of *Maribo*

ANNO

1706.

W

Signe of  
M K N I N

1046b

(a) *M K N I N*, a town of the Low-countries, in the Kingdom of *Flanders*, one of the strongest and most regular fortifications in Europe, notwithstanding which (together with the vigorous Resistance of a numerous Garrison, and a valiant Commander) the Confederates made themselves Masters of it in 11 Days; after the breaching of the trenches. It stands on the River *Eys*, 6 Miles South West of *Contra*, 9 almost North of *Lille*, and 48 almost South-East of *Brux*. Longitude, 22. 19. Latitude, 50. 34.



**ANNO** 1706. rough caus'd his Army to make a Motion, and encamp'd at *Helchin*, the Left Wing being extended to *Laure* near *Menin*, which frustrated the Enemy's Designs, so that the Siege was carried on with all possible Diligence. On the 19th, the Confederate Troops began two Saps in Order to make a Descent into the Ditch, and on the 20th, finish'd two Batteries (One of Six, and the other of Five pieces of Cannon) which began to Fire upon the Bastion and Ravelin the next Morning by break of Day; and two more Batteries being perfected were ready to play the 22d in the Morning. But, the Duke of *Marlborough* going thither to see what Progress was made, the Governor beat a Parley; and Hostages being Exchang'd, the Capitulation was concluded for the Garrison to march out with all the Usual Marks of Honour. Pursuant therunto, the Duke of *Argyle* (who had remarkably distinguish'd himself in the Attack of the Counterscarpe) took Possession of the *Bruges* Gate on the 23d, with a Guard of 200 Men: And, the next Day, the Garrison (consisting of 12 Battalions of Foot, and 3 Squadrons of dismounted Dragoons, making in all about 4000 Men) march'd out of the Place, under a Guard of 200 Confederate Horse, and were conducted to *Doway*. The same Day, Major General *Welderden* (being appointed to command in *MENIN*) took Possession of the Town with 3 Dutch Battalions of Foot. There was found among the Artillery 4 Pieces of Cannon with the Arms of *ENGLAND*, taken at the Battle of *Landen*, which the Duke of *Marlborough* Order'd to be sent to *England*: And, at the same time, gave the Necessary Directions for levelling the Approaches, and repairing the Fortifications of the Place. The Loss which either Parry sustain'd during this Siege, is particulariz'd in the following Letter from General *Salisb* to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*.

SIR,

General Salisb's Letter to Mr. Secretary Fagel.

" I do my self the Honour to Acquaint You, that the Garrison of *MENIN* march'd out Yesterday, about 10 in the Fore-Noon, according to the Capitulation, making in all about 4000 Men; so that they had in this Siege 1300 Men Kill'd or Wounded. My Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur the Velt-Mareschal *D'Auverquerque* saw the Garrison march out, and every thing was perform'd in good Order. As to the Loss they have sustain'd in this Siege, your

of the present W A R.

1773

"your Honour may see it in the following List. We **ANNO**  
"have found in the Place 33 pieces of Brass Cannon, 1706.  
"and 10 of Iron, besides several other pieces that were  
"buried under Ground, 6 Mortars, 810 double Barrels  
"of Powder, 387 double Barrels of Musket-Ball, be-  
"sides a great Quantity of all other sorts of Ammuni-  
"tion and Provisions, of which I have not yet an ex-  
"act List. The Battalions of *Heyden*, *Saxen*, *Hessenach*,  
"*Chambrier*, *Ufflingen*, and *Floor*, are march'd into the  
"Place, to remain there in Garrison till further Orders.

I A M, &c.

Sign'd,

*B. W. SALISCH.*

**T**HE Allies having thus Victoriously taken Possession  
of *MENIN*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the  
19th, gave Orders to his Brother (Lieutenant-General  
*Churchill*) to besiege (a) *DENDERMOND* in Form, *Siege of*  
and 3 Days after, his Grace arriv'd in the Camp with *Deindermond*  
the States-Deputies, to hasten the Siege of that Import-  
tant Place. As to the Particulars, there cannot be a  
more Authentick Account, than what is contain'd in the  
two following Letters to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I ARRIV'D here last *Thursday* Night, with Mon- *The Duke*  
"sieur *De Gassinga*, and Monsieur *De Geldermalsen*, to *of Marlbo-*  
"hasten the Attack of this Place, and am very glad *rough's Let-*  
"I can Acquaint Your High-Mightinesses, that this *ter to the*  
"Morning, about 10 a Clock, the Garrison beat a Par-  
"ley, demanding Honourable Conditions: But my  
"Brother return'd answer, that he could grant them  
"no other Terms, then that they should remain Priso-  
"ners of WAR; yet that they should have their  
"Baggage, provided they did declare themselves, and  
"deliver

---

(a) *DENDERMOND*, a strong Town of the Low-Countries, in  
the Kingdom of *Flanders*. It was block'd up by the Confederates soon after  
the Battle of *Ramillica*, and surrender'd to the Duke of *Marlborough* af-  
ter a formal Siege the beginning of August. It stands on the River *Scheld*,  
and *Dender*, 12 Miles East of *Ghent*, 14 South-West of *Antwerp*, and  
17 North-West of *Brussels*. Longitude. 23. 22. Latitude. 51. 6.

**'ANNO** " delivers up one of the Gates, in two Hours time  
 1742. " They rejected this Proposal, and the Hostages having  
 been sent back, Orders were given to renew the At-  
 tack : Whereupon, the Garrison desir'd a further  
 Cessation of Arms for an Hour, at the Expiration of  
 which, they surrender'd, and about Five deliver'd up  
 the Gate of *Mechlin*. They are to march out next  
*Tuesday*, in order to be conducted to *Holland*. I heart-  
 ily congratulate your High-Mightiness upon this  
 happy Event, in which, the Hand of GOD has  
 visibly appear'd : It having been observ'd, that for  
 several Years past, there has not been, in this Coun-  
 try, so favourable a Season for such an Enterprise.

**I att.**

## AC, HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

From the Camp  
before DENVER  
AT(ND), Sept. 9, 1904.

**MARLBOROUGH**

## FLIGHT and MIGHTY LORDS.

10. <sup>Prepared</sup> <sup>to take about</sup> <sup>the capture</sup> <sup>of the</sup> <sup>document</sup> **A**CCORDING to our last, the Trenches were o-  
 pen'd, and the Batteries finish'd, so that they began  
 to play Yesterday Morning, with so great Fury and  
 Execution, that the Breaches in the Redoubt, and  
 Work that cover'd it, being wide enough this Morn-  
 ing, our Men carried the same by Storm, with  
 great Bravery, and little Loss: Whereupon  
 they'd immediately desired to Capitulate  
 Hostages for that Purpose. Their Priso-  
 ners been brought to us, and to my Lord  
<sup>rough</sup>, whilst we were all in the  
 Assault: several Messages were  
 forwards, and the Agreement  
 about 5 this Afternoon, to  
 to remain Prisoners of War  
 ever, that they shall be  
 Passage: And accordi-  
 to us the State of  
 Amicable with  
 the next Morn-  
 ing: Night  
 work shall be

# of the Present W A R.

" Duty to congratulate your High-Mightiness, upon  
" this Speedy and Happy Success.

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ANNO

1706.



We are,

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

From the Camp before

Sign'd,

DENDERMOND.

S. V. GOSLINGA.

Sept. 9. 1706.

A. V. BORSSSELE, Lord  
of GRILDERMALSSEN.

**A**FTER the Surrender of *Dendermond*, the Confederates form'd the Siege of (a) *ARTII*, which <sup>ARTH</sup> was Invested the 16th of *September*, by 40 Battalions, <sup>Hefen'd.</sup> and 40 Squadrons, under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*. The Trenches were open'd the 20th, and the Attacks were carried on with so much Success, that on the 29th, the Beliegers made a Lodgment on the cover'd Way; and in the Night, between the last of *September*, and the first of *October*, they took Possession of the Counter-Scar, before the Bastion which was Attack'd, and oblig'd the Garrison to beat a Parley, at 6 a Clock in the Afternoon: Who refusing at first to surrender, upon the Conditions offer'd them by Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, the Hostilities were renew'd; But hearing a Parley the second time, it was then agreed, that the Enemy should surrender themselves <sup>and surren-</sup> Prisoners of W A R. The Garrison consisted of 2100 <sup>der'd.</sup> Men, of which, 900 were Kill'd or Wounded in the Siege: And the Confederates lost about 900 Men before the Place. Soon after the Surrender of the Town, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* wrote the following Letter to Monsieur *Wagel*, Secretary to the States-General.

(a) *ARTII*, a strong Frontier Town of the Low-Countries, in the Archduchy of *Hainault*, the Marquisate of the Territory of *Brabant*, subject to the Spaniards, who had it restor'd by the French in 1678. The French took it again in 1697, but restor'd it the same year by the Treaty of *Reiswick*: And, the Confederates (under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*) took Possession of it the present 11th of *September*. It stands on the River *Dender*, 14 Miles almost North-West of *Mons*, 24 almost South-West of *Brussels*, and 24 South of *Ghent*. Longitude 23. 3. Latitude 50. 47.

S I R,

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1706.



Monieur  
D'Auver-  
querque's  
Letter to  
Mr. Secreta-  
ry Nagel.

S I R,

## A Compleat HISTORY

"AFTER we had made our-selves Masters of the Cover'd-Way of the Counterfearp, and while I was in the Approaches, about 6 a-Clock last Night, the Enemy beat a Parley, and sent out two Officers to demand an Honourable Capitulation. I signified to them that they were to hope for no other Terms, than to be receiv'd Prisoners of WAR; that out of consideration for the Officers, I would allow them their Swords and Baggage, and the Soldiers their Knapfacks, and gave them half an Hours time to resolve what to do. I sent one of my Adjutants with them, to know the Governor's Resolution; who return'd immediately, and told me, he would not agree to it: Whereupon, the Hostilities were renew'd. But, to Day, towards Noon, the Besieg'd having beat a Parley again, and sent back the two Officers that came out to treat with me last Night (one of which, is a Colonel, the other an Adjutant to the Duke of Vendesme) it was agreed, after some Debate, that the Garrison should surrender themselves Prisoners of WAR. We shall take Possession of a Gate to Morrow, and the Garrison is to march out on Monday. I do my self the Honour to congratulate their High-Mightinesses, with all my Heart, upon the surrender of this Place. I Wish and Hope, that the Almighty will bless more and more, the Arms of the State, and its high Allies, and make them Victorious. My Adjutant (Lieutenant-Colonel Mordaigu) is order'd to carry this News to their High-Mightinesses.

October 2d 1706.

I remain, &amp;c.

AUVERQUERQUE.

The Cam-  
paign ends  
in the Ne-  
therlands.

THE Confederates having happily made all their important and memorable Conquests, the Duke of Vendesme caus'd the Garrisons of Mons and Charleroy to be Re-inforc'd, being apprehensive that the Allies might have a design upon one of those Places: But, the Season being too far advanc'd for any great Undertaking, and the Troops too much Fatigu'd, the Duke of Marlborough, having made some Motion for the Convenience of

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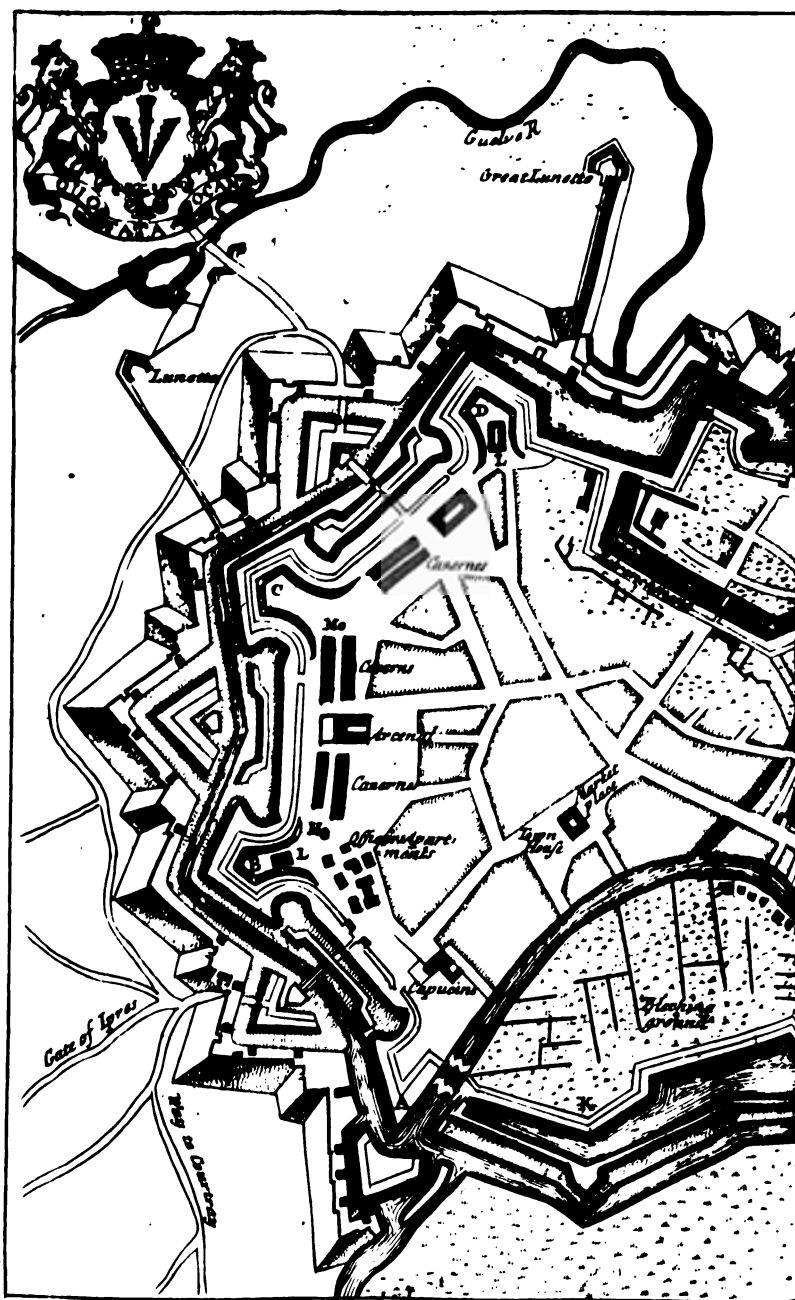
of Foraging, left the Army at *Ghieslenghein*, under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*; and on the 27th of *October*, went to *Brussels*, where he was receiv'd with all imaginable Marks of Honour and Esteem by the whole City. Having continued there 3 Days, he return'd to the Army, from whence he set out for the *Hague*, on *November* the 3th; and the next Day, the Troops mov'd to *St. Quintin Lennick*, in order to separate and march into *Winter-Quarters*, which were regulated in the following Manner. The *English* Forces were Garrison'd in *Ghent*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Ingoldby*: The *Danes* in *Bruges*: And, the *Prussians* and *Lunenburgers* along the *Demer*, and between the *Maese*, and the *Rhine*. Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* was appointed to Command in chief in the *Netherlands*, and to reside at *Brussels*; having under him, Messieurs *Dopff* and *Hukelome* (Lieutenants-General) and Monsieur *Villates*, and Prince *William* of *Hesse-Cassel* (Major-General) Count *Tilly* (General of the Horse) was to command in *Louvain*, with Lieutenant-General *Delem*, and the Earl of *Athlone* (Major-General) General *Salisch* was appointed to Command the Infantry in *Mechlin*, with Lieutenant-General *Dompere*, and Major-General *Collier*. The Earl of *Albemarle* commanded on the *Maese*, having under him Messieurs *Hompesch* and *Oxensteyn* (Lieutenants-General) and Messieurs *Souteland* and *La Leog* (Major-General) Major-General *Murray* in *Courtray*: Major-General *Pallant* in *Menin*: Brigadier *Pallant* in *Aeth*: Major-General *Lauder* in *Dendermond*: Lieutenant-General *Spaar* in *Ostend*: And, Lieutenant-General *Fagel* in *Sluyce*, and the *Dutch Flanders*. The Duke of *Marlborough* (on the 9th of *November*) arriv'd at the *Hague*; where having receiv'd the Complements of the States, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, on his Glorious and Successful CAMPAIGN, and settled several other Important Affairs; His Grace sail'd from the *Maese* the 26th, and came to *London* three Days after; where he receiv'd the Thanks of the House of Commons, for his Eminent Services to Her Majesty and the Kingdom, in the signal Victories and Successes obtain'd over the common Enemy. The 31st of *December*, was appointed by Her Majesty to be observ'd as a Day of solemn Thanksgiving for the wonderful Successes of the CAMPAIGN: And a few Days before, the Standards and Colours taken at the Battle of *RAMILLIES*, were carried in Procession

ANNO  
1706.

W

The Confederate Army  
march into  
Winter  
Quarters.


The Duke  
of Marlborough  
rough ar-  
rives at Lon-  
don.









Course of the *Lys*, that the Boats loaden with Artillery *ANNO* and Ammunition might come up from thence to *Courtray*. 1706.   
 At last the Siege of (a) *MENIN* was resolv'd upon; (A place which was a Key to the *French* Conquests in the *Netherlands*; on whose Fortifications, the Celebrated Engineer *Monsieur D' Vauban* had exerted his utmost Skill, and the Reduction whereof, would both add great Reputation to the Arms of the Allies, and secure their late Acquisitions) It was invested *July* the *Siege of* *MENIN* 23d, by General *Salisch*; but waiting for the coming up of the Artillery from *Ghent*, the Trenches were not Open'd till the 4th of *August*; And then the Approaches were carried on in the usual Forms, without any remarkable Occurrence till the 18th, when the Saps on the Right and Left being advanc'd as far as the Saliant Angles of the Counterscarpe, the Disposition was made for Attacking it in the Evening. Lieutenant-General *Scholten*, and the Earl of *Orkney* commanded at the two Attacks, and each had under him a Major-General, and a Brigadier, with 300 Grenadiers, as many Workmen, and a Detachment of the like Number of Fuziliers to cover them; the whole being sustain'd by the 9 Battalions that Reliev'd the Trenches, 4 on the Right, and 5 on the Left. The Attack began about 7 a Clock, upon a signal of a Mine the Besiegers sprung up at each of the Angles; and the Men behav'd themselves with so much Bravery upon that Occasion, that they soon beat the Enemy out of the Cover'd Way with great Slaughter, and made a Lodgment close to the Pallisado's. The Action was very Bloody and Obstinate, by reason the Besiegers were expos'd to the Fire of the Ravelins and other Works, for near two Hours before they could cover themselves, which Occasioned the greatest part of their Loss, being computed in the whole to amount to near 1400 Men Kill'd or Wounded. In the mean time, the Duke of *Vendosme* (who arriv'd at *Valenciennes* the 4th of *August*) was drawing together an Army, with which he threatned to attempt the Relief of *MENIN*; whereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough*

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(a) *MENIN*, a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of *Flanders*, one of the strongest and most regular Fortifications in Europe; notwithstanding which (together with the Vigorous Resistance of a Numerous Garrison, and a Resolute Commander) the Confederates made themselves Masters of it in 18 Days after the Opening of the Trenches. It stands on the River *Lys*, 5 Miles South-West of *Courtray*, 9 almost North of *Lille*, and 12 almost South-East of *Ipres*. Longitude. 22. 19. Latitude, 50. 50.

**ANNO** 1706. *rough* caus'd his Army to make a Motion, and encamp'd at *Helchin*, the Left Wing being extended to *Lauwe* near *Menin*, which frustrated the Enemy's Designs, so that the Siege was carried on with all possible Diligence. On the 19th, the Confederate Troops began two Saps in Order to make a Descent into the Ditch, and on the 20th, finish'd two Batteries (One of Six, and the other of Five pieces of Cannon) which began to Fire upon the Bastion and Ravelin the next Morning by break of Day; and two more Batteries being perfected were ready to play the 22d in the Morning. But, the Duke of *Marlborough* going thither to see what Progress was made, the Governor beat a Parley; and Hostages being Exchang'd, the Capitulation was concluded for the Garrison to march out with all the Usual Marks of Honour. Pursuant thereunto, the Duke of *Argyle* (who had remarkeably distinguish'd himself in the Attack of the Counterscarpe) took Possession of the *Bruges* Gate on the 23d, with a Guard of 200 Men: And, the next Day, the Garrison (consisting of 12 Battalions of Foot, and 3 Squadrons of dismounted Dragoons, making in all about 4000 Men) march'd out of the Place, under a Guard of 200 Confederate Horse, and were conducted to *Doway*. The same Day, Major-General *Welderem* (being appointed to command in *MENIN*) took Possession of the Town with 5 *Dutch* Battalions of Foot. There was found among the Artillery 4 Pieces of Cannon with the Arms of *ENGLAND*, taken at the Battle of *Landen*, which the Duke of *Marlborough* Order'd to be sent to *England*: And, at the same time, gave the Necessary Directions for levelling the Approaches, and repairing the Fortifications of the Place. The Loss which either Party sustain'd during this Siege, is particulariz'd in the following Letter from General *Salisch* to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*.

S I R,

General Salisch's Letter to Mr. Secretary Fagel.

" I do my self the Honour to Acquaint You, that the Garrison of *MENIN* march'd out Yesterday, about 10 in the Fore-Noon, according to the Capitulation, making in all about 4000 Men; so that they had in this Siege 1300 Men Kill'd or Wounded. My Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur the Velt-Mareschal *D'Auverquerque* saw the Garrison march out, and every thing was perform'd in good Order. As to the Loss they have sustain'd in this Siege,

" your

"your Honour may see it in the following List. We **ANNO**  
 "have found in the Place 55 pieces of Brass Cannon, 1706.  
 "and 10 of Iron, besides several other pieces that were  
 "buried under Ground, 6 Mortars, 810 double Barrels  
 "of Powder, 387 double Barrels of Musket-Ball, be-  
 "sides a great Quantity of all other sorts of Ammuni-  
 "tion and Provisions, of which I have not yet an ex-  
 "act List. The Battalions of *Heyden*, *Saxen Eysenach*,  
 "*Chambrier*, *Ufflingen*, and *Floor*, are march'd into the  
 "Place, to remain there in Garrison till further Orders.

I A M, &c.

Sign'd,

E. W. SALISCH.

THE Allies having thus Victoriously taken Possession  
 of *MENIN*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the  
 29th, gave Orders to his Brother (Lieutenant-General  
*Churchil*) to besiege (a) *DENDERMOND* in Form; *Siege of*  
 and 3 Days after, his Grace arriv'd in the Camp with *Dendermond*  
 the States-Deputies, to hasten the Siege of that Import-  
 tant Place. As to the Particulars, there cannot be a  
 more Authentick Account, than what is contain'd in the  
 two following Letters to the States-General.

#### HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I ARRIV'D here last *Thursday* Night, with Mon- *The Duke*  
 "sieur *De Gossinga*, and Monsieur *De Geldermalsen*, to *of Marlbo-*  
 "hasten the Attack of this Place; and am very glad *rough's Let-*  
 "I can Acquaint Your High-Mightinesses, that this *ter to the*  
 "Morning, about 10 a Clock, the Garrison beat a Par- *States*  
 "ley, demanding Honourable Conditions: But my  
 "Brother return'd answer, that he could grant them  
 "no other Terms, then that they should remain Priso-  
 "ners of WAR; yet that they should have their  
 "Baggage, provided they did declare themselves, and  
 "deliver

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(a) *DENDERMOND*, a strong Town of the Low-Countries, in  
 the Earldom of Flanders. It was block'd up by the Confederates soon after  
 the Battle of Ramillies, and surrender'd to the Duke of Marlborough af-  
 ter a formal Siege the beginning of August. It stands on the River Scheld,  
 and Dender, 12 Miles East of Ghent, 14 South-West of Antwerp, and  
 17 North-West of Brussels. Longitude. 23. 22. Latitude. 51. 6.

ANNO

1706.



" deliver up one of the Gates, in two Hours time.  
 " They rejected this Proposal, and the Hostages having  
 " been sent back, Orders were given to renew the At-  
 " tack : Whereupon, the Garrison desir'd a further  
 " Cessation of Arms for an Hour, at the Expiration of  
 " which, they surrender'd, and about Five deliver'd up  
 " the Gate of *Mechlin*. They are to march out next  
 " *Tuesday*, in order to be conducted to *Holland*. I hear-  
 " tily congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this  
 " happy Event, in which, the Hand of GOD has  
 " Visibly appear'd : It having been observ'd, that for  
 " several Years past, there has not been, in this Coun-  
 " try, so favourable a Season for such an Enterprize.

I am,

&amp;c. HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

From the Camp  
 before DENDER-  
 MOND, Sept. 3, 1706.

MARLBOROUGH.

## HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The States  
 Deputation  
 Letter about  
 the Surren-  
 der of Den-  
 dermond.

ACCORDING to our last, the Trenches were o-  
 pen'd, and the Batteries finish'd, so that they began  
 to play Yesterday Morning, with so great Fury and  
 Execution, that the Breaches in the Redoubt, and  
 Work that cover'd it, being wide enough this Mor-  
 ning, our Men carried the same by Storm, with  
 great Bravery, and little Loss : Whereupon, the Be-  
 sieg'd immediately desir'd to Capitulate, and sent us  
 Hostages for that Purpose. Their Proposals having  
 been brought to us, and to my Lord Duke of *Marlbo-  
 rough*, whilst we were all in the Trenches to see the  
 Assault ; several Messages were sent backwards and  
 forwards, and the Agreement was at last concluded  
 about 3 this Afternoon, by which, the Garrison are  
 to remain Prisoners of WAR ; on Condition, how-  
 ever, that they shall be allow'd their Swords and  
 Baggage : And accordingly, they have deliver'd up  
 to us the Gate of *Mechlin*. We shall confer further  
 Measures with my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, about  
 the next Enterprize ; and we shall wait for your  
 High-Mightinesses Orders, to know where the Gar-  
 rison shall be conducted. We have thought it our  
 " Duty

of the Present W A R.

"Duty to congratulate your High-Mightinesses, upon  
"this Speedy and Happy Success.

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ANNO  
1706.



We are,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

From the Camp before

Sign'd,

DENDERMOND.

S. V. GOSLINGA.

Sept. 6. 1706.

A. V. BORSSELE, Lord  
of GELDERMALEN.

AFTER the Surrender of *Dendermond*, the Confederates form'd the Siege of (a) *AETH*, which <sup>Besieg'd.</sup> was Invested the 16th of *September*, by 40 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*. The Trenches were open'd the 20th, and the Attacks were carried on with so much Success, that on the 29th, the Besiegers made a Lodgment on the cover'd Way; and in the Night, between the last of *September*, and the first of *October*, they took Possession of the Counter-Guard, before the Bastion which was Attack'd, and oblig'd the Garrison to beat a Parley, at 6 a Clock in the Afternoon: Who refusing at first to surrender, upon the Conditions offer'd them by Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, the Hostilities were renew'd; But beating a Parley the second time, it was then agreed, that the Enemy should surrender themselves <sup>And surren- der'd.</sup> Prisoners of WAR. The Garrison consisted of 2100 Men, of which, 500 were Kill'd or Wounded in the Siege: And the Confederates lost about 900 Men before the Place. Soon after the Surrender of the Town, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* wrote the following Letter to Monsieur *Fagel*, Secretary to the States-General.

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(a) *AETH*, a strong Frontier Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Hainault, the Marquisate of the Territory of Brabant, subject to the Spaniards, who had it restor'd by the French in 1678. The French took it again in 1697, but restor'd it the same Year by the Peace of Reswick: And, the Confederates (under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*) took Possession of it the present CAMPAIGN. It stands on the River *Dender*, 14 Miles almost North-West of *Mons*, 22 almost South-West of *Brussels*, and 24 South of *Ghent*. Longitude 23. 3. Latitude 50. 47.

S I R,

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1706.

## A Compleat HISTORY

S I R,

Monsieur  
D'Auver-  
querque's  
Letter to  
Mr. Secre-  
ry Pagel.

"AFTER we had made our-selves Masters of the Cover'd-Way of the Counterescarp, and while I was in the Approaches, about 6 a-Clock last Night, the Enemy beat a Parley, and sent out two Officers to demand an Honourable Capitulation. I signified to them that they were to hope for no other Terms, than to be receiv'd Prisoners of WAR; that out of consideration for the Officers, I would allow them their Swords and Baggage, and the Soldiers their Knapfacks, and gave them half an Hours time to resolve what to do. I sent one of my Adjutants with them, to know the Governor's Resolution; who return'd immediately, and told me, he would not agree to it: Whereupon, the Hostilities were renew'd. But, to Day, towards Noon, the Besieg'd having beat a Parley again, and sent back the two Officers that came out to treat with me last Night (one of which is a Colonel, the other an Adjutant to the Duke of Vendesme) it was agreed, after some Debate, that the Garrison should surrender themselves Prisoners of WAR. We shall take Possession of a Gate to Morrow, and the Garrison is to march out on Monday. I do my self the Honour to congratulate their High-Mightinesses, with all my Heart, upon the surrender of this Place. I Wish and Hope, that the Almighty will bless more and more, the Arms of the State, and its high Allies, and make them Victorious. My Adjutant (Lieutenant-Colonel Mortaign) is order'd to carry this News to their High-Mightinesses.

October 2d 1706.

I remain, &c.

AUVERKERQUE.

The Cam-  
paign ends  
in the Ne-  
therlands.

THE Confederates having happily made all their important and memorable Conquests, the Duke of Vendesme caus'd the Garrisons of Mons and Charleroy to be Re-inforc'd, being apprehensive that the Allies might have a design upon one of those Places: But, the Season being too far advanc'd for any great Undertaking, and the Troops too much Fatigu'd, the Duke of Marlborough, having made some Motion for the Convenienc

ut

of Foraging, left the Army at *Ghieslenghein*, under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*; and on the 27th of *October*, went to *Brussels*, where he was receiv'd


ANNO  
1706.

with all imaginable Marks of Honour and Esteem by the whole City. Having continued there 3 Days, he return'd to the Army, from whence he set out for the *Hague*, on *November* the 5th; and the next Day, the Troops mov'd to *St. Quintin Lennick*, in order to separate and march into Winter-Quarters, which were regulated in the following Manner. The *English* Forces were Garrison'd in *Ghent*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Ingoldsby*: The *Danes* in *Bruges*: And, the *Prussians* and *Lunenburgers* along the *Demer*, and between the *Maese*, and the *Rhine*. Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* was appointed to Command in chief in the *Netherlands*, and to reside at *Brussels*; having under him, Messieurs *Dopst* and *Hukelome* (Lieutenants-General) and Monsieur *Villates*, and Prince *William* of *Hesse-Cassel* (Majors-General) Count *Tilly* (General of the Horse) was to command in *Louvain*, with Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, and the Earl of *Athlone* (Major-General) General *Salisch* was appointed to Command the Infantry in *Mechlin*, with Lieutenant-General *Dompere*, and Major-General *Collier*. The Earl of *Albemarle* commanded on the *Maese*, having under him Messieurs *Hompesch* and *Oxensteyn* (Lieutenants-General) and Messieurs *Souteland* and *La Leeg* (Majors-General) Major-General *Murray* in *Courtray*: Major-General *Pallant* in *Menin*: Brigadier *Pallant* in *Aeth*: Major-General *Lauder* in *Dendermond*: Lieutenant-General *Spaar* in *Ostend*: And, Lieutenant-General *Fagel* in *Sluyce*, and the *Dutch Flanders*. The Duke of *Marlborough* (on the 9th of *November*) arriv'd at the *Hague*; where having receiv'd the Complements of the States, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, on his Glorious and Successful CAMPAIGN, and settled several other Important Affairs; His Grace sail'd from the *Maese* the 26th, and came to *London* three Days after; where he receiv'd the Thanks of the House of Commons, for his Eminent Services to Her Majesty and the Kingdom, in the signal Victories and Successes obtain'd over the common Enemy. The 31st of *December*, was appointed by Her Majesty to be observ'd as a Day of solemn Thanksgiving for the wonderful Successes of the CAMPAIGN: And a few Days before, the Standards and Colours taken at the Battle of *RAMILLIES*, were carried in Procession

The Confederate Army march into Winter Quarters.

The Duke of Marlborough arrives at London.



ANNO 1706.  cession from St. James's Park to Guildhall (in the same manner as those taken at the Battle of BLEINHEIM were carried, two Years before, from the Tower to Westminster-hall) and there hung up, to remain as Trophies of that ever-Memorable Victory.

Preparations  
of the  
French for  
the Siege of  
Turin.

HAVING thus given a particular Account of what is most remarkable in the (N.B.) NETHERLANDS, it is very proper to insert the Memorable Siege and Battle of (a) TURIN, with which I shall finish the CAMPAIGN. The fatal Blow the French receiv'd at Ramillies, made People believe they would give over their Designs against Turin; but the Preparations for the Siege being made, and they thinking it impossible that Prince Eugene should attempt to Relieve that Place, they resolv'd to Besiege it, in hopes that the taking thereof, and the entire Reduction of Piedmont (which they thought a sure Game) would make amends for their other Losses. They boasted that they had form'd an Army (under the Duke De la Feuillade) for that Enterprize, consisting of 68 Battalions, and 88 Squadrons: 250 Officers of Artillery: 800 Gunners: 250 Bombardiers and Miners; and 4000 Pioneers: And, that they had also provided for that SIEGE, 160 Pieces of Heavy Cannon: 80 Mortars: 100000 Bullets: 27000 Bombs: 1100000 Pound Weight of Powder: 300000 Weight of Lead: 80000 Grenado's, &c. all which were laid up in the Magazines of Casal, Crescentino, and Chiavasso

THE

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(N.B.) THE Principal Design of this Undertaking, was only to include the most Material Transactions of the late WAR in the NETHERLANDS: But, where any thing very Remarkable, either in ITALY or GERMANY has occur'd; I hope the Reader will pardon a Digression, for the better Illustration of this HISTORY.

(a) TURIN, a Strong and Splendid City of Italy, with a fine Castle; the Marquisate of the Principality of PIEDMONT, in the Territory of Turin; an Arch-Bishoprick and University, subject to the Duke of Savoy, and his Seat. The French besieg'd it very Vigorously the present CAMPAIGN, and reduc'd it to great Extremities: But, September the 7th, the Duke of Savoy, and Prince Eugene, reliev'd it, gaining a compleat Victory over their Enemies. It stands in a very Fruitful Pleasant Plain, on the River Po, 20 Miles nigh East of Pignerol, 78 almost West of Genoa and Milan, 100 almost East of Grenoble and Cambray, 120 South-East of Geneva, 154 almost South of Lyons, 250 West of Venice, 360 South-East of Paris, 340 North-West of Rome, and 460 South-West of Vienna. Longitude 27. 26. Latitude 44. 34.

THE Duke of SAVOY (who had resolv'd to defend the Place to the last Extremity) added new Works to its Fortifications, and took all the Care and Precaution that Humane Nature was capable of. The French King, at the same time, us'd all possible Means to persuade his Royal Highness to forsake the Allies, by not only offering him the Government of the *Milanese* for his Life, but several Millions of Livres for repairing his Fortified Places that had been demolish'd : But, he rejected those Proposals, and declar'd his Resolution firmly to adhere to the Interest of the Grand Alliance. The King of France, finding that the Duke of Savoy refus'd his Offers, resolv'd (if possible) to reduce him by Force ; and forthwith dispatch'd his Orders to the Duke *De la Feuillade* to form the Siege of *TURIN* with all possible Diligence. Accordingly, he caus'd the Lines of Circumvallation and Controvallation to be carried on : And, the latter being finish'd by the 30th of May (N.S.) and the other the 2d of June, the Trenches were open'd the same Night, both against the Town and Citadel. His Royal Highness having the next Day view'd the Enemy's Works, order'd the Guards in the Citadel, and at the Gate *Susa*, to be doubl'd, and gave other necessary Directions for the Defence of the Place. On the 6th of June, his Royal Highness gave Orders for the planting of 60 Pieces of Cannon on the Bastion *De la Consolare*, near the Citadel, and upon some other Works. The next Day, the Duke *De la Feuillade*, sent Monsieur *De Marignan* (his Quarter-Master General) with a Trumpet, to the grand Guard, to acquaint his Royal Highness, " That the Duke had receiv'd Orders " from Court, to form the Siege of *TURIN*; and at " the same time, to have all imaginable Regard to the " Royal Family there ; and offer to them Passports with " a Guard before the Siege was begun. In Answer to which, his Royal Highness sent Word, " That, he was " very much oblig'd to the King, for the Offer his Majesty was pleas'd to make him : That he did not think " at present to remove his Family : That whenever he " should remove them, he should have no Occasion for " a Pass or a Guard ; and that the Duke *De la Feuillade* " might execute his Master's Orders, and begin the " Siege when he thought fit. So, the Besiegers (on the 8th of June) began to Bombard the Citadel and Town, and continu'd the three following Days, without doing any considerable Damage : And, at the same

*TURIN*  
*Invested.*

**ANNO** 1706. want of Ammunition, had not Prince *Eugene*, with indefatigable Diligence, come up seasonably to its Relief. Who having cross'd a Country, full of deep Ditches and Canals; pass'd the *Po*, penetrated into the *Ferrareze* and the *Modaneze*, took *Final*, *Carpi*, *Reggio*, and other Places; and not only march'd to the Enemy towards *Guaftalla*, but even went thro' the Important Passage of *Stradella* (where he might Easily have been stopp'd) at last, on the 29th of *August*, happily joyn'd the Duke of *Savoy*, and made Way for the Ever-Famous Battle of *TURIN*; which in two Hours time, defeated at once, both the Ambitious Projects and Forces of the Enemy. An Account of that memorable Action, is particularly compriz'd in the following Relation from the Baron *De Hobendorff*, to the States-General, which deserves to be transmitted to Posterity.

Prince Eugene  
joyns  
the Duke of  
Savoy.

### HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

An Account  
of the Battle  
of Turin.

"I AM very happy, in being chosen by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, and by Prince *Eugene*, to bring your High-Mightinesses the News of the Glorious Victory, which they gain'd over the Enemy the 7th of this Month, in the Neighbourhood of *TURIN*. His Royal Highness, and Prince *Eugene*, hope you will take no less part in their good Fortune, than you have in their Glory, by the great Succours you so generously sent to the Prince, who of all the World most deserves them. At length, after having pass'd 4 great Rivers (which serv'd for Ditches to the 4 Intrenchments the Enemy had made to hinder our Passage,) and after 34 Marches, our Army arriv'd near *TURIN*, the 30th of *August*.

"THE first of *September*, his Royal Highness joyn'd Us with his Horse, and the whole Army pass'd the *Po* the 4th, between *Montcalier* and *Carignan* towards *Quiers*; and 4 Battalions, and 10000 Militia were left under the Command of Count *Santena*, with a certain Quantity of Powder, to be thrown into *TURIN*, in case the Enemy should quit the Hill, to oppose our Army with all their Forces.

ON

of the Count *D'Aubeterre*) with Orders to pursue the Duke of *Savoy* : Which pursuit prov'd very advantageous to his Royal Highness ; for, from the 10th of *June* to the 5th of *July*, great part of the Forces employ'd in the Siege of *Turin*, being engag'd in this Expedition, it not only very much retarded the Progress of the Siege, but gave Prince *Eugene* an Opportunity at last, to come up just time enough to relieve the Place, in hopes of which Succours, tho' the Siege was vigorously push'd on, yet it was as nobly Defended. However, on *August* the 4th, the Enemy Attack'd the first Counterscarp of the Citadel, and took it after a Bloody Resistance, which lasted for about three Hours, having had 20 Officers, 3 Engineers, and 300 Men kill'd, besides 400 Wounded in the Action. After this, they continued to perfect their Lodgments and Batteries ; but, the Besieg'd sprung so many Mines, that they had no Batteries ready till the 21st. On the 25th in the Morning, the Besieg'd sprung a Mine, which buried several Men, blew up Nine Pieces of Cannon, and threw down three out of five Batteries, that were on the cover'd Way. On the 26th, in the Night, the Half-Moon and Counterguards were attack'd, and carried by the Besiegers : But, those who defended the Half-Moon, retir'd into a Wall'd Redoubt at the Neck of it, and from thence to the Flank of the Bastions, and made such a terrible Fire upon the Enemy for 3 Hours together, that the next Morning they drove them from the Counterguards with such Slaughter, that they own'd themselves, they had in those Attacks, near 500 Men Kill'd. On the 28th of *August*, the Duke of *Orleans* arriv'd in the Camp, with 40 Squadrons, 11 Regiments of Dragoons, and 40 Battalions. The Besiegers (encourag'd by these Re-inforcements) on the last of *August*, made a second Assault upon the Half-Moon, and the two Counter-Guards before the Citadel, but were Repuls'd with greater Loss than on the 26th ; the Besieg'd making a terrible Fire with their small Arms, and springing several Mines with extraordinary Success : For of seven Batteries (some of 5, others of 6 Pieces of Cannon) which the Besiegers had on the Cover'd-Way, not one was left ; the Mines of the Besieg'd having ruin'd them all. Notwithstanding, these Repulses and Disadvantages on the side of the Besiegers, and the admirable Courage and Resolution of the Besieg'd ; yet *TURIN* must inevitably have been lost, for

*The first Counter-scarp taken.*

*The Half-Moon and Counter-guards taken and re-taken.*

ANNO  
1706.



"only the more to inflame our Valiant Soldiers.  
"Within half Cannon-shot we form'd into *Battalia*;  
"all the Generals took their Posts, Our Cannon be-  
"gan to Fire, and all the Instruments of WAR to  
"Sound. We left a proper Distance betwixt the Bri-  
"gades of our Foot, by which we might march our  
"Horse in case of Need, which Precaution was of  
"great Use to us afterwards: So upon Notice that all  
"was in Order, the whole Army mov'd in a Moment.  
"Our Infantry march'd up with their Muskets on their  
"Shoulders to the Foot of the Intrenchment: Then  
"the great Fire of the Muskets began, and as by the  
"unequal Scituation of the Ground, our Left-Wing  
"sustain'd alone for some time the Efforts of the Enemy,  
"that stopp'd them a little, but without making them  
"give Ground: At the same time, Prince *Eugene* came  
"up, drew his Sword, and putting himself at the Head  
"of the Battalions on the Left, broke into the Enemy's  
"Intrenchments in an Instant. His Royal Highness did  
"the like in the Centre, and our Right near *Luscingo*:  
"In Conclusion, we Triumph'd on all sides; and our  
"Horse advancing thro' the Intervals left for them,  
"twas no longer a Fight, but a pursuit of Runaways;  
"and our Horse counted it a Scandal to their Valour,  
"to cut down Men that fled with so great Precipitation,  
"and this sav'd many of the Enemy's Lives.

The French  
Army entire-  
ly def. aid.


The Enemy  
abandons the  
Siege of Tu-  
rin.

"BY Noon, the Victory was wholly Ours, and  
"the City entirely deliver'd; for the Enemy abandon'd  
"the Attack, and all their Camp retir'd with the Re-  
"mains of their Army, to the other side of the *Po*.  
"The rest of the Day was spent in taking several Cas-  
"cines and Redoubts possess'd by the Enemy, who all  
"yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR, and his  
"Royal Highness triumphantly enter'd his Capital that  
"Evening.

"HIGH and Mighty Lords, this is a true Rela-  
"tion of what our Army has done in *Piedmont*. I  
"forbear to speak of the Actions of the two great  
"Princes that commanded it, being at a Loss for Words  
"to describe them. I have the Honour to be sent hi-  
"ther rather to Publish the Eternal Acknowledgment  
"they promise you, than the Valour by which they  
"have

of the ~~Present~~ W A R.

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" have render'd themselves worthy of your Friendship. ANNO  
" I do it by these Lines, professing my self at the same 1706.  
" time, with most Profound Respect, 

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

Your most Humble,

and most Obedient Servant,

DE HOHENDORF.

IN this Memorable Battle (which at first was no less *The Valour of*  
Dubious, than afterwards Decisive by a compleat *the Confede-*  
Victory) His Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, to *rate Gene-*  
his Immortal Glory, did not spare his Person, but ex- *erals and Sol-*  
pos'd himself in the thickest of the Enemy's Fire, for  
for the Good of the Common Cause, and the Welfare  
of his Dominions; having every where given the Ne-  
cessary Directions, from the Beginning to the End of  
the Action. Prince *Eugene* likewise, and the other Ge-  
nerals (after his Example) as also the Officers and Sol-  
diers, perform'd on this Occasion, all that could be ex-  
pected from Brave and Experienc'd Warriours: And,  
tis wonderful to consider what Difficulties they had to  
surmount, as well by the height of the Intrenchment,  
as by the Foot nor being able to break in, till after they  
had levell'd it to open a Way for the Horse. The  
Prince of *Hesse D'Armstadt*, the Marquis *Visconti*, the  
Marquis *De Langallerie*, and the rest of the Generals  
of Horse, (besides their extraordinary Bravery) shew'd  
a most admirable Conduct, thro' the whole Course of  
this Bloody Action.

IT is impossible to express the Excess of Joy, which *The Duke of*  
this Wonderful and Glorious Deliverance caus'd in the *Savoy and*  
City of *TURIN*; which being reduc'd to the last Ex- *Prince Eu-*  
tremity, beheld, soon after the Action, his Royal High- *gene enter*  
ness, and Prince *Eugene*, enter their Gates in Triumph, *TURIN.*  
in order to go and render Solemn Thanks to Almighty  
GOD in the Cathedral of *St. John*. They were wel-  
com'd with a Salvo of all the Artillery, in which the  
little Powder that was left was consum'd: And, by  
this, it is easie to judge both of the extream Danger  
the

**ANNO** the Town was in, and of the Seasonableness of its Relief.

*The Loss of  
the French  
in the Battle.*

**THE** Loss of the Enemy were 4706 Kill'd in the Battle, besides those slain in their Retreat, and by the *Vandoeu*. The *Marschal De Marfin* three Days after died of his Wounds in **TURIN**. Count *Murce* (Lieutenant - General) Monsieur *La Bretonniere* (General of the Horse) *Messieurs De Semeterre* and *Villars* (*Marschals De Camp*) the *Marquis De Bonneval* (Brigadier) taken by his own Brother, who left the French Service with the *Marquis De Langallerie*, were made Prisoners: As were likewise 8 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 98 Captains, 111 Lieutenants, 34 Cornets and Ensigns, 30 Engineers and Commissaries of the Artillery, and 7640 Private Men, including those taken in *Chivass*, the whole amounting to 12670 Men.

*Particulars  
of the Booty  
taken.*

**IN** the Enemy's Works, the *Germans* found 315 Pieces of Cannon, 108 Mortars, 7800 Bombs, 32000 Royal Grenado's, 48000 Cannon-Ball, besides a prodigious Number in the Ditches, &c. 4000 Chests of Musket-Shot, and 86000 Barrels of Gun-powder. They took all their Tents and Baggage, 5000 Horses, Mules, and Oxen, 27 large Boats loaded with Ammunition, all their *Pontons*, 4 Pictures of the French King, set with Diamonds, valu'd at 4000 Pistoles; and Monsieur *De Carrest* (Commissary-General of the Army) was taken, with all his Mules so richly laden, that **THAT** Part of the Booty alone was valu'd at three Millions of Livres; to which must be added, 10000 Horses of 13 Regiments of Dragoons, which serv'd for a very seasonable Recruit, to re-mount the Confederate Cavalry: But was such a Loss to the Enemy, as could neither soon or easily be retrieved.

**COUNT Daun** (General of the Artillery) defended the Capital City of **TURIN**, with all imaginable Conduct and Valour; but the Garrison suffer'd very considerably in the Siege, which lasted near Four Months; during which time, the Enemy made such a terrible Fire upon them, as can scarce be parallell'd in any Age. However, they perform'd such Brave and Heroick Actions, and found out such Methods to defend themselves, as will immortalize the Glory due to the

the Greatness of their Courage and Valour ; and had they not wanted Powder, they would certainly have made a far greater Execution. Out of the *Imperialists* in Garrison, during the Siege, 311 were Kill'd, 589 Wounded, and 122 taken Prisoners : In all 1026. Out of the Troops of *Savoy*, 1303 were Slain, 1722 Wounded, 1958 Deserters : Total, 5093. Out of the Dis-mounted Horse, 141 Kill'd, and 154 Wounded. Out of the Men belonging to the Artillery, there were 71 Kill'd, 75 Wounded, and 47 Deserted ; Total of all 6607 : And, in the Battle, the Confederates had near 3000 Kill'd or Disabled.

ANNO  
1706.

Loss of the  
Confederates.

THE *French* (whose Interest it was to palliate their Defeat before *TURIN*) remain'd some time about *Fenestrelles* and *Briancon*, as if they had a Design to return with an Army into *Piedmont* ; and to give an Air of Truth to their Pretensions, made some Preparations, and unsuccessful Attempts, to pass thro' the Valley of *Aosta*. But, his Royal Highness, and Prince *Eugene*, disregarding the Reports spread by the *French*, were only wisely intent upon improving their late Advantages, and present Opportunity. All the Places possess'd by the Enemy in *Piedmont*, *Montferrat*, *Milaneze*, and the Neighbouring Provinces, were reduc'd one after another : some Voluntarily, as *Milan* ; others by main Force, and among the rest, *Pavia*, *Mortara*, *Alexandria*, *Picciighitona*, *Tortona* (whose Garrison was put to the Sword) and *Cazal*, the Garrison whereof were made Prisoners of W A R, as well as those of many others : So that excepting *Cremona*, *Valenza*, and the Castle of *Milan* (which were block'd up) *FRANCE* lost at the Conclusion of the C A M P A I G N, a vast Country ; the Invading and keeping whereof, had cost Her Prodigious Sums of Money, by a Revolution no less Wonderful and Surprising, than that which happen'd the beginning of the Campaign in the *NETHERLANDS*.







A  
COMPLEAT  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Campaign,  
In the Year, 1707.



FTER so constant a Series of prodigious Successes, with which the Confederate Arms were attended the Preceding CAMPAIGN, it was the general Opinion (which did not want probable Reasons to support it self) that the King of *France*, would never be able to Retrieve so many and such great Misfortunes; and that he would soon be Oblig'd to wave his Pretensions to *Spain*, to obtain Peace, which his subjects begg'd of him in solemn Speeches and Orations from the Pulpit. But, notwithstanding the great Hopes we entertain'd then, the Year 1707, prov'd almost the entire Reverse of the former: *France* having made greater and speedier Efforts to recover her Losses, than the Allies did to improve their Victories. This appear'd most sensibly in *Spain*, by the fatal Loss of the Battle of *AL-*

ANNO  
1707.

*MANZA*

'ANNO MANZA, a particular Account of which is incerted  
1707. here, as Publish'd by Authority.

Proceedings  
in Spain

IN a General Council of War held at *Valencia*, in  
December 1706, about the Operations of the ensuing  
CAMPAIGN, his Catholick Majesty being present,  
it was Agreed, That all the Confederate Forces in that  
Kingdom, as also those that were expected with the  
Earl Rivers, should Act in one Body, and enter *Cas-  
tile*, by the way of *Aragon*, where the Passage of the  
*Tagus* was most Practicable: But, for the Preservation  
of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, the Army should take the  
Field early, and endeavour to destroy the Enemy's Ma-  
gazines, on that Frontier, as likewise to take some For-  
tresses for their Security, when the Army should march  
away; and, if possible, to fall on some Body of the  
Enemy's Troops, before their whole Force was Assem-  
bled. The Earl of *Galway*, the more to strengthen our  
Army, sent Orders to the Lord *Tyranny's* Regiment, and  
the two Battalions of Marines (who were Quarter'd in  
*Catalonia*) to march and join him: But, the Viceroy of  
that Principality, would not suffer them to March from  
their Quarters, or part with any Troops out of the Pro-  
vince, without the King's Order, which was often So-  
licit'd, but could not be Obtain'd. His Majesty was  
pleas'd towards the End of *February*, to declare to the  
Generals of the Allies, his Intention of going into *Cata-  
lonia*; and a few Days after, proceeded in his Journey  
thither, taking with him the Regiment of Dragoons of  
*Winterfeldt*, consisting of Five Squadrons, with Count  
*Falais's* Regiment of *Dutch* Foot: But, at parting, His  
Majesty promis'd the Confederate Generals, that when-  
ever it should be thought proper to march to *Madrid*,  
he would be ready to join them with the Troops from  
*Catalonia*.

ALL the Confederate Forces that could be brought  
into the Field, amounted only to 24 Battalions of Foot,  
and 13 Squadrons, *English*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese*;  
making in all, about 4500 Horse, and 11000 Foot, Ef-  
fective. With this Body, the Marquis *Das Minas*, and  
the Earl of *Galway* took the Field the 6th of *April*  
(N. S.) and having with very good Success, destroy'd  
the Enemy's Magazines, at *Cauder*, *Tila*, and *Montale-  
gre*, and forc'd several Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to  
retire farther into *Castile*, return'd with the Army to  
*Villena*,

*Vilena*, and laid Siege to the Castle of that Place: But, the Captain who commanded it, made so resolute a Defence, that before the Breach was accessible, the Enemy's Army join'd at *ALMANZA*, consisting of 70 Squadrons of Horse, and 74 Battalions of Foot. Tho' the Accounts we had of their Numbers were Various and Uncertain, we were inform'd, that their Design was to Attempt the Relief of *Vilena*, or to cut off our Communication with *Valencia*, from whence we receiv'd all our Provisions. The Duke of Orleans was then on his Way, to join the Enemy's Army; and 7 or 8000 of the French Forces were on their March, to Reinforce them. On the contrary, our Army was daily diminish'd by Sickness, especially the Troops that came last from *England*. We had no Prospect of being join'd by the Troops from *Catalonia*, King Charles having some time before declar'd his Intention to march with the Forces he had with him to the Frontiers of *Roussillon*, and desir'd my Lord *Galway* to divide the Army on the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Aragon*, for the Security of those Provinces. On the 24th of April (N. S.) a Council of W A R was held, wherein it was unanimously agreed, to march and attack the Enemy; otherwise we must have abandon'd the Kingdom of *Valencia*, to the Fury of an incens'd Army, the Magazines of those Frontiers being almost Exhausted. According to this Resolution, the Confederate Army march'd early the next Day, in 4 Columns towards (a) *ALMANZA*; and upon the Appearance of the Van-Guard, the Enemy immediately struck their Tents, call'd in their Fore-pers, and form'd themselves in Order of Battle, having the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of their Second Line, a little to the Right of the Centre. We enter'd the Plain about Noon, and our Army having been drawn up in Order of Battle, we continued our March, till we were within a Mile of the Enemy; where our Lines halted, to ease the Soldiers, who had been marching some break of Day. The Earl of *Galway*, to supply our want of Cavalry, had interlin'd a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horse: But, the Enemy having drawn from their Left, some Squadrons to Re-inforce their

(a) *ALMANZA*, a small town in North Castile, about 60 Miles North-West of *Valencia*, unknown to Spain, and made remarkable, from the BATTLE above-mention'd, wherein the Allies receiv'd a fatal Loss. Longitude. 19. Latitude. 39.

**ANNO** 1707. their Right-Wing, the Lord *Tyrarley* (who commanded at the Left-Wing) order'd the *Portuguese* Horse of the left of the Rear-Line (commanded by the Count *D'Atalia*) to double into our first Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About 3 in the Afternoon, the Earl of *Galway* posted himself at the Head of the *English* Dragoons, and march'd to begin the Battle with the Enemy's Right-Wing of Horse; the *Portuguese* being order'd to take the Charge, as it should come to them Gradually from the Left: But, not before the *English* and *Dutch* were actually engag'd. The Enemy while we were marching on, began to play upon Us from a Battery on a Rising-Ground, a little in the Front of their Right; but our Troops pressing on to come to a close Engagement, the Cannon on either side, did little Execution. Colonel *Dormer* was Order'd with a Detachment of Dragoons, to attack the Battery; but before he got thither, the Enemy retir'd with their Guns in great Precipitation. As soon as our Left-Wing was Advanc'd within 100 Paces of the Enemy's Horse, THEY likewise advanc'd out of their Line to meet our Charge; and the Engagement was very Obstinate and Bloody on both sides. The Enemy by the Weight of their Squadrons, forc'd Ours to Retreat about 30 Paces; But, Colonel *Southwell* and *Wade's* Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade, which was Interlin'd with the Horse of the First Line, coming up; gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear; and our Cavalry, at the same time, renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Disorder thro' their own Lines, with a very great Slaughter. By this time, the *English* and *Dutch* Foot (under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Earl*, and Baron *Tresheim*) were sharply Engag'd in the Centre, and broke thro' the Enemy's first and Second Lines, beating down all before them, as far as the Walls of *ALMANZA*: But, this Success did not last long, for the Enemy's Squadrons of the second Line, fell in upon their Flank, and forc'd our Infantry back with great Loss. Whereupon, Colonel *Hill's*, and the Lord Mark *Kerr's* Regiments, who had been Interlin'd with the Horse of the second Line, advanc'd, and attack'd some *Spanish* Regiments to Favour their Retreat.

THE Enemy, observing that the Cavalry of our Right, did not Advance with our Left-Wing, detach'd some Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the Right of the *Portuguese*, and their Line follow'd slowly to sustain them, but did not come time enough to Engage: For, the detach'd Squadrons with their first Charge, broke the *Portuguese*, and the whole Right-Wing made off, and left their Infantry, who were surronded, and most of them either Kill'd or taken Prisoners.

TWO *Portuguese* Battalions, who were posted at some distance when their Cavalry were retiring, supposing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, unfortunately gave them a Volley, and Kill'd and Wounded several of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left-Wing, the Enemy still charging Us with fresh Squadrons, but without Success; for our Horse (both *English* and *Portuguese*) favour'd by the Fire of the *English* Battalions that were Interlin'd, broke the Enemy, driving 15 or 16 of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retir'd to a Rising-Ground in the Rear of the Line, but could not be brought to charge again.

THE Enemy, finding they endeavour'd to no Purpose to break our Left with Horse only, sent for 9 Battalions (most of them *French*) and drew up before their Front Line of Horse, in Opposition to our Brigade of Foot, which consisted of Colonel *Southwell's*, *Blood's*, *Wade's*, and *Mountjoy's* Regiments; and was re-inforc'd by Lieutenant-General *Stewart's* Regiment from the Rear Line. At the same time, they brought up several fresh Squadrons to make another Charge upon our Left-Wing of Horse, who had suffer'd very much, and lost most of the Officers that commanded Squadrons; Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only Person that remain'd unhurt: For, the Count *D'Attalia* (who commanded the *Portuguese* Horse that were mixt with our Dragoons) was carried off Wounded. Our Troops in this Condition, were not able to sustain their Charge, and gave Way; at which time, the 9 *French* Battalions, charg'd the *English* Brigade of Foot, in Front and Flank, and entirely broke them. The two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far Advanc'd, the Lord

O  
Tyrawley

ANNO  
1707.



The Allies  
defeat'd.

*Tyrawley*, order'd Colonel *Roper* (who commanded Major-General *Harvey's* Horse) to attack them; which was done with so much Vigour, that they broke thro' them, and made them beg for Quarter, before the Enemy's Cavalry could come to their Assistance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to surround our Foot (which were broke on the Plain) and for some time, gave no Quarter. Hereupon, Major-General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Mackartney*, Colonel *Briston*, Colonel *Hill*, and several other Officers, assembled the broken Remains of the *English* Regiments, and joynd some of the *Dutch* and *Portuguese* Infantry, who had been Rallied by Count *Dhona*, and *Don Juan Emmanuel*; and this Body (to the Number of about 4000 Men) retreated about two Leagues, to the Hills of *Claudete*: But, the Men being tir'd with the Fatigue of the Day, and wanting both Provisions and Ammunition, were unable either to march farther, or to make any Defence: So that the next Morning, being surrounded by two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the same Capitulation as was granted to the *French* at *Bleinheim*, and surrender'd themselves Prisoners to Count *D'Asfelt*.

THE Enemy's Loss during the Action, was much greater then Ours; but our Foot being at last broke and expos'd to their Cavalry, were most of them Kill'd, Wounded, or taken Prisoners. His Excellency the Earl of *Galway*; (who gave signal Proofs of his Conduct and Bravery,) receiv'd a great Cut over his Right-Eye, and being over-power'd by the Enemy, was, at last, forc'd by those about him, to provide for his own Safety, with a small Party of *English* Dragoons. Brigadier *Killegrew* being Wounded in the first Assault, still kept the Field, and was Kill'd in a second Charge. Lieutenant-Colonel *Roper* (of Major-General *Harvey's*) Lieutenant-Colonel *Lawrence* (of Brigadier *Carpenter's*) Lieutenant-Colonel *Dormer* (of the Lord of *Effex's*) Lieutenant-Colonel *Deloches* (of Colonel *Pierce's*) and Lieutenant-Colonel *Green* (of the Lord *Peterborough's*) were Kill'd at the Head of their respective Squadrons, having behav'd themselves with extraordinary Resolution and Undauntedness: And, Colonel *Pierce*, and Mr. *Hara* (Son to the Lord *Tyrawley*) were Wounded. Of the Foot, Lieutenant *Austin*, (of the Guards) Lieutenant-Colonel *Mack-*  
*Neal*

Neal (of Southwell's) Lieutenant-Colonel Woollet, and ANNO  
Lieutenant-Colonel Withers (of Blood's) Lieutenant-Co- 1707.  
lonel Ramsey (of Mackartney's) Lieutenant-Colonel Ar-  
kin (of Mark Kerr's) were among the slain: And, the  
Lord Mark Kerr, was Wounded in the Arm, and Colo-  
nel Clayton in the Body. After the Action, the Earl of  
Galway retreated with the Broken Remains of the Eng-  
lish and Dutch Horse and Dragoons to Alcira, and  
having left a Garrison in that Place, and in Xativa,  
Denia, and Alicant, march'd with the Portuguese Ca-  
valry, to the other side of the Ebro, near Tortosa, in  
Order to joyn the rest of his Catholick Majesty's For-  
ces, and defend the Principality of Catalonia.

AFTER this fatal Defeat of the Allies, the King  
of France wrote the following Letter to the Arch-Bishop  
of Paris.

COUSIN,

"NONE could rejoyce more than I did, at the The French  
"News I receiv'd of the Victory which my King's Let-  
"Troops, in conjunction with those of my Grandson, ter to the  
"the King of Spain, under the Command of my Cou- Cardinal  
"sin, the Marechal Duke of Berwick, gain'd the 25th De Noailles  
"of the last Month, in the Plain of ALMANZA, about the  
"in the Kingdom of Valencia. The Enemy who Battle of  
"were busy about the Siege of Villena, being infor- Almanza  
"med that he made a Motion to Relieve that Place,  
"march'd up to him, with a Resolution to fight him,  
"before the Arrival of the French Troops he Expect-  
"ed. Their first Attack was very Vigorous, and the  
"Fight obstinate on both sides: But, the French and  
"Spanish Troops, equally Animated with a Noble E-  
"mulation, charg'd the Enemy with so much Valour  
"and Intrepidity, that in less than two Hours, they  
"entirely defeated them, and Kill'd a great many of  
"them upon the Spot. They took from them 120 Co-  
"lours, or Standards, and all their Cannon which they  
"Abandon'd, with part of their Equipage. Besides a  
"great Number of Prisoners taken in the Heat of the  
"Action, 13 entire Battalions that retir'd into the  
"Mountains after the Fight, were oblig'd to surrender  
"at Discretion, with all their Officers, and Generals  
"that commanded them: So that 'tis reckon'd, that  
"above 8000 Men are Prisoners of WAR, besides 800  
"Officers



**ANNO** " Officers; among whom, are Six Marshalls *De Camp*;  
**1707.** " 12 Brigadiers, and 20 Colonels. The rest of their  
 " Army was entirely dispers'd, and put to flight, and  
 " the Victorious Army marches to *Valencia*. It is to be  
 " hop'd, that so compleat a Victory, will be attended  
 " with more happy Consequences; and that the Provin-  
 " ces of *Spain*, that were forc'd to side with the Enemy,  
 " seeing themselves in a Capacity to return to their Duty,  
 " will soon imitate the Zeal and Fidelity of those, who  
 " have had the Happiness not to abandon their lawful  
 " Sovereign. In the mean time, I ought not to defer  
 " returning Thanks to GOD for so great an Event;  
 " and therefore, I write you this Letter to acquaint  
 " you, that my Intention is, that you cause *TE DE-*  
 " *UM* to be sung, in the Metropolitan Church of my  
 " good City of *Paris*, on the Day, and the Hour, which  
 " the great Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies,  
 " will signify to you from me. Whereupon, I pray  
 " GOD to have You, Cousin, in his Holy Keeping.

Sign'd,

MARLI, May 10th, 1707.

LOVIS.

\* The King-  
 doms of Va-  
 lencia and  
 Arragon  
 submit.

THE Loss of the Battle of *ALMANZA*, was soon after attended with very fatal Consequences to the Allies, by the surrender of several important Places to the Enemy. For the Duke of *Orleans* having taken upon him the Command of the French and Spanish Army, advanc'd with a Body of Foot, and summoned the City of *Valencia* to submit. The Inhabitants, knowing that they were not in a Capacity to maintain so defenceless a Place, sent Deputies to the Camp, and declar'd that they resign'd themselves to King *Philip's* Clemency, and besought the Duke of *Orleans* to intercede with his Majesty in their behalf. They requested also, that a sufficient Garrison should be sent into the City, to secure the Inhabitants from the Fury of the Soldiers: Whereupon, his Royal Highness sent in *Don Antonio Del Val* (Major-General) with 10 Battalions of Spaniards, 2 of French, and 6 Squadrons of the Regiments of *Proxoblanco* and *Cerezan*. After the Reduction of *Valencia*, the Duke of *Orleans* divided his Forces, part of which was left under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, who follow'd the Allies towards *Tortosa*; and with the rest,



rest, his Royal Highness set out on the 15th of May for *Arragon*. By that time, he had advanc'd within a League of *Saragossa* (the Capital of that Kingdom) the Inhabitants sent a Deputation to him to make their Submission. Whereupon, his Royal Highness sent Detachments to take Possession of the Fort and Palace of the Inquisition, and of the 3 Gates of the City. The next Day, that Prince enter'd the Place, and impos'd upon the Inhabitants a Tax of 45000 Pistoles, 4000 Sacks of Corn, and Oblig'd them to build a Citadel at their own Expence. The other Towns of *Arragon*, and the Clergy that had appear'd Zealous for King *Charles*, were assess'd 90000 Pistoles. The City of *Lerida* was also besieg'd in Form the second of *October*, and after a very brave Resistance, surrender'd to the Duke of *Orleans* (Nov. 12th, N. S.) towards the end of the Autumn Campaign.

*Lerida surrenders.*

IN the mean time, the Earl of *Galway* having caus'd the Bridge of *Tortosa* to be Fortified and Furnish'd with Troops, the Duke of *Berwick* (on the 23d of May) Advanc'd thither with his Forces, and made the necessary Dispositions for attacking it: But, the *French* and *Spaniards* met with a more Vigorous Resistance than they Expected, being repuls'd in two Attacks, wherein they lost a considerable Number of Men. On the other Hand, The Castle of *XATIVA* was Oblig'd to surrender to Count *Mahoni*, who granted the Garrison very Honourable Terms. The Garrison of *Alicya* did the like, who march'd out with the usual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Catalonia*. Not long after the Chevalier *D'Haefeldt* laid Siege to *Denia*; (the Garrison of which Place was at first very weak) but being seasonably Reinforc'd, and provided with sufficient Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, they made so Brave and Resolute a Defence, that they Repuls'd the Besiegers in two Storms, and forc'd them to give over their Enterprize, with the loss of above 1000 Men.

*Xativa, Alicya, &c. Surrendered.*

THE Duke of *Orleans*, having some time before, been joyn'd by the Forces under the Duke of *Berwick*, attempted to pass the *Cinca*, but did not find it practicable in sight of the Allies, posted on the other side. Hereupon, he divided his Forces into 3 Bodies, to Oblige the Confederates to do the like; and sent one of them to Attack *Mequinenza* (a Place situated on the

*Mequinenza Anglo Surrendered.*

ANNO  
1707.

*Anglo* form'd on the *Cinca* and the *Sagra*, where they both fall into the *Ebro*) The Town having no other Defence then a bare Wall, the Allies quitted it, as soon as they saw a Breach made, and retir'd into the Castle, which they were soon after Oblig'd to surrender. Another Body of the Enemy, had the good Fortune to pass the *Cinca* at *Fraga*, which the Confederates abandon'd: Whereupon, the Duke of *Orleans* caus'd the rest of his Army to pass that River, the first of *July* (N. S.) with a Design to attack the Confederates, but finding the Attempt too hazardous, he gave it over, and the Earl of *Galway* retir'd towards *Barcelona*.

*Serpa and Moura taken by the Duke D' Ossuna.*

THE Allies in *Spain* conceiv'd great Hopes, that the *Portuguese* would have favour'd them by a Diverfion, but were very much Disappointed: For, on the Contrary, the *Spaniards*, commanded by the Duke D' *Ossuna* on the one side, took *Serpa* and *Moura*; and at the same time, the Marquis *De Bay* possess'd himself of the Bridge of *Olivenza*, and threatned (with the Assistance of the Duke D' *Ossuna*) to lay Siege to that Important Place. The *Portuguese* being seasonably Reinforc'd, and somewhat encourag'd by the Arrival of 4 *English* Battalions began to move on their Frontiers; whereupon, the Marquis *De Bay* thought fit to lay aside his Enterprize, and retir'd to *Badajoz*, after having destroy'd part of the Bridge of *Olivenza*.

*Proceedings in Germany.*

THE Affairs of the *Upper Rhine* this Campaign, were attended with no greater Success to the Confederates, than those of *Spain*: For, the *German* Forces, were so inconsiderable in their Numbers, and so ill-provided, as not to be able to stand a sudden Irruption of the Enemy. The active Marechal *De Villars*, (who had with great Diligence and Secrecy, assembled his Army early in *Alsacia*) resolv'd to pass the *Rhine*, and committed the Execution of his Design, to the Marquis *De Vivans*, and the Count *De Broglie*. In order thereto, he caus'd a Bridge of Boats to be laid over an Arm of the *Rhine*, and having landed a great Number of Grenadiers on the Island over against *Newbourg*, the Count *De Broglie*, advanc'd to the *Germans*, and repuls'd them with considerable Loss. After that, Marechal *Villars* (on the 22d of *May*) advanc'd to the Lines of *BUHL*, with 40 Squadrons, and 10 Battalions; and in his March, entirely defeated the *German's* Advanc'd

vanc'd Guard of Horse. On the 23d, at break of Day, a Fog made it difficult to discover whether the *Germans* (whose Tents were standing, and who fir'd some Cannon-shot) continued behind their Intrenchments: But as soon as it clear'd up, it appear'd they had abandon'd them, for fear of being Attack'd in the Rear, having Notice, that the whole Body, commanded by the Marquis *De Vivans*, and the Count *De Broglie*, had pass'd the *Rhine*: So at 5 in the Morning, Mareschal *Villars* enter'd without Loss, those *LINES*, which had been look'd upon as the Rampart of *Germany*; and in which he found a great many pieces of Cannon, and vast Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions. The same Day, he advanc'd to *Rastad*, took Possession of the Castle belonging to the Princess of *Baden*, and prepar'd to follow the flying *Germans* with all possible Diligence.

Mareschal  
Villars for-  
ces the Ger-  
man *LINES*

THE Mareschal having successfully proceeded thus far, continued Four Days at *Rastad*, waiting for his Wagons and Artillery, and to give Necessary Directions. On the 28th, he march'd with his main Army, and encamp'd at *Erlingen*, where he found a considerable Quantity of Provisions. The same Day, the Marquis *De Vivans* (whom the Mareschal had sent out with 1500 Horse on the Road to *Pfortzheim*) having Information that a Body of *German* Horse were coming towards him, he advanc'd to meet them, who at his Approach, posted themselves behind a Rivulet: But, he charg'd them so Vigorously, that they were Broken, and entirely Defeated: 150 of them were Kill'd, 80 made Prisoners (particularly, a Major of Count *Merci's* Regiment who commanded them, and Count *De Berlo*) almost all their Officers, and above 150 Horses were taken. The *Germans* not being able to stand their Ground, Mareschal *Villars* advanc'd to *Pfortzheim*, and there halted to wait for a Convoy of Bread and Meal from *Fort Louis*; and on the 31st, march'd before with the Horse of the Right-Wing, and all the Dragoons, to follow the *Germans*, and observe their Motions: And on the 1st of *June*, advanc'd within two Leagues of *Stutgard*, where he made and had his own Demands. The Contributions of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* were regulated the 6th of *June*, N. S. at 2200000 Livres; payable in 3 Months: Those of the little Imperial City of *Erlingen* on the *Neckar*, at 1100000 Livres; and 600000 Livres were demanded of the Country of *Baden*. In *Stutgard* they

And raises  
great Con-  
tributions.

ANNO  
1707.



Schrendorf  
surrenders to  
the French.

they found a Magazine of 4000 Sacks of Meal, besides 10000 furnish'd by the Regency; and Marechal *Villars* not being able to come up with the flying Enemy, march'd on the 13th towards *Schorndorf*, which he caus'd to be Invested by the Marquis *De Fremont*. The next Day, the Marechal came before the Place with his whole Army; but tho' the Town was pretty strong, both by its Fortifications and Advantageous Situation, yet, the Inhabitants refusing to Assist the Garrison in the Defence thereof; the latter (to the Number of about 300 Men) surrender'd the Place on the 15th, upon Condition of their being conducted to the Imperial Army. The French found in the Place, 2 Mortars, 14 Pieces of Cannon, and a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions.

AFTER this Success, the Marechal was inform'd, that 4000 *German*s (commanded by General *Janus*) had Intrench'd themselves near *Lorch* very Advantageously: Whereupon, he March'd and Attack'd them, and totally defeated them. *Janus* made a brave Resistance, but being Over-power'd, his Troops were broken, and pursu'd almost as far as *Gemund*, with the Loss of about 600 Men Kill'd, as many taken Prisoners, and among the latter, General *Janus* himself, and 27 Officers. He afterwards did some Execution on the Rear of the Imperial Army, who thought it their best Way to retire towards *Hailbron*.

*Villars* de-  
feats a Body  
of *German*s  
near *Lorch*.

THE Marechal *De Villars*, had certainly greater Designs in View, no less than the restoring the Elector of *Bavaria* to his Dominions: But, having been Oblig'd to send considerable Detachments towards *Provence*; and, on the other Hand, the Army of the Empire being seasonably Re-inforc'd by 45000 *Saxons* in the *British* and *Dutch* Pay; and that Brave, Wise, and Experienc'd General, the Elector of *Hannover*, having been prevail'd with to accept the Command of it, and to Augment it with some of his own Forces; the Face of Affairs began to change on that side. For his Electoral Highness being inform'd, that the French had seven Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, encamp'd near *Offenburg* (under the Command of the Marquis *De Vivant*) he detach'd 1400 Men, and 100 Grenadiers (under Count *Mercé*) to surprize the Enemy. That General, Executed his Orders with great Conduct, and

and on the 24th of *September*, fell upon the Marquis **ANNO**  
by break of Day, and entirely defeated him; Killing **1707.**  
several Officers, and 800 Private Men. As the *French* <sup>The French</sup>  
knew nothing of the March of the *Germans*, they had <sup>defeated by</sup>  
appointed that Day for a Forrage, which facilitated <sup>Comte Mercei.</sup>  
their Defeat. Their General made his Escape with  
no small Difficulty, and, his Men finding themselves  
closely pursu'd, quitted their Horses, and made their  
Retreat thro' the Hedges: So that the *Germans* brought  
away 4 Standards, 150 Prisoners, and near 1300 Hor-  
ses; having had only 2 Lieutenants, and 30 private  
Men Kill'd. On the 28th of *October*, Marschal *Vil-*  
*lars* took the Opportunity to repass the *Rhine*, by the  
Ways of *Fort Louis*, and *Fort Kehl*; and 2 Days after,  
his Electoral Highness, seperated his Army, and dis-  
pos'd them so conveniently in their Winter-Quarters,  
that they might Assemble in 48 Hours, upon any Emer-  
gent Occasion.

THE Confederate Forces, were this Year, more *Affairs in*  
Active in *Italy*; where the *French*, instead of Re-<sup>Italy.</sup>  
trieving their Defeat before *Turin*, lost all the States  
and Places they possess'd in *Lombardy*, in the Name  
of King *Philip*. 'Tis certain, the *French* might have  
stood their Ground there some time longer; but they  
prudently chose rather to Preserve their Troops (for  
which they had Occasion in *Spain* and elsewhere,  
and which it was impossible for them either to Sub-  
sist, or Succour) than run the Hazard of losing them,  
by an Ill-tim'd, and unprofitable Resistance.

IN the *NETHERLANDS*, the Necessity of *Campaign in*  
curing the Conquests made in the Preceding Year, <sup>the Nether-</sup>  
hindred the Duke of *Marlborough* from Extending <sup>lands incon-</sup>  
them; So that nothing of Importance happen'd on <sup>siderable.</sup>  
that side: For, the Enemy (notwithstanding their Loss  
at *Ramillies*) having so well recruited their Army, as  
to be still Superiour in Number to the Confederates,  
and, at the same time, carefully avoiding an Engage-  
ment; The Duke of *Marlborough*, to his great Regret,  
found it Impossible to come at them in their strong  
Camps, tho' he several times attempted it: And so  
on the 20th of *October*, both Armies seperated, and went  
into their Respective Winter-Quarters,

HIGH

ANNO

1707.

*The Preamble to the State of the WAR for the Year 1708, presented by the Council of State to the States-General.*

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

\* **T**HE Autumn is come again, and as in this Season of the Year, the Council of State is Oblig'd, by ancient Custom, and according to the Constitution of the Government, even in the Times that the Republick is in Peace and Tranquility, to present to your High-Mightinesses a General Petition, together with a State, containing among other Expences, the List of the Forces, which 'tis requisite to maintain, and Pay the Year ensuing, for the Security of the State, and an Estimate of the Charges thereof: So the said Council have thought fit to discharge their Duty at this Time, when your High-Mightinesses, together with your Allies, are oblig'd to continue and carry on a Burthensome War, against the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*; that a great many very Weighty and Important Affairs must be settled, in regard thereunto, and care taken of; that for several Reasons, which shall be more particularly mention'd hereafter, it is absolutely necessary now that the CAMPAIGN in the *Netherlands* is over, not to lose one Moment about Providing the Same.

**B**UT, to proceed thereunto, with as much Conduct, Order and Application, Oeconomy and Frugality, as the Weight of Affairs, the Nicety of the Conjunction, and the difficult State of the Publick Finances require; the Council has been oblig'd to take into due Consideration, first, the Nature of the present WAR. Secondly, the great Successes and Advantages obtain'd in the Prosecution of the same, by the Arms of your High-Mightinesses, and your Allies. Thirdly, the Causes and Accidents whereby the Series of these Successes has been sometimes Interrupted. Fourthly, the Present State of the Enemies, and the Efforts they have made, and especially the last CAMPAIGN. Fifthly, How, and with what Forces, the Advantages already Obtain'd, may be Improv'd; and, the Enemy speedily

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\*(N.B.) THE Representation of the Council of State of the United Netherlands, made to the States-General, on their delivering their Petition for State of the WAR, for the ensuing TEAR, contains so exact an Account of the Transactions of this CAMPAIGN, and is so Particular and Curious, that it cannot but be acceptable to the READER.

speedily brought, thro' the Blessing of GOD, to a **ANNO**  
 Good and Lasting P E A C E. And Sixthly, what In- 1707.  
 conveniences and Misfortunes are to be Fear'd and Ex-  
 pected, if there be any Slackening in the Efforts that  
 are to be made against so Formidable an Enemy.

THIS WAR, High and Mighty Lords (which the State has hitherto thought fit to continue) does not proceed from bare Motives of Honour and Glory, nor from a Desire to Enlarge the Frontiers, or Revenge the Affronts suffer'd by our Confederates; or lastly, from a Foresight too Uneasy and Timorous, many times no less Dangerous in its Consequences, than Negligence it self, or Security. Such WARS (tho' sometimes Just) ought, however, to be carefully avoided as Unprofitable, and even as Dangerous, as long as it can be done any wise, or may consist with Fidelity, and solemn Engagements, by such a State as this, whose Welfare does for the most part, and even for the greatest, consist in Trade, Navigation, Fishery, and Manufactures, and which must supply the Defects of the Narrowness of their Territories, and set forth their Glory, and providing Care, not by Conquests, or the *Eclat* and Fame of their Arms, but by endeavouring, by all possible Means, their Safety, and preserving and Improving those Sources of their Welfare and Prosperity, and thereby Procuring the Increase of their Inhabitants and Subjects. This WAR, is in its Nature unavoidable, it being undertaken, besides the maintaining the Liberty of *Europe*, for Self-Preservation, the greatest Mark, States and Men are us'd to Aim at in this World. It has been more particularly observ'd before this, how, after the Death of the King of *Spain*, CHARLES II, of Glorious Memory, the Peace of *Ryswick*, which had put an End to a Nine Years WAR, and the Treaties made since, for preventing the Troubles which were like to ensue upon the Death of that Prince, were on a sudden broke. That the Territories confining to this State from *Sluyce* in *Flanders*, to the East-Bank of the *Rhine*, were in the Possession of the *French*: That they made in *FRANCE* and *SPAIN* great Preparations of WAR: That the two Crowns made such dangerous Motions on the Frontiers, and even in sight of Your High-Mightinesses, while by their Specious Embassies, they neither made Reasonable  
 OFFERS,



ANNO OFFERS, nor accepted THOSE that were made 1707. to them: That for removing the just Fears and Apprehensions occasion'd by Enterprises and Motions so evidently Dangerous, there was no other Way or Means left to Your High-Mightinesses, or your Allies, than to Undertake a WAR, which by those Means aforesaid, was render'd, no less Necessary than Just; and such as the Republick was formerly oblig'd to Undergo, in its most difficult Times, without complaining thereof. And, as She owes the Establishment of her Liberty, to that former WAR, so She may upon good Grounds, Hope, that the same shall be shortly secur'd and strengthen'd by this Present WAR, if it be maintain'd and carried on as it should.

THE Success of the Arms of Your High-Mightinesses, and your Allies (which is the second Article under Consideration) will appear in a more conspicuous Manner, if it be consider'd, that when this WAR began, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* were most strictly United, by the Establishment of a *French* Prince on the Throne of *Spain*, and the Introducing therein a *French* Power and Manner of Government.

THAT the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, had espous'd the Party of the two Crowns, and Augmented their Troops for their Service: That the former Elector had receiv'd *French* Garrisons into his Fortresses, under the Name of Troops of the Circle of *Burgundy*: That, however, notwithstanding the Efforts of these so Great and so Formidable United Powers, and the great Advantages they had in the Beginning of the WAR, it has pleas'd the Divine Goodness so to Bless the Operations of WAR on this side, and that of the Allies, that the *Nether-Rhine* and *Maeze* are freed from the Garrisons of the Enemy, and the Elector of *Cologne* depriv'd of his States and Territories (except that inconsiderable Part, scituat'd along the *Sambre*, which he enjoys still at this time) That by forcing of the LINES in *Walloon Brabant*, and by the Famous Battle of *RAMILLIES*, and several Sieges that follow'd the same, the Provinces of *Brabant*, *Malines*, and *Flanders*, with the Fortrefs of *Menin*, and the District thereof, were Reduc'd and Gain'd, whereby the Frontiers of the State from the *Rhine*, to the Sea, are better cover'd.

That

That in Germany, thro' the Glorious Actions and Battles of SCHLLENBERG and HOCHESTET, the Arch-Dukedom of Austria, the Arch-Bishoprick of Salzburg, the Bishopricks of Passau and Augsburg, and the County of Tirol, have been Pacify'd and Restor'd to their former Tranquillity; many Towns and Fortresses on both sides the Danube gain'd, and the Elector of Bavaria dispossest'd of all his Dominions.

ALL the Territories, between the Alps and the Apennine, belonging to Spain, and possess'd by the Duke of Anjou, with the Assistance of France; as also the States of those Princes, who had either declar'd for King CHARLES III, or were suspected to be in his Interest, which the Enemy had seiz'd, have been Recover'd; so that Lombardy has been wholly abandon'd by the Enemy, who besides, were reduc'd to the Necessity of withdrawing their Garrisons from the Castles of Milan, Mantua, Modena, Cremona, Mirandola, Segula, Subianna, and Final; all which Places are strong, and of the utmost Importance: But above all, the Dutchy and State of Milan, because of the Fertility of its Soil, the Excellency of its Manufactures, the vast Number of its Inhabitants, and its advantageous Situation. The said State having had time to breath, and repair the Damage it had sustain'd by Foraging, Encampments, and Winter-Quarters, it may be affirm'd upon good Grounds, that by the Frugal Administration of its publick Finances, it may be put into a Condition to send and maintain a fine Body of Troops into the Field, for the Service of the Common-Cause: And we may reckon as a great Advantage obtain'd thereby, the great Supplies they have given, according to Agreement, for the Military Chest of the Emperor, and the maintanling of his Forces in Italy. By the Situation of the said Dutchy, the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor on the side of Tirol, are cover'd; the Communication with the Duke of Savoy restor'd; and the Correspondence between the two Branches of the House of Austria, render'd more easy by Final, than by any other Way. The Circumstances are such, that tis reported, that the Emperor CHARLES V, had so great an Idea of them, that in order to possess that Dutchy in Peace and Tranquillity, he offer'd his Daughter to the Son of France the First, King of France; with all the

**ANNO** 1707. the *Netherlands*, and to Erect the same into a Kingdom. It was upon the same Considerations, that the said Emperor could never be persuaded, to grant the Investiture of that Dutchy to *France*, or leave her in Possession thereof, tho' the *French* us'd all possible means to obtain the same. The Emperors who have succeeded that Prince, have inherited the same Sentiments; and the last deceas'd, could never be induc'd, in the Negotiations about the *Spanish* Succession, to consent to part with the *Milanese*. The said Dutchy, and other States in *Lombardy*, are so situated, that they do not only contribute to their mutual Defence, but are also of great Importance for subsisting the Armies of the Allies, and thereby strengthen the common Cause. Lastly, by the Reduction of *Lombardy*, several Noble Rights of the *Roman* Empire in *Italy*, have been Recover'd and Re-establish'd; and namely, the Imperial Rights on the Fiefs of *Mantua*, and *Modena*, as well as *Milan*; the Principalities of *Gualfata* and *Castiglione*, and the Marquisate of *Final*, besides other Places, which for Brevity sake, are to be Omitted. The Duke of *Savoy* has been restor'd to his Principality of *Piedmont*; and having lately recover'd the Town and Castle of *Susa*, has thereby open'd a Way to his, and the Arms of his Allies, for a farther Progress. The Kingdom of *Naples*, is now entirely reduc'd to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*; and 'tis likely that *Sicily* and *Sardinia* will soon follow that Example; whereby the Territories of the Emperor, on the *Adriatick* Sea, will be farther cover'd; the Navigation and Commerce to the *Levant* secur'd; and the Party of the Allies both by Sea and Land considerably strengthen'd. These Kingdoms being so Powerful in themselves, as it has formerly appear'd, that thro' a good Government, agreeable to the Genius of the People of that Country, and by an Orderly and Frugal Administration of the Finances, they may be put in a Condition to furnish and maintain a great Number of Troops and Gallies, for the Service of the Common-Cause. To conclude, the Principality of *Catalonia*, and several Places and Forts in *Valencia* and *Andalusia*, have been Recover'd, and are still Possess'd by King **CHARLES III.**

**HOWEVER**, High and Mighty Lords, notwithstanding these Great and Important Advantages, the  
Affaire

Affairs are not yet brought to such a Pass and Ballance, as may secure the Safety and Tranquility of your High-Mightinesses, and your Allies. The great Power of the Enemy you had to Wrestle with, and especially that of the *French*, which tho' several Times gloriously defeated (and especially, at *SHELLENBERG*, *HOCHSTET*, *RAMILLIES*, and *TURIN*) have yet found Means every time to rise again, and have so far Improv'd the Defeats they had receiv'd, as to make them Incentives for greater Efforts. That very Power has now and then stopp'd the Prosecution of the Advantage Obtain'd, and the Rapidity of Victories. To this Stop, have likewise contributed the Disorder, Dilatoriness, and Slowness of some of the Allies, and their Want of good Intelligence, of the Motions, and Designs of the Enemy: And, it were to be wish'd, that in the Course of this WAR, there should not be found by Experience, what has been formerly observ'd, *viz.* That great Hopes, and great Successes, do not always go together; and That Prosperity which gives Birth to such Hopes, commonly brings along with it, at the same time, a Wrong and Groundless Opinion of the Weakness and Deelension of the Enemy, and consequently, produces Supineness and Negligence.

BESIDES all this, the Advantage of the Ground, the Natural Strength of the Rivers and Canals, in the Countries where the WAR was to be carried on; the Number, Scituation, and Extent of the Fortified Places to be Attack'd; the Backwardness of the Seasons, and Unseasonableness of the Weather, and even some inconsiderable Accidents, may also retard and stop the Prosecution of Advantages obtain'd. 'Tis to these Reasons (or at least to some of them) that we may Attribute, That Campaigns which have follow'd those wherein great Advantages were gain'd, have not been so favourable: That the Campaign next after the Victories of *SHELLENBERG* and *HOCHSTET*, and which seem'd to Promise no less than the Conquest of *Saar Loui*, and *Thionville*, and even of *Metz*, and other Places in the Heart of *France*, had not Success answerable to those Promises and Expectations: That, in the *Netherlands*, where the Enemies, by many Precautions, and *Cunstando*, have endeavour'd to Preserve their Towns and Fortresses, the last CAMPAIGN, has

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has not been so successful as the Former: And, that the Expedition into *Provence*, and the intended Conquest of *Toulon* and *Marseilles*, have had no other effect, than the Devastation of part of that Province, the Bombardment of *Toulon*, and the Destroying of some Men of WAR, and Magazines. However, it may be said, that THAT Expedition has stop'd the Progress of the Enemy in the Empire, and in *Spain*; because, they were oblig'd to make Detachments from thence, to stop the Progress of the Expedition aforesaid.

AS to the present State of the Enemy, and the Efforts they have made against the Allies ( which is the third Point under Consideration ) it is to be observ'd, that notwithstanding they are depriv'd of the Assistance that their Confederates, the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, had given them before; as also, of the Supplies they receiv'd from those Countries, and the Dependencies of the Monarchy of *Spain*, which have been reduc'd to the Obedience of the Allies, yet their Power remains still Great and Formidable: That, *France* in Particular, in respect to the Extent of its Territories and Frontiers, is still the same as it was when this WAR was Undertaken (*Londan* and *Mosin* excepted) and that, on the other Hand, they are possess'd of the whole Dutchy of *Savoy*, *Brisack*, *Fort Kehl*, and *Triers*: That how great soever the Efforts of that Crown, might have been in the two Preceding WARS, yet the same have been considerably Augmented in the Present: That it may be Affirm'd, upon good Information, that the Taxes and Aids rais'd Yearly for the same, are double what they rais'd in the Preceding WAR, and even are Augmented by one Third of all the coin'd Species, that were found in *France*: That, their Armies, thro' new Levies, Recruits, and People compell'd by Force into the Service, are considerably stronger and more Numerous; insomuch, that in the last CAMPAIGN, they have brought into the Field against the Allies, above 400 Squadrons, and 300 Battalions: And, tho' it is true, beyond Contradiction, that thro' these great Efforts, the Kingdom must be Weaken'd in respect of Men and Money, and must daily grow Weaker and Exhausted: That the Commerce abroad, and what they us'd to get thereby is considerably Decay'd: That the continual Alteration of their

their Gold and Silver Coin, the abundance of Mint-Bills, and Non-Payment of Interest, must needs have sunk their Credit in a most sensible Manner; and that they must send vast Sums in *Specie* abroad: Yet it is certain, that *FRANCE* has in her self some Resources that deserve a serious Attention, and ought not to be pass'd over without Consideration. The same were last Y E A R laid open before your High-Mightinesses, with all their Circumstances; and therefore, it will now suffice to observe in a Summary Way and Recapitulation, that the Despotick Power of the King, the Submission, Reverence, and Obedience of the Subjects; the general Genius of the Nation, and in particular of the Nobility (which is very Numerous) inclining them to WAR; the Extent of the Territories of *France*; the Multitude of their Parishes, the vast Number of its Inhabitants, amounting to several Millions, have hitherto given an Opportunity to that Crown, to Re-establish their Forces, tho' never so much defeated, and that the Diminution of their Coin is considerably supplied by the Product and Goods of the Growth and Manufacture of *FRANCE*, which are sold in the Northern Parts of *Europe*, amounting to several Millions; by the Sale of their Fish and Manufactures, along the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Levant; by the Trade of their Linnen of *Normandy* and *Brittany*, into the *West-Indies*; and especially that by their Navigation and Settlements on the South-Coast of *America*, they have gain'd the Trade of Gold and Silver with the Inhabitants of *Peru*: A return of such a Quantity of Species Coin'd and Uncoin'd, and other Rich Valuable Goods, which exceeds Imagination, and of which, 'tis assur'd, that one third Part comes to the King's Profit. Besides all this, 'tis to be Observ'd, that the great Number of their Privateers at Sea, and the Contributions they raise every where on the Frontiers of the Allies, bring no inconsiderable Sums into *FRANCE*.

THIS being briefly observ'd about *France*, it may be farther remark'd, that THAT Crown is still United with the Kingdom of *Spain*, which formerly with all its Subjects, States and Dependencies, follow'd the Party of the Allies: That THAT Kingdom is still entire, except some few Places in *Andalusia* and *Valencia*, and the Principality of *Catalonia*, as it has been

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already related. That the said Kingdom is in some Parts Barren and Unpeopled, by reason of the Colonies sent into the *Indies*, and by the Expulsion of so great a Number of People, of a Foreign Religion; while, on the other Hand, the said Kingdom has suffer'd very much by the Present WAR, and in General, since the Reign of *Philip II*, and other Kings, to King *Charles II*, by the Prodigious Efforts they have made to maintain the WAR in the *Netherlands*, and soment and keep up Intestine Divisions against their Neighbours, thro' a vast Number of Pensions and borrow'd Sums, at high Interest, which have occasion'd the Engagement of the Demefnes, and more particularly, thro' the ill Administration of their Finances, the said Kingdom is fallen into a great Disorder and Decay: But, notwithstanding all this, the *French* Ministers had no sooner taken upon them, after the Death of King *Charles II*, the Administration and Direction of the Affairs of *Spain*, according to the *French* Manner, but that Kingdom began to make such Efforts as was not thought of before, and has brought this YEAR into the Field of *Spain*, a greater Number of National Troops, and chiefly of Horse, than perhaps had been seen in 60 Years before. That the *Indies*, and the Islands in the *Mediterranean*, belong still to *Spain*. That the *Netherlands*, except what was taken from them last YEAR, belong still, in regard to their Outward Name and Appearance to *Spain*, tho' in Fact to *France*; and are under the Dominion of that Crown, undoubtedly, by Vertue of the Cession, which 'tis assur'd was made to them, by the Duke of *Anjou*, at the Time of the famous Acceptation of the Pretended Will of the late King *Charles of Spain*.

THE *Netherlands*, High and Mighty Lords, have been a long time since, the Aim of the Desires of the *French*, and of their continual Enterprises, which undoubtedly had their Rise from the Remembrance of the Successes of the Battles of *St. Quintin* and *Gravelines*, and the Motions of the Arms of the Prince of *Parma*, and others that follow'd thereupon, which made *FRANCE* tremble more than once, and put them upon Measures to seize the Towns and Places on the Frontiers, that were most convenient to Protect them for the Future; and, as it happens commonly, from this

this Desire, they proceeded to what might satisfy their Ambition. But, as our Fore-fathers thought the Neighbourhood of such a great Power as *France*, inconsistent with the security of their Country; the said *Netherlands* have been the Source of Misunderstanding, and continual Troubles, between that Crown and the State. What happen'd in the Reign of *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*, under the Ministry of the Cardinal *De Richelieu*, is sufficiently known; and how that Crown, in the Year 1634, having endeavour'd to get Possession of the greatest Part of those Provinces, by the Proposal of a Partition, the considerable Members of the Republic oppos'd the same, without any other Aim or Design, than what is above-mention'd. That the Cardinal *Mazarine*, after the Death of Cardinal *Richelieu*; and of *Lewis XIII.* which happen'd soon after, having succeeded the former in the Direction of Affairs, under the Regency of the Queen-Mother, *Anne of Austria*; us'd all possible Means (without sparing any thing, especially during the Negotiation of the Treaty of *Munster*) for Uniting the *Netherlands* to *France*. That, however, the State did at that time, wisely break the Measures of that Crown, by their separate Treaty of Peace with *Spain*. That *France* being not discourag'd thereby, endeavour'd to obtain her Aim, by the continuation of a particular WAR against *Spain*, and private Negotiations with Protector *Cromwel*, and clandestine Intrigues in other Courts. That they partly succeeded therein, in the Treaty of Peace of the *Pyrenees*, in obtaining *Arras*, *Bapaume*, and the whole Country of *Artois*; the Towns and Bayliwicks of *Aire* and *St. Omer* excepted; *Gravelines* in *Flanders*; *Landrecy* and *Quesnoy* in *Hainault*; *Avesnes*, *Marienburg*, and *Philipville*, between the *Sambre* and the *Maeze*: *Thionville*, *Montmedi*, and *Damvilliers*, in the Countrey of *Luxemburgh*, and several other Places. This, however, was not sufficient to satisfy their Desires and Ambition; and therefore, in the Year 1663, new Proposals were made on the part of that Crown to the State, for a Partition, or Cantoning of the *Netherlands*, but both to no Purpose. The Partition was declin'd for the Reasons aforesaid; and the Cantoning, or making the *Netherlands* a separate State, rejected, because it was thought, that they would not make a sufficient Barrier. King *Philip* the IV. of *Spain* happening to Dye in the Year 1665;



ANNO His Death, and the Declension of the Affairs of *Spain* 1707. in the *Netherlands*, which decay'd daily, gave soon an Opportunity to *France*, to put up new Pretensions on those Provinces : And, notwithstanding the Solemn Renuntiation, made by the King and Queen, in the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, to the Succession of the said King *Philip*, they pretended that the Dutchy of *Brabant*, and several other Provinces were fall'n to *France*, upon pretence of a certain Right of Devolution, by Virtue of which, the Daughters of the First Marriage, were preferr'd to the Sons of the Second, and depriv'd the Father, who had contracted a Second Marriage, of the Power to dispose thereof. These Pretensions, being supported by Arms, which Alarm'd all the Neighbouring States ; Your High-Mightinesses, and some Others, were necessitated to Oppose the same, and resolv'd to take upon themselves, by Way of Security, the Defence and Protection of some Towns and Places. This Opposition, produc'd the Peace of *Aix-La-Chapelle*, in the Year 1668, whereby, for the better Preventing further Mischiefs and Inconveniences, several Towns in the *Netherlands*, and amongst others, *DOWAY*, *TOURNAY*, and *LISLE*, where yielded to *France* : However, upon the express Condition, that the rest of the said Provinces, should be secur'd under the Guaranty of every one of the Potentates of *EUROPE*. But, when the Famous Triple Alliance, between *England*, *Sweden*, and that State was concluded, for the Guaranty of the Peace aforesaid ; This was taken by *France* as an Obstacle to their farther Designs on the *Netherlands* ; and so highly resented, that it may be said, that this very thing, was one of the Essential Causes of the WAR, in the Year 1672, which might have been easily prevented, by abandoning those Provinces to *France*, or hearkening to a Partition thereof : But, then the Regency of the Republick, thought, that this Abandoning could not be agreed to, without, in some Manner, Abandoning at the same time the State it self ; and that THAT Partition would render *France* an Immediate and Contiguous Neighbour to the State : And therefore, they wisely Resolv'd to Undergo the Calamities of the WAR, rather than by excepting those Fatal Expedients, expose their Country to the Inevitable Danger of a Perpetual Subjection.

THE Peace of *Nimeguen*, by which, amongst other Towns, *AIRE*, *St. OMER*, *VALENCIENNES*, and *YPRES*, were yielded to *France*, put an End to that WAR: But, new Pretensions were soon started up, upon Pretence of the Dependencies of the Places, yielded by the said Peace of *Nimeguen*. The Country of *Alost* was aim'd at; or in lieu thereof, *Courtray* and *Dixmuyde*; or lastly, *Luxembourg*, with all its Dependencies. These Pretensions were supported by Arms; and to obtain the same by Force, or Good-Will, a great part of the Flat Country in *Flanders* was wasted, and *Luxembourg* several times Attack'd. The Treaty of a 20 Years Truce (tho' it lasted but about Four) put an End to these Disputes; and a farther part of those Provinces (namely, *Luxembourg*, with the Countries of *Beaumont*, *Bovines*, and *Chimay*) were yielded to *France*. The Peace of *RESWICK*, which put an End to the WAR, begun in 1688, made little Alteration in the Constitution of Affairs aforesaid, except only in regard to *Luxembourg*, which was restor'd to *Spain*: But, as soon as King *CHARLES II.* was Dead, *France* manifested again her Ancient Designs upon the *Netherlands* (as it has been above observ'd) So that Your High-Mightinesses following the Glorious and Noble Example of your Ancestors, and mov'd by a-no-les Active Principle of Courage and Vigour, were forc'd to take up Arms to Oppose and Prevent the Dangerous Neighbourhood of *France*, and Obtain a Barrier to the State, that may sufficiently secure their Tranquility, and may not depend on the Negligence, Ill-Design, or Machinations of Others.

IN Order thereunto, and for Promoting the farther Welfare of the State, and their Allies, it is, in the Opinion of the Council of State, of an absolute Necessity, and undeniably Evident, by the Reasons and Observations aforesaid, that in the ensuing Y E A R, 1708, the utmost Efforts ought to be made every where, with Unanimity and Firmness, against so Powerful an Enemy, as has been above-Represented. That the High-Allies, and your High-Mightinesses, upon the earnest and well-grounded Instances made, may contribute to their Respective Powers, and not lay the Burthen upon other Peoples Shoulders, and rely indirectly

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upon the Efforts of some of the Allies, for doing what they themselves are directly Oblig'd to. That the Conquest, or Reduction already made, of so many Powerful States, Countries and Provinces, which, by good Direction and Conduct, might so considerably strengthen the Forces of the Allies, may be employ'd for the Good of the Common-Cause. That all Negligence, Disorders, and Dilatoriness, may be, for the Future, provided against, and prevented: And, that on the Contrary, that all things necessary for so great an End, or that may any ways conduce thereunto, be done and order'd with a redoubled Zeal, Care and Application. That for promoting the same, the Natural Genius, and Activity of the Nation the Allies have chiefly to deal with in this WAR, may be taken into due Consideration; as also the Readiness, with which Orders, which depend of one Court alone, may be Given and Executed: That it may be consider'd also, that by Virtue thereof, they have sometime since begun to remount their Cavalry, and to Augment the same; as also, to Re-establish, and Augment their Infantry. That the Time, or Interval, between the End of a CAMPAIGN, to the Beginning of the Other, is very short, and therefore ought to be Husbanded and Improv'd with the utmost Care. And lastly, that in all the WARS that have been carried on against FRANCE, Experience has shewn the Importance and Necessity of being First ready to take the FIELD, in order to obtain Advantage over them, and prevent and disappoint their Projects and Designs. .

IN the mean time, it cannot be deny'd, but that the great Efforts requisite to obtain the Ends aforesaid, cannot be made, without great Sums of MONEY, and a heavy Burthen on the good Inhabitants of this Land; who besides, feel the Calamities of this WAR, in the Means of their Subsistence, and several other Ways. The Council of State Acknowledges the same with Grief, and is the more sensible of it, because they know as well as any Body else (and perhaps better) the Weight of those Charges. But, High and Mighty LORDS, what Good can any other Measures, than those that have been propos'd, Produce? And, if contrary to all Expectation, either out of Weariness of those Heavy Taxes, or out of Impatience of the Con-  
situation

rinnuation of this W A R, Carelesness, or Dilatoriness, **ANNO**  
 of (which G O D forbid) out of Jealousie and Misun- **1707.**  
 derstanding, the Efforts, which for the Reasons afore-  
 said, are so Necessary, should not either be made, or  
 else should be lessen'd; what else can be expected, but  
 that in such a Case, *SPAIN* shall remain under a  
*French* Government, and Direction? That, the Treas-  
 ures of the *Indies*, shall more and more fall into their  
 Hands; and a great part of the *Netherlands* remain, in  
 Effect, annex'd to *France*: That, in this manner, the  
 Affairs shall dwindle into a Defensive W A R: That,  
 the Progresses already made, shall not be Prosecuted,  
 and signify nothing at all toward Establishing a good  
 and secure Barrier: That what has been gain'd, shall  
 not be Preserv'd: That the Enemy's being not Push'd,  
 and the Allies being, on this side, on the Defensive;  
 the Troops which have hitherto discover'd so much  
 Courage, and such a Readiness and Impatience to At-  
 tack the Enemy on all Occasions, shall be Discourag'd:  
 That perhaps, it will be Impossible to hinder the En-  
 emy from advancing to the Frontiers of the State: That,  
 in *THAT* Case, the W A R shall be carried in our  
 own Territories; and, that in all Respects whatsoever,  
 such a W A R, thro' its Duration, the Heavy Taxes,  
 and other Difficulties, shall more Oppress and Exhaust  
 the Good Inhabitants of this Country, than a Vigorous  
 Offensive W A R, will do for a short Time: That,  
 therefore, it is much better, to *run thro' the FIRE* of  
 the Expences of such an Offensive W A R (if one may  
 Use that Expression) than be at last consum'd in a lin-  
 gering Way of a Defensive One. That there are great  
 Advantages to be expected from the First, and nothing  
 but Evil from the latter; seeing, the great Fruit there-  
 of will be in a slight *P E A C E*; *France* having always  
 proportion'd her Dispositions and Preparations accord-  
 ing to their Successes or Disgraces; and form'd there-  
 upon, the Grounds of their Hopes or Apprehensions,  
 shall not be diverted by a Defensive W A R, from her  
 Resolution to preserve the *Spanish* Monarchy in the  
 House of *Bourbon*, nor from the Desire and Design they  
 have to obtain the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*,  
 which that Crown has so long, and so constantly Aim'd  
 at, and Prosecuted; That *France* shall thereby become  
 an immediate Neighbour to the State; and, that con-  
 sequently, the Republick shall find her self reduc'd to

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those Difficulties and Perplexities, that our Fore-fathers have always so much Fear'd and Apprehended, and for the preventing of which, they did not regret to expose themselves to the most dangerous Wars and Calamities attending the same: That, the Power and Maxims of the *FRENCH*, and their Zeal for Propagating a Religion different from that which your High-Mightiness profess as True, will continually put the State into the utmost Trouble and Uncertainties. That, not to mention the various Proverbs or Tables of the Antients, who could not sufficiently describe the dreadful Condition of Men, who Possess their Goods in Trouble, as it were with a Sword hanging over their Heads; it ought to be held for certain, that such a Peace, as aforesaid, shall continue no longer, than it will please *SUCH*, who have made it with a Superiority of Power; and, who as soon as they shall think it convenient, will not want Pretences to make it Void, and put the State into new Troubles and Calamities: That, the Good Inhabitants of this Land, who by their Labour and Industry, must provide for their Subsistence and Prosperity; and possess in Tranquillity, and without Fear, what they have got or spar'd, shall be Discourag'd, by the Uncertainty of Enjoying what they have; and thereby grow Remiss in their Labour and Industry: That, this will bring Poverty upon them, and diminish their Number, and occasion the lowering the Price of Unmoveable Goods, and other Effects that are not of quick Sale: And, finally, that by the Continuation of their Uncertainty and Dangerous Conditions, the Income of the Ordinary Current Means, will not be able to ballance the Charges of keeping up, and maintaining the great Number of Forces, and Men of War, these Fears will oblige the State to; and, consequently it will be necessary to continue extraordinary Taxes and Impositions: So that the State it self will be Consum'd, and Perish in Fear.

THEFORE, the Council of State, Hope, and Promise themselves, that those great Inconveniences and Dangers will be carefully Prevented, and that following the Glorious Steps of our Ancestors, who for their Liberty, Safety, and Privileges, gave, and contributed ALL that they had, those Powerful Motives shall have no less Influence in the Prosecution of the PRESENT  
WAR

WAR, undertaken for Considerations as Dear to the State as the Former: And, that Men shall not be Impatient, tho' this WAR (which has already lasted Six Years) is not yet brought to that speedy and good Conclusion as it were to be wish'd; considering what was requisite to be done, to bring the Enemies to good Terms of PEACE, and how long the State (by the Instances aforesaid) has fluctuated and Stagger'd, before it could be brought into the safe Port of her Liberty. The shortest Way to arrive thither, is what has been Propos'd: And, how difficult and troublesome soever it be, it may be Hop'd and Expected upon good Grounds, that as Patients are eas'd by bitter and unpleasant Remedies, and their Diseases remov'd; so, by this heavy and extremely Expensive WAR, the State and their Allies, will shortly obtain a Good and Lasting PEACE. We say, A LASTING PEACE; not such whereof the Solidity and Duration consists in Promises, Writings and Seals, which are easily broke, since they have laid and practis'd for a Maxim of Government, the Reason of State and Necessary Policy; to prefer Convenience to Engagements and Promises, and to follow not so much what is RIGHT and JUST, as what is PROFITABLE. But, a PEACE which being made with the mutual Confidence and Concurrence of the High-Allies, may remove at a greater Distance from the Territories of the State, so powerful an Enemy as FRANCE, and establish a good and safe Barrier between them two; and which being confirm'd and strengthen'd by a mutual Guaranty, and an Enumeration and Specification of Forces for securing the same, may procure a sufficient Safety and Tranquility, and last for many Years.

AFTER these Premises, High and Mighty LORDS, the Members of the Union, shall not expect any other Representation; nor indeed can the Council of State make any Other, but that the Efforts made heretofore, may not be lessen'd for the YEAR. 1708. But rather, if it were possible, Augmented, or at least continu'd; and that, whatever has been Deficient, may be Remedied. And therefore, taking into particular Consideration, the Affairs that are the Subject Matter of this General Petition; and first, according to Order, those relating to the Land, and next, such as relate to the Sea.

**ANNO** 1707. Sea-Service ; the Council of State presents to Your High-Mightinesses with their General Petition, the Ordinary and Extraordinary State of the WAR, which they have form'd for the YEAR ensuing : Beseeching Your High-Mightinesses, to send the same, with all convenient Speed, to all the respective Provinces, and be pleas'd to second it with your Powerful and Effectual Recommendation ; that not only the Consent and Payment requir'd of them be Granted, but also that the same may be done with a Readiness suitable to the absolute Necessity thereof ; that the WAR may be carried on with all imaginable Vigour, and possible Activity, as an Effectual Means, to bring it soon to a Good CONCLUSION.

















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